This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

B 435477

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE
FROM
Cleveland
Public Library

DA
6[illegible]
.C8Y
C8

# TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

# CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

VOLUME IV.—NEW SERIES.

---

EDITOR

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.,

*Local Secretary for Cumberland to the Society of Antiquaries of London.*

---

KENDAL:
PRINTED BY T. WILSON, HIGHGATE.
1904.

The Council of the CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and the Editor of their *Transactions*, desire that it should be understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in their *Transactions*; the Authors of the several papers being alone responsible for the same.

---

The Maps, Plans, and Drawings belonging to the Society are now deposited at Tullie House, where they are available for the use of Members. The key can be had on application to the Librarian.

The exchange *Transactions* received by the Society are deposited in the Reference Library at Tullie House, where they can be consulted.

EXCHANGE
CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 24 '36

# CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

## LIST OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

### *Patrons:*

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MUNCASTER, F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD HOTHFIELD, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland.

### *President:*

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

### *Vice-Presidents:*

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.
THE EARL OF CARLISLE.
THE VERY REV. G. W. KITCHIN, F.S.A., DEAN OF DURHAM.
WILLIAM FARRER, Esq.
JOHN FELL, Esq., Flan How.
C. J. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A.
F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., F.S.A.
R. D. MARSHALL, Esq.
THE HON. W. LOWTHER.
H. F. PELHAM, Esq., F.S.A., President of Trinity College, Oxford.
VEN. AND WORSHIPFUL ARCHDEACON AND CHANCELLOR PRESCOTT, D.D.
W. O. ROPER, Esq., F.S.A.
H. P. SENHOUSE, Esq.
HIS HONOUR JUDGE STEAVENSON.
THE REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A.

### *Elected Members of Council:*

T. H. HODGSON, Esq., F.S.A., Newby Grange, *Chairman.*

H. BARNES, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
REV. CANON BOWER, M.A.
H. S. COWPER, Esq., F.S.A.
J. F. HASWELL, Esq., M.D.
REV. F. L. H. MILLARD, M.A.
DR. C. A. PARKER, F.S.A. Scot.
F. H. M. PARKER, Esq., M.A.
COLONEL SEWELL.
E. T. TYSON, Esq.
GEORGE WATSON, Esq.
REV. JOSEPH WHITESIDE, M.A.

### *Auditors:*

JAMES G. GANDY, Esq., Heaves.
R. H. GREENWOOD, Esq., Bankfield.

### *Treasurer:*

W. D. CREWDSON, Esq., Helme Lodge, Kendal.

### *Editor:*

W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Esq., M.A., Coniston.

### *Secretaries:*

T. WILSON, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.
J. F. CURWEN, Esq., Heversham, Westmorland.

# RULES OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

*As revised at the Annual Meeting held at Durham, June 20th, 1901.*

---

I.—The Society shall be called the "Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society."

II.—The Society is formed for the purpose of investigating, describing, and preserving the antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands.

III.—The Society consists of the original members, and all those who may have been or shall be elected either at a General or Council Meeting upon the nomination of two members.

IV.—The Annual Subscription is 10/6, due and payable on the 1st of July, in each year; and no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society whilst his or her Subscription is in arrear. A composition of Ten Guineas constitutes Life Membership. *N.B.*—Ladies elected prior to August 30th, 1881, pay only 5/- per annum.

V.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland, if members of the Society, shall be Patrons thereof.

VI.—The other officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, an Editor, two Auditors, a Secretary or Secretaries and Treasurer, all being honorary officers, who shall all be elected at a General Meeting of the members of the Society to be held each year.

VII.—The management of the Society shall be in a Council consisting of the officers above named, excepting the Auditors, and twelve other members, who shall be annually elected at the same time as the other officers. The Council may, if it think fit, elect one of its members as "Chairman of the Council."

VIII.—On the recommendation of the Council, the Annual Meeting may elect as honorary members, gentlemen non-resident eminent for antiquarian knowledge, or gentlemen resident who shall have rendered valuable services to the Society, such gentlemen to have all the privileges of membership without the payment of Subscriptions.

IX.—The Society shall hold two or more Meetings in each year at some place of interest, at which papers shall be read, to be printed, if approved by the Editor and Publication Committee, in the Society's *Transactions*.

X.—The Council have power to appoint local secretaries, and to authorise the formation of Committees for local purposes in connection with the central body.

XI.—The Council shall meet about the month of April to settle the place or places at which the General and other Meetings shall be held in the season next ensuing.

XII.—The Council may appoint two members of their body, who shall, with the Editor, form the Publication Committee.

XIII.—Members may introduce a friend to the ordinary meetings of the Society.

# CONTENTS.

(ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT ARE NOT SEPARATELY MENTIONED).


PAGE.

I. Bishop Nicolson's Diaries: Part IV. By the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, President - - - 1

II. Some Notes on Mound Opening, with a description of one recently explored on Sizergh Fell, Westmorland. By T. McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge 71

III. Two Bronze Armlets from Thirlmere. By W. G. Collingwood - - - - - 80

IV. Lammerside Castle. By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. - 85

Plate—"Lammerside Castle," from the north-east, photo. by Mr. Herbert Bell .. .. .. .. facing 85

Plate—"Lammerside Castle," interior, photo. by Mr. Herbert Bell .. .. .. .. .. .. facing 87

V. A Sketch of the Church of Askham, and some Account of the early Parish Registers. By Miss Noble - 92

VI. Local Worthies buried in Westminster Abbey. By J. P. Hinds - - - - - 104

VII. Busts, Portrait Medallions, and Modern Effigies in the Churches of the Diocese of Carlisle. By the Rev. R. Bower, Canon of Carlisle - - - 118

Plate—"Effigy of John, first Viscount Lonsdale," (Lowther Church), photo. by Dr. Haswell.. .. .. facing 138

Plate—"The Howard Memorial, Wetheral Church" facing 141

VIII. The Will of Edward Ridge, of Cambridge, 1582. By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. - - - - 146

IX. Orton, Westmorland: The Church and some Documents in the Chest. By the Rev. J. Whiteside, M.A. - - - - - - 154

X. The Church of St. Leonard's, Cleator, Cumberland. By J. H. Martindale - - - - 185

Plate—"Mural Painting, Piscina, and Masonry of Cleator Church," photo. by C. J. F. Martindale .. .. facing 189

XI. The so-called "Danish Camp" at Gosforth. By C. A. Parker, F.S.A. Scot. - - - - 195

XII. On another Tumulus on Sizergh Fell. By Professor T. McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S. - - 201

XIII. Ancient Corduroy Roads near Gilpin Bridge. By J. A. Barnes - - - - - - 207

Plate—"The Corduroy Road near Gilpin Bridge," photo. by Mr. E. Stabler.. .. .. .. .. facing 208

XIV. An Ancient Palisade on Bowness Common. By T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. - - - - 211

XV. The Evolution of the Bottle, illustrated from a Westmorland Dust-bin. By William Little, of Chapel Ridding - - - - - - 213

Plate—"The Evolution of the Bottle," photo. by H. Herbert, Windermere .. .. .. .. .. facing 213

XVI. The Christians of Ewanrigg. By Alan D. Curwen - 217

Pedigree of the family of Christian of Milntown in the Isle of Man, and Ewanrigg, Cumberland .. .. facing 217

XVII. Beetham Hall. By J. F. Curwen, F.R.I.B.A. - - 225

Plan of Beetham Hall, Westmorland. Measured and drawn by J. F. Curwen .. .. .. .. facing 225

Plate—"Beetham Hall," east front .. .. .. facing 229

Plate—"The Chapel, Beetham Hall," photo. by Mrs. J. R. Ford .. .. .. .. .. .. facing 230

XVIII. Nether Levens Hall. By John F. Curwen, F.R.I.B.A. 235

Plate—"Nether Levens Hall," west elevation .. facing 236

Plate—"Nether Levens Hall," dais window.. .. facing 237

XIX. Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1903. By F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot. - - - - - 239

XX. Survey of the Roman Road from the Maryport Camp to Cross Canonby Vicarage. By J. B. Bailey - 250

XXI. Pre-historic Man at Bristowe Hill, Crosthwaite. By the Rev. Canon Rawnsley - - - 254

Plate—"Finds at Bristowe Hill, Crosthwaite," photo. by Mr. H. Mayson .. .. .. .. .. facing 254

XXII. The Home of the Derwentwater Family. By W. G. Collingwood - - - - - - 257

Plan of Lord's Island, Derwentwater .. .. facing 259

Plan of the House on Lord's Island, Derwentwater .. facing 261

XXIII. The Derwentwaters and Radcliffes. By W. N. Thompson - - - - - - 288

Plate—"Lord Derwentwater's Bookplate" (from the original in possession of Julian Marshall, Esq.) .. .. facing 321

XXIV. Pre-historic Implements in Furness. By Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot. - - - - 325

XXV. An Anglian Cross-fragment in Kendal. By W. G. Collingwood - - - - - 330

Plate—"Anglian Cross-shaft at Kendal," .. .. facing 330

Proceedings - - - - - - 334

Plate—"Sculptured Head from the Roman Road near Appleby" facing 336

Addenda Antiquaria - - - - - 351

In Memoriam - - - - - - 360

List of Members - - - - - 362

Notice to Contributors of Articles - - - 377

Index to Bishop Nicolson's Diaries - - - 379

General Index - - - - - - 387

Statement of Accounts - - - - - 395

## MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY,

## 1903,

## FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

---

Carlisle ... ... ... ... ... April 30, 1903.

---

1.—Kendal, Sizergh, Levens, Heversham, Grange June 25, 1903.

Beetham, Hazelslack ... ... ... June 26, 1903.

---

2.—Maryport, Dearham, Gilcrux, Plumbland, Aspatria, Carlisle ... ... ... Sept. 10, 1903.

Bromfield, Harby Brow, Bolton ... ... Sept. 11, 1903.

ART. I.—*Bishop Nicolson's Diaries:* PART IV. By the BISHOP OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS, President.

*Communicated at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

THE twenty-third volume of Bishop Nicolson's diaries opens with a memorandum of his return "from London to Rose in an ill state of health," April 3rd, 1707. For some time it contains little but a short record of his necessary daily business and the persons who came to see him, with notes concerning his health and the remedies prescribed. A few extracts containing the more interesting matters are given. But the importance of the volume increases as we come to the disputes between Dean Atterbury, with his adherent Dr. Todd, and the Bishop, supported by the other members of the Chapter.* The result was the Act of Parliament by which the validity of the statutes of all the "Cathedrals of the New Foundation" was established. These are Canterbury, Durham, Carlisle, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester. On that subject, therefore, fuller extracts are given.

1707.

Apr. 6. Sunday. At Dinner Cous. Langstaff w$^{th}$ (his Success$^{r}$) M$^{r}$ Knowler,† B$^{r}$ and Sis. Carlile &c.

„ 14. E. Munday. At Dinner, S$^{r}$ J. Wentworth (for L$^{d}$ L's Travelling) Mons$^{r}$ Linier,‡ pleas'd with's place, M$^{r}$ Holme, M$^{r}$ Noble, Cous. S. Law, M$^{rs}$ Nicols, &c. a wearisome day.

* See note in the C. & W. *Transactions*, N.S., vol. iii., p. 15.

† "Mr. Geo. Langstaffe, our Deputy Receiver and Deputy Treasurer, being now absent, so that no perfect Audit can, at this time be made"—Chapter Records, November 23rd, 1707. I have not observed the name of Knowler; perhaps he was only a stop-gap. Edward Carlisle was appointed Deputy-Register and Deputy-Receiver in 1708. George Langstaff had married Margaret, daughter of the Bishop's cousin, John Brisco of Crofton.

‡ He was tutor at Lowther. See November 19th, 1705, and September 11th, 1707.

Sr J. W. very curious in collecting old English Mass-Books. I gave him the processionale ad usum Sarū printed in 1517.

Apr. 15. Tuesday. At Dinner, Cous. Briscoe of Crofton, Mr Chancr and Regr from Keswick, and Mr D. Bell frō Aspatrick. The Chancr earnest for my visitting the D. and Chapter.

„ 28. Munday. At Dinner Mr Chancr's two eldest Daughters, Ald. Ja. Nicolson, Mr Walker & Mr Robinson; ye last being engag'd by Dr Todd to write 14 Chh. of ye Nat. History of this Diocese.* Ad Gr. Kalendas.

May 1. Thursday. At Carlile, where Mr ADn Fl. preach'd an apposite Sermon at ye Thanksgiveing for ye Union on Ezek. 37, 22, observeing yt this day was now happily changed from Belting-Tide &c.† I din'd (wth ye rest of my Relations) at Mr Langstaff's; where, himself absent, we had a Christening of his third Daughter Susannah. After Evening-prayer at a Corporation-Bonfire; Mr. Parker (ye Mayor) being in Scotland, looking after the Running of Tobacco, &c. Home again in some pain.

„ 3. Saturday, At Dinner Mr Smith of ye Holm, desireing leave to go curate to Arthuret;‡ at 25lb allowance. Esto.

„ 6. Tuesday. Onely Mr Walker at Dinner; my brother gone to Plumland, to look after my Father's Grave-stone.

„ 8. Thursday. After Dinner, I rode (wth Mr B. & Br John) to Stanwix; where met by ye Chancr throng abt ye Chartreux.§

---

* See note on April 23rd, 1705, and (below) on February 10th, 170⅘.

† "The 1st of May [1707] had been fixed as the date on which the Act of Union should commence, and a Proclamation from the Queen had directed that day to be observed as one of Public Thanksgiving for the happy conclusion of the Treaty."—Stanhope's *Reign of Queen Anne*. "Beltane" is well known as the Celtic name for the 1st of May, the beginning of summer; thus in the *Lady of the Lake*, "Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade." The received derivation is from the name of a Celtic deity of light (not directly connected with the Asiatic Baal), and "tin" or "tine," fire; though Murray's *English Dictionary* casts doubts on the Etymology. The contrast, however, between Christianity and Heathenism would not seem much to the point: more "apposite" would be a contrast between border warfare and the peaceful state of the country caused by the union of the kingdoms. And the Bishop appears to connect the word with a verb "to belt," as in the phrase "a belted knight." ["Belt," to gird oneself with a weapon—Murray's *Dictionary*.] Is it possible that the Archdeacon, not knowing what is now the generally received derivation of "Beltane," adopted or invented one, which made it out to be the season when the Borderer buckled on his harness for a raid?

‡ Dr. Todd held the rectory of Arthuret with his other living of Penrith.

§ Charterhouse School.

May 19. Munday. I began my Visitation at Carlisle; where Mr. Benson preach'd (a good and seasonable sermon) on 1. Cor. 1. 10. After the Clergy call'd over and my Speech ended, I went to y^e^ Quire; leaving y^e^ Chanc^r^ to take presentments and swear the new Ch. wardens. The Archdeacon assisted at Confirmation; and this Deanry afforded 192, whereof half were brought in by y^e^ two curates of S^t^ Mary's and S^t^ Cuthbert's. We had an Ordinary at M^rs^ Tate's; but many of y^e^ Clergy dineing w^th^ their churchwardens, there were onely 17 at Table. Evening-prayer ended, and M^r^ Mayor's Visit to me, I and my wife took Coach at y^e^ Chanc^r's^ and return'd to Rose.

„ 21. Wednesday. Visitation at Wigton; where M^r^ Proctor preach'd on 1 Cor. 10. 12. honestly. A good Appearance of Clergy; and (w^th^ them, at Dinner) M^r^ Orfeur and M^r^ Goodman. 181 confirm'd.

„ 27. Tuesday. No company besides y^e^ AD. The day bestow'd in a Reply to Dr. Tod's Libel.

„ 28. Wednesday. At five, y^e^ AD. and I (w^th^ M^r^ Benson, my brother John, &c) set out to y^e^ Visitation at Penrith. D^r^ Todd somew^t^ pert; but pretty much humbled in y^e^ end. In the evening, w^th^ y^e^ Chanc^r^ and Archdeacon, to Lowther.

„ 29. Thursday. A sorrowful parting 'twixt Lady Lonsdale and her Daughters. Young Lord L. and his brothers confirm'd; as were 450 (y^e^ day before) at Penrith. In y^e^ evening, to Appleby.

„ 30. Friday. Visitation of y^e^ Deanry of Westmerland: the Sermon (a very good one) by M^r^ Lamb, on Acts, 20, 28, wherein distinguish'd twixt presbyter-Bishops and Diocesan. Confirm'd, 330.* Mayor & Aldermen did not pay y^ir^ usual compliment. A great Appearance of Clergy at Dinner.

„ 31. Saturday. m. At six, I left Appleby; and, calling at Kirkbythore, Mill-Rigg, Penrith and Hutton, came home (tolerably well, but weary) at night.

June 8. Trinity Sunday. Ordination at Carlile; priests, 7 Deacons, 8. Evening, comforting Ald. Ja. Nicolson, on y^e^ loss of his son in Spain.

„ 10. Tuesday. m. Son John sent back to Kendale, M^r^ Benson and I rode out; designing for Nunnery: But our thoughts alter'd; and we went to Scotland. H. Edgar (being met accidentally on the Sands) conducted us to y^e^ Rigg, a Farm

* Total of confirmations here recorded, 1,153.

of L[d] Stormont's; where we had good wine, and saw y[e] Ruins of the Red-Kirk in my Lord's new Park. Home before six.

June 11. Wednesday. d. M[r] Kanier, giveing us an Acc[t] of his severe usage by y[e] Whigs of Anandale in 1693.
Afternoon, w[th] my brother & M[r] Benson, at Scales; where very heartily and generously treated by M[r] Brougham.

„ 16. Munday. m. Abundance of countreymen (on business) in y[ir] way to Rosley;* whither also my Kendale-friends & two Daughters, Kate & Betty.

„ 17. Tuesday. d. M[r] H. Salkeld, with his wife, son & two Daughters, paid a visit instead of's Rent.

„ 18. Wednesday. d. M[r] R. Agl. w[th] y[e] Presentments & books of Correction: But seem'd backward in medling with proceedings ag[t] D[r] T. pretending that a promoter & caution were necessary.

„ 19. Thursday. At m. prayers M[r] Gosling of Irthington† excuseing himself frō the slander of Cland. marriages; but, being not very sober, I sent him off before Dinner.

„ 20. Friday. After Breakfast at 10 my brother went w[th] me to Nunnery; where M[r] Agl. and's Lady treated us most frankly. He, being lately return'd from his visitting Berwick, &c. gave us a particular acc[t] of St Cuthbert's Boat, of stone, at Tylmouth; and of Kelso's being, in Religion & Civility, y[e] Counterpart to Berwick. D[r] T's book, he thinks, is most severe on its own Author.

July 2. Wednesday. At Carlile, w[th] my wife, takeing Leave of Cous. Langstaff; who had y[e] day before, follow'd D[r] Todd (fruitlessly) w[th] my Ans[r] to his proposed comeing to Rose. After prayers, and a pipe at y[e] Chanc[rs] home again.

„ 3. Thursday. d. M[r] Paton; who promises a large Acc[t], in writeing, of D[r] T's lewd and loose Behaviour, whilst he was his curate.‡

---

* At Rosley "is held yearly a great fair on Whitsun Monday, and also every fortnight day after till All Saints' day, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and many other kinds of goods."—Nicolson and Burn.

† John Gosling, vicar of Irthington from 1692 to 1731.

‡ It is fair to Dr. Todd to add the Bishop's opinion of Mr. Paton or Patten. On November 24th, 1716, he wrote to Archbishop Wake concerning the trial of the prisoners from the 1715 Rebellion—"We have one witness, with the very sight of whom (and much more with what I daily hear of his conversation) I am very much offended. 'Tis the Revd. Mr. Patten; Paul's fellow-prisoner in bonds, but another sort of martyr. This fellow's character is so notorious in this county, that the King's cause must need's suffer by his being produced as an evidence."—*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 6116.

July 7. Munday. Onely Mr Walker at Dinner. Afternoon, Mr Robinson of Ousby; wth his Natural History for Dr Todd.

„ 9. Wednesday. d. Mr Lamb, wth fresh proposeals frō Dr Todd. I grant, if he petitions.

„ 10. Thursday. Mr Paton, wth Informations (in writeing) agt ye Dr.

„ 11. Friday. m. Mr Hodgson of Ainstable, wth Mr Wells, proposeing (for ye payment of his Debts) a simoniacal Resignation of his Vicarage.

„ 16. Wednesday. m. After a short visit from Philosopher John Robinson alias Fitz Roberts, I went to ye Sessions at Carlile; where onely Mr Recorder Aglionby and Mr Brougham, wth ye latter whereof (and a deal of Excise-officers) I dined at ye Bush. NB. I shall attend no more, as long as ye Jockeys run away with our Dinners.

„ 17. Thursday. d. Mr Chancr and his son Jerom,* yir first day's Journey towards Aldingham. Afternoon, partly bestow'd in a visit to my sister at Hawksdale.

„ 18. Friday. Mr B. and Cous. Chambers accompany'd me (by Fingland, Whitrigg and Enthorn, full of Linnen Cloth) to Cardornock; a place I had long desired to see, looking for variety of plants. None did I meet wth but (what are common on all our Coasts) the Coronopus, Cariophyllus Marinus and the Behen Album. Amongst the Sea-Fowl, the most remarkable were the Larus Maximus ex albo et nigro varius; and the Pica Marina, with a young one wch run (prodigiously fast) on ye edge of the Tide. We return'd home by Wigton; where Cous. Grainger arriv'd (poor and pennyless) that morning frō London.

„ 19. Saturday. Br John went to Plumland; to get the Grave-stone laid, for my Father & Mother.†

„ 21. Munday. Before morning-Prayer, Dr Todd came & begg'd Blessing & Remission; promiseing a future Obedience. Br John warm on him: but satisfaction also promis'd in his case. The Visitation-point likewise to be clear'd; the Dr himself haveing little, or nothing, to say for's opinion.

„ 24. Thursday. A visit frō Monsr Loste;‡ who gave me a long History of himself &'s Family.

---

* Jerome Tullie of Wetheral Abbey was High Sheriff 1744.

† Still in Plumbland Church.

‡ Monsr. Loste was teacher at Lowther, See December 13th, 1705, &c.

July 25. Friday. M^r^ Loste went, w^th^ my brother & sister, to dine w^th^ M^rs^ Miller; who (on St James's day) entertains y^e^ neighbourhood w^th^ sports on Beacon-Hill.

„ 29. Tuesday. d. M^r^ Clark of Crosthw^t^ desireous to have y^e^ Curacy of Bassenthw^t^. I cannot meddle.*

„ 30. Wednesday. m. Early to Corrections at Penrith; where I had as many Clergymen, at Dinner, as at y^e^ Visitation. M^r^ Jackson of Newbiggin† suspended for Fornication; A long Dispute 'twixt y^e^ Vicar & Schoolm^r^ of Bampton,‡ ab^t^ D^r^ Sutton's Will, undetermin'd; M^r^ Langhorn§ gave me his Licence; &c. The Vice-Dean having call'd a Chapter, on M^r^ Dean's Covert Letter, I return'd homewards (w^th^ him and M^r^ Atkinson) resolveing, at our parting at Heskett, to send them a countermining letter; w^ch^ I gave at night to my brother, to be carry'd to them in y^e^ morning.

Aug. 1. Friday. Hunting at Gowbarrow, where met by M^r^ Gibbon, M^r^ Wickins, M^r^ Christopherson, M^r^ Wilkinson, &c. The Buck swam long before y^e^ Boat could come up w^th^ him; but, at last, I caught him (as directed) by the Single‖ & pull'd him into us with Assistance. Being brought to shore, his Throat was cut; and I took the Say¶ &c. for 5^s^. Dineing at John Dobson's, I return'd home (by M^r^ Gibbon's) very late.

„ 6. Wednesday. B^r^ N. M^r^ B. and I went to see M^r^ Robinson's Level and Cannil-pits on Bolton-pasture. Soundly wet, as we deserv'd.

„ 7. Thursday. d. M^r^ Thomas, Curate at y^e^ Holme, with y^e^ two contending Clerks; who agreed to divide y^e^ Salary. Afternoon M^r^ Kanier w^th^ y^e^ new Reader of High-Head; who was sent, with a Letter, to sue for M^rs^ Miller's Concurrence.

---

* It was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

† See October 2nd and 7th, 1706 (with note); also August 9th and September 19th, 1707.

‡ See note on May 14th, 1706.

§ See note on May 7th, 1706.

‖ In Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, I find that "single" is "an animal's tail, properly applied to that of the buck."

¶ Among the meanings of "say" in Halliwell's *Dictionary* is "a trial, a taste, a sample," equivalent to "assay;" and under the word "assay" is the following explanation:—"In hunting, to take the assay, is to draw the knife along the belly of the deer beginning at the brisket, to discover how fat he is. According to Gifford, this was a mere ceremony; the knife was put into the hands of the 'best person' in the field, and drawn lightly down the belly, that the chief huntsman might be entitled to his fee."

Aug. 9. Saturday. m. petioned by M^r^ Jackson, of Newbiggin to mitigate his wife's pennance. No.
Afternoon, protested against by M^rs^ Crackenthorp; in a postscript of a Letter to my wife.

„ 10. Sunday. I preach'd in the Chapple, on Luc. 18. 13. At Dinner, M^r^ L. Simpson accounting for y^e^ Decree for Dalston-Tenants; and M^r^ Whinfield, fetching M^r^ B. to bury his Grandmother, my old Landlady, in the 98^th^ year of her Age.

„ 11. Munday. In y^e^ evening, M^r^ Archdeacon and (his brother) M^r^ James Fleming: And M^r^ Benson (very late) from ye Funeral. NB. D^r^ T. for dissembling his Submission.

„ 12. Tuesday. Our Journey to Rydale defer'd; expecting the Dean's Orders to y^e^ AD.

„ 13. Wednesday. After the Letters were brought in frō the post, y^e^ AD. and his B^r^ set out with me for S^r^ W^m^ Fleming's: whither (haveing call'd at Threlkeld and Dale-Head) we came at six in y^e^ evening.

„ 14. Thursday. S^r^ W. entertain'd us w^th^ S^r^ Daniel's MS. Collections of y^e^ Antiquities of Cumberland and Westmerland; wherein I found many things (especially out of M^r^ John Denton's Extracts out of the Records in y^e^ Tower) w^ch^ I had not formerly seen.

„ 15. Friday. On Invitation, Cous. Fisher and his brother, M^r^ Leathes and M^r^ Tho Benson, dined with us: And, in y^e^ afternoon; I sent James to visit my brother & Sis Archer at Hawkeshead; as (y^e^ day before) I had sent another Messenger to y^e^ Chanc^r^ at Aldingham, who expected our Company.

„ 16. Saturday. The AD^n^ and his three brothers (Roger, James and Fletcher) came with me to Threlkeld; frō whence we struck off to our several Homes. NB. Cubes of Sulphur plentifully in Slate-stones gotten at Gregs-Gragg* and other places in Rydale.

„ 17. Sunday. M^r^ B. preach'd a fresh old Sermon, metaphysical, in compliment to M^rs^ Farrington's sons.

„ 18. Munday. m. Two Farringtons took leave; and M^r^ Jackson, of Newbiggin, came with a Sham story frō M^r^ Crackanthorp.

---

* Probably a slip of the pen for "Greg's Cragg." "Griggfield" is on the west side of Pelter Bridge in Rydal. I am told that crystals of sulphur are found plentifully in "Thrang Crag" in Langdale, just above the church.

Afternoon, a Request frō (Mr Pennington) ye Sheriffe* and Sr W. P. to lend my Coach to meet ye Judges. The Mares cannot do it.

Aug. 19. Tuesday. d. Mr Chancr and his son Jerome (returning from Aldingham, Mr AD. Fl. and his two youngest brothers, Mr Christian and his Son. NB. The Chancr for my visitting ye Chapter wthout any Advice.

„ 20. Wednesday. m. early wth Mr Chambers & Mr B. in the Coach, to wait on ye Judges; Mr J. Blencow and Mr B. Berry. Sermon (on 1 Pet. 2. 13) preach'd by Mr Fenton; who did very well. I din'd with the Sheriff, Mr Pennington; and, after Dinner, acquainted yo Vice-Dean & Chapter wth my Monition for Visitting: which was given to yo Vice Dean (Mr Fleming) by my Brother, and read to them all, in my presence. Dr Todd will still have ym to be a Collegiate Church; contrary to ye express Distinction in Ch. 1. of their Statutes. And—All this in Defence of the Supremacy.

„ 27. Wednesday. Afternoon, a Vagabond woman (a painter of cushions &c) brought by warrant from Dalston; and order'd to be sent off

„ 28. Thursday. D. Mr R. Agl. with his excommunications. He's for London, next Term. Afternoon, Mal Archer went to L. Salkeld, on her Return to Kendale.

„ 29. Friday. With my Br & Mr B. to Aikton; whence (met by Br Nevinson and J. Tyndale) we went to Car-Dronock,† where Mr Townson kill'd several of the Sea-Fowl. Thence calling at Mr Lowther's of Bowness, we din'd at Wigton; and return'd (severally) home. NB. the conclusion of the picts-wall very discernible abt a Quarter of a mile west of Bowness.‡

„ 31. Sunday. D. Mr Paul, from his Ramble to Drumfrieze; Foppish & a Beau.

---

* Robert Pennington was High Sheriff 1707. He was of Seaton in the parish of Bootle, and belonged to a younger branch of the Muncaster family.—Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii., pp. 17, 18.

† Cardronock is the point about four miles west of Bowness-on-Solway.

‡ Mr. MacLauchlan says:—"Beyond Bowness we find no satisfactory account of the continuance of the Wall, though the old inhabitants point out at about 250 yards from the north-west angle of the station a spot where a quantity of stone was dug out of the beach many years since for building purposes, and the line of it was followed for some distance under the sand without arriving at the end of it. The direction of these remains, as pointed out by the old people, would fall in with a continuation of the north front for about 100 yards, thence down a natural ridge, well suited to a line of defence, and on the south side of the schoolhouse, into the water."—Dr. Bruce's *Handbook to the Roman Wall.*

Sep. 2. Tuesday. d. Mr Key, wth Mrs Tong; who (modestly) desires her husband may live on at Carlile, and be excus'd ye keeping a Curate at Beaucastle.

„ 4. Thursday. d. Dr Todd, Dr Fleming and Mr Tong; the last for deferring his contract wth a Curate till after ye winter. NB. I expostulated wth Dr T. (before Dr Fl.) his misrepresentation of ye matter of his Humbling himself to me on ye score of his late Libel. He deny'd the Fact: whereupon my Author (Capt Dalston) was alledged. Hereupon, he was in some Confusion; but said he might be provok'd to talk more than became him by ye unfair behaviour of my brother John and Sis. Carlile. I afterwards doubled his Fears by giveing fair notice to submit to the Visitation of ye Chapter.

„ 8. Munday. D. Poor Mr Holme of Dacre; order'd to bring in ye value of his Liveing, and to send for old Cloathes.

„ 9. Tuesday. The great Rains hinder'd young Ld Lonsdale frō honouring me with his design'd visit; of wch Mr Holme had given me notice. Afternoon, I went (wth my wife & Daughter) to wait on Sr J. Dalston and my Lady at Dalston-Hall. Sr John entertain'd me wth great praises of his own skill in mechanicks; and took notice of other gt men yt were addicted that way, as particularly ye present Bp of Durham* to makeing of Shoes.

„ 11. Thursday. D. Ld Lonsdale and his two Brothers, Mr Lenier and Mr Holme; the last bringing me some parchments out of my Ld's Charter-Chests, and a message frō my Lady on her being entirely satisfy'd wth Monsr Lañ. My Ld's Gentleman (Mr Fürmane) is a Naturalist; and brought me some curious form'd Stones. Just as my Ld went hence, a messenger (wth a Letter) from Coll. Grahme brings notice yt ye Earl of Berkshire, &c. will dine with me tomorrow; and yt Mr Strickland eats onely Fish on Fridayes. Esto. After this, came Br and Sister Carlile (from Dalston) wth two Couss. Jeffersons; not much to my wife's satisfaction.

„ 12. Friday. D. Besides my last night's Friends from Carlile, Ld Berkshire, Sr H. Fletcher, Coll. Grahme, Mr Strickland, Dr Todd, Mr. J. Brougham, Mr. Rook, Brackenhill, Mr Smithson &c. Loose enough.

---

* Lord Crewe.

Sep. 15. Munday. With my brother and Mr Benson to Sr Ed. Hasell's Funeral; where Ld Lonsdale, Mr Sandford, and all ye neighbouring Gentlemen; except Sr H. Fletcher, who sent his servt Tubman. My Lady sent two pressing messages to invite me to stay at Dalemain all night; but I went to Greystock.

„ 19. Friday. d. Mr Chancr (frō Newcastle) and Mr AD. Mr Medcalf, for Deacon's Orders, Mr Stubb and Mr Elbeck (both rejected) for Priest's, Mr Hodgson of Ainstable once more a vain petitioner for his son, and Mr Jackson (of Newbiggin) with Certificate of his wife's peñ. Evening Mr Robinson of Ousby; full of his Level.

„ 25. Thursday. My Visitation of ye Dean and Chapter.* I fully expected Mr D's personal Appearance; but he came not. He sent a proxy, wth a protestation in its Belly, to Dr Todd; who officiously exceeded his Commission, giveing in a couple of Declamatory protestations (one for the Dean & another for himself) in no legal Stile and wthout Stamps.† These Nullities considered, He offer'd, if I would require it, to withdraw them; but, leaveing that to himself, they remain'd (unadmitted) as Scrolls to be consider'd at our next meeting.

---

* An account of these Visitations, held September 25th, October 21st, November 24th and 27th, 1707, is given in the "Case of the Bishop of Carlisle as Local Visitor of his Chapter," printed in Nichols' *Letters of Bishop Nicolson*, pp. 341 to 356. Dr. Todd also printed "The case of Dr. Todd, Prebendary of Carlisle," with a view to opposing the Bill for establishing the validity of the Cathedral statutes when it came before the House of Commons in the following February. A copy of this, which belonged to the late Chancellor Ferguson, is now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. As might perhaps be expected, his account is very different from that of the Bishop, and it is amusing to compare the two. Evidently the Bishop was masterful and overbearing; evidently also little Todd (the "Todulus, pro more suo, nimis insolenter" of August 1st, 1690) was irritating, and caused the Bishop to lose his temper. The Bishop's account of what took place in connection with the three Visitations is contained in his "Case":—"The Vicedean and two of the three other Prebendaries, with all the inferior ministers and members of the church, readily obeyed the summons, and dutifully submitted to the Visitation. Mr. Dean (being absent) sent a proxy to one of the Prebendaries to appear for him, directing the said Proctor to submit, in his name, to the Bishop's ordinary jurisdiction; but requiring him, withal, to protest against his calling them together as local Visitor, and against their return of any answers to such of his Articles of Enquiry as are grounded upon the *pretended* Statutes (as he calls them) of that church. The Bishop admitted the Proxy; but rejected the Protestation: and, having received such answers from the Vicedean and Chapter as their predecessors had been accustomed to make, gave out his injunctions thereupon. He likewise intimated to the Dean his readiness to have the validity of the Local Statutes examined in any proper method; and expected that an opportunity would have been given for this, by Mr. Dean's open refusal to comply with the said injunctions: which having not yet happened, the scruples (on his part) seem to be at an end. The fourth Prebendary (Dr. Hugh Todd) carried

Sep. 27. Saturday. A Citation—ad causas (si quas habeat) assignandas, quare ob varios et multiplices contemptus, publicos et apertos, in Visitatione nostra Ordinaria jam pendente, infra Civitatē et Diœcesin nostras Carliol in grave Scandalum tam Cleri quam populi dictarū civitatis et Diœceseos, Excommunicari non debeat. In the evening, M^r^ Atkinson (Prebendary) with an Acc^t^ of their State of occurrences in y^e^ Visitation being drawn up in Chapter.

„ 28. Sunday. My brother brought Advice that y^e^ Chanc^r^ had yet respited y^e^ Citation ag^t^ y^e^ D^r^.

Oct. 3. Friday. Court of Corrections at Carlile; where John Atkinson of Waverton purg'd himself from y^e^ Common Fame of Adultery per quartam manum.‡ A Citation order'd ag^t^ D^r^ Todd. After takeing a Transcript of Qu. Eliz's Commission for Visitation of y^e^ D. and Ch. of Carlile, I return'd home by Dalston-Hall; where cheerfully entertain'd by S^r^ John & his son.

„ 11. Saturday. m. My Monition sent out to y^e^ Vicedean & Chapter, for their meeting to receive Injunctions &c.

„ 13. Munday. d. M^r^ R. Aglionby with Enquiries for the Acts of Visitation in the Chapter-House.

„ 14. Tuesday. Afternoon, M^r^ Benson sent to Carlisle; to fee M^r^ Agl. But M^r^ Rec^r^ generously return'd my Guinneas; w^th^ a high compliment of his Readiness to serve me Gratis.

---

his contumacies much higher; publicly asserting, that the Church of Carlisle was a collegiate body of extraordinary privileges and immunities, visitable *only* by her Majesty; and in maintenance of this singular doctrine, he boldly protested against all proceedings relating to this Visitation; particularly obstructing a due return to the Bishop's general monition, and refusing to answer to such of his articles as were taken from the Ecclesiastical Constitutions of the Realm, as well as to those that more especially related to the private Statutes of the Church of Carlisle. For these and other manifest contempts of all ordinary jurisdiction (and not, as has been falsely suggested, for joining in opinion and protestations with the Dean) he was first suspended for a month; and, upon his obstinate refusal to acknowledge his mistake, he has since incurred a much higher censure; which nevertheless is disregarded and despised, as if there were no sting in it. Under the dreadful sentence of excommunication, denounced è Cathedrâ (and in solemn form) by the Bishop himself, he continues to officiate in his parochial cure; and, to the great offence and scandal of the congregation, attempted the administering the Holy Sacrament (on Christmas-day last) in the Cathedral, without either prosecuting an appeal at York, or seeking absolution at home."

† Todd's two protests are printed in Nichols, pp. 354, 355. They are in Latin, and appear to be in legal style; and I do not see that they are specially "declamatory." The official Acts of the Visitation are given in Nichols, p. 356, &c. For Dr. Todd's own account of the proceeding, see below.

‡ "Manus" was anciently used for "an oath." He brought four persons to swear with him that they believed his statement to be true. See Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, A.D. 1772.

Oct. 17. Friday. Dineing Early, I went in y^e^ Afternoon at (M^r^ Chancr's Request) to meet y^e^ Recorder at Carlile; where y^e^ Dean's Objections were scann'd.

„ 21. Tuesday. To y^e^ Visitation of the Chapter at Carlile; where D^r^ Todd continu'd his Insolence, and was suspended. He offer'd to explain his Contempts so as to bring himself w^th^in the Dean's Lists; but 'twas too late to do that.* In some Heat, on his clamorous behaviour, I happen'd to call him a coxcomb; at w^ch^ he fired exceedingly, telling me That he knew not what that word meant. Then, said I, you cannot tell but it may be properly enough used. At evening-Prayer he sat amongst the Aldermen. M^r^ Atkinson return'd with me.

„ 23. Thursday. d. AD. Fl. well satisfy'd with our Tuesday's proceedings.

Nov. 1. Saturday. Busy at home in my Study; alone, at liberty for being entertain'd w^th^ better news than (y^e^ loss of our Admiral &c) what y^e^ post brought.†

---

* It is amusing to compare Dr. Todd's account, as contained in his "Case." After a copy of his protest, offered at the Bishop's Visitation on September 25th, it continues:—"This was so interpreted by the Bishop, as if the Doctor had deny'd him all right of Visiting, even as Ordinary; tho' the words of the Protestation could scarce be strain'd to that Sense; and the Doctor himself openly renounced any such intended Meaning of them. But the Prebendarys, at the next Day of Visitation, Octob. 21. Deposing, that they Apprehended this to be the Doctor's meaning, and the Doctor absolutely Denying it, and Insisting on the Distinction between a Local Visitor and Ordinary; the Bishop fell into great Excesses of Passion, and us'd many opprobrious Words to the Doctor, particularly these that follow: Hold thy Peace, or I'll lay thee by the heels. Thou art a Cockscomb. I tell thee thou art a Cockscomb. Hold thy peace, or I will have thee turn'd out by the shoulders. Which language was the more surprising, because the Doctor did, through the whole Course of the Proceeding, behave himself toward the Bishop with the utmost Deference and Calmness. After this the Bishop thrice commanded Him to submit to his Visitation, absolutè & simpliciter. To which the Doctor reply'd, that he did Appear and Submit, Salvo jure Coronæ, & quantum per Leges Regni licet; but absolutè & simpliciter he could not. Upon which the Bishop Suspended Him, ab omni Officio & Beneficio, to the 24th of November. And Decreed, That this Suspension should not be Relax'd, until the Dr Publicam Declarationem sive Recognitionem Delictorum & Offensorum suorum ad arbitrium Domini Episcopi posthac limitandam & formandam, peregerat. . . . . After Pronouncing it, the Doctor was not suffer'd to stay in Court to hear the Bishop's Injunctions, (tho' several Clergymen, no ways concern'd in the Visitation, were allow'd to be present,) but was, with Circumstances of great Indignity, Commanded to retire: and had been turn'd out by the Common Cryer, if he had not prevented it, by withdrawing. In this Interval, between Septemb. 25. and Octob. 21. the Doctor was cited by the Bishop into his Consistory-Court at Carlisle, in order to shew Cause, why for Contempts by him committed, he should not be Excommunicated. But the Doctor appearing, and demanding Articles, and a Proctor to be assign'd him, was told by the Court, that the Bishop had withdrawn the Process."

† Sir Cloudesley Shovel, wrecked at the Land's End, October 22nd, 1707.

Nov. 2. Sunday. At Dinner, Mr R. Aglionby, with ye Acts of my Visitation, goeing to London; and S. Fountain.

„ 10. Munday. At Dinner, Mr Chancr well satisfy'd wth the Encourageing Acct I shew'd him from Dr G. of all communication with ye Court and Westminster-Hall being cut off from ye Dean & Dr T. Afternoon ye Regrs Clerk, with ye Instruments in the Visitation; in readiness for (ye Dr's Attourney) Mr P.* Evening ye ADn from Carlile; where he stay'd to compromise matters for some of ylr Tenants, sued by Mr Langstaff.

„ 11. Tuesday. Mr Crosby† haveing last night made motion from Mr B. in tender of his Respects to my daughter M. I told him yt I had imparted it to my wife: But, on farther Discourse, I had his proposeal of haveing 1000lb with her; to be paid in 10 years. Non pas.

„ 13. Thursday. d. Cous. Briscoe; designing to take leave, on my presumed goeing to London. Afternoon, Mr ADn return'd to Carlile; haveing first appointed to be here again on Saturday-Sennight, in order to consert matters agt Munday following, & I to enquire for his Letters (that day) by the Post.

„ 14. Friday. At Dinner, Mr Rook; wth an Acct of Affidavits sent up by Dr Todd to ye Common-Pleas. And desireing leave to give Instructions above on yt occasion. Yea & thank you. His news confirm'd by a Messenger and Letter from Penrith.

„ 15. Saturday. D. Mr Paton, acquainting me that his father Burrow‡ was willing to resign Clifton to him. I will consider. Notice of more of Dr T's Affidavits in order to a Prohibition.

„ 17. Munday. D. Mr Burrow of Hutton (candidate for Newton) and his wife; Cous. W. Tate, for setling 200lb on his Daughter, and his brother Dobbinson. Afternoon, James sent to Penrith; wth Letters & Citation.

„ 18. Tuesday. D. Mr Paton again, with a Resignation ready drawn for Clifton; and so many Lyes on that occasion, that I thought fit to deal roundly with him.

„ 19. Wednesday. d. Mr Shepherd, sounding me abt his brother Studholme's standing for Parliament-man at

---

* Mr. Pattinson.

† Vicar of Kendal. Mr. Benson was a Kendal man.

‡ Rol. Burrow, A.B., rector of Clifton, died 1707. He was succeeded by Jeremiah Seed, A.B.

Carlile.* As welcome to me as any body, Mr C. M. excepted. Enquire into ye value of Clifton; and, if it's worth his change, I'll give it him. Afternoon, Mr Rowlandson (pretended Reader & Schoolmr of Mallerstang) wth several Extraordinary Addresses for a License; but wanting Mr Atkinson's Recommendation, he was sent back.†

Nov. 22. Saturday. Afternoon, Mr Montgomery (a Rake not worth a Groat) serv'd me wth a Rule of ye Court of Common-Pleas, by direction and at ye Suit of Dr Todd; to shew cause (ye last day of this Term, Friday next) why a prohibition sd not be awarded to stay proceedings in my Visitation.

„ 24. Munday. Third Visitation in the Chapter-House. Dr Todd appear'd, in somewt a more humble manner than heretofore: But refus'd to make & subscribe the Form of Submission tender'd to him.‡ Whereupon his Suspension was continu'd; and the Court adjourn'd till Thursday next. I din'd wth the Vicedean & Ch. in the Deanry; and, after Evening-Prayer, had the news of Mr Burrow's death brought by Mr Paton: Who is earnestly sollicitous for the Rectory of Clifton.

„ 27. Thursday. Accompany'd with Mr Xtopherson and Mr Benson, I went to Carlile; where I was oblig'd, upon Dr Todd's persisting in his contumacies, to pass the severe sentence of Excommunication: § From wch he Appeal'd to

---

* Richard Shepherd, rector of Cliburn 1688 to 1739. For Colonel Studholme, see note on October 31st, 1705; and below, January 22nd, 170¾. I do not find that he ever contested Carlisle.

† John Atkinson, vicar of Kirkby Stephen 1691 to 1733. Mallerstang was a chapelry in that parish, though not in the gift of the vicar.

‡ A copy of the form of submission tendered to Todd is given in Nichols, p. 362; and a copy of Dr. Todd's protest, refusing to subscribe the submission, p. 364. He there puts clearly that he did not refuse obedience to the Bishop in general, but only as local visitor and by virtue of local statutes, the Queen being in his opinion by right of foundation sole visitor. Todd says in his "Case":—"Upon this Refusal, the Doctor was Decreed Contumacious, and his Punishment Reserved till Novemb. 27."

§ Dr. Todd's "Case" says that on November 27th "he again appeared in Court, and in earnest and humble manner, Represented to the Bishop under what Difficulties he lay; and how far the Regard he had for his Children and Family, would have induc'd him to make any Reasonable Submissions, which he could in Conscience have comply'd with; and beseech'd his Lordship, that He would not allow his Passions to sit with him in judgment; but, that the meek Spirit of the Gospel might rule in his Heart and Actions. But the Bishop after many severe and reproachful Expressions, stood up and pronounc'd against him a Sentence of Excommunication. After which the Doctor desiring to speak, was interrupted with great Vehemence, and told by the Bishop, that He was an Excommunicate Person, and ought not to stay in a Court Christian."

the Alma Curia Eboracensis, as much despis'd by him hitherto as myself.

Nov. 30. Sunday. In the evening, M^r^ Archd^n^ Fleming; w^th^ the Chapter's sharp Letter to y^e^ Dean,* &c.

Dec. 4. Thursday. Afternoon, a Second Rule of Court (dated Nov. 28. y^e^ day after D^r^ T. was excommunicated) serv'd on me by R. Montgomery; w^ch^ stops proceedings till y^e^ first day of next Term.† Esto.

„ 9. Tuesday. M^r^ Seed brought me a Couple of Letters (frō M^r^ Sandford and M^r^ Holme) thanking me for my propos'd expedient of Removing y^e^ Vicar of Askham to Clifton, and placeing my Cousin Chambers in his stead.

„ 10. Wednesday. m. Institution given to M^r^ Seed and A. Chambers‡ sent to Askham w^th^ a Form of Presentation. D. M^r^ Chanc^r^, M^r^ AD^n^ (w^th^ M^r^ Rook,§ in hast) consulting on minutes, M^r^ R. Aglionby, frō London, full of his own good services in my Cause; and M^r^ Sill, pressing to set me forward. Noe.

„ 11. Thursday. Leaveing y^e^ Chanc^r^ at Rose, M^r^ AD^n^ and I went to dine at Nunnery; where very kindly entertain'd both by the Rec^r^ and his Lady. He thinks y^e^ St. of Queen Mary very insignificant in y^e^ D^r's^ Case: And advises to carry a Copy of y^e^ Monition. Weary at night.

„ 13. Saturday. My wife's Lease of Linstock renew'd (in Trust) to my Brother.

---

* For the Dean's reply and Chancellor Tullie's comment on it, see Nichols, pp. 339, 340.

† "During these Violent Proceedings at Carlisle, the Doctor apply'd for Relief to Her Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas; and obtained a Rule for the Bishop to shew Cause, why a Prohibition should not issue. The Rule was serv'd upon his Lordship after he had Suspended the Doctor; however, it did not hinder him from proceeding to Excommunication. But a Second Rule being obtain'd, which was Absolute for the stay of all Proceedings; and being serv'd upon the Bishop before he had put the Excommunication under Seal, and Publish'd it: The Doctor was by skilful Canonists advised that That Sentence had no Legal Effect; and accordingly he did on Christmas-Day, discharge the Dutys of his Function in his Parish. My Lord Bishop's Brother, (who is also his Secretary and Register) was so far of a different Opinion, that when the Doctor desired to search the Registers lying at the Bishop's Palace at Rose, his Brother made Answer, that He would not Converse with him, nor allow him to inspect any Records, for he was Excommunicated, and he look'd on him as a Heathen."—Dr. Todd's "Case."

‡ Archer Chambers, A.M., was vicar of Askham (then in the gift of the Sandford family) from 1707 till his death in 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

§ An attorney, of Carlisle. See April 19th and 20th, 1708, &c. He was the Town Clerk.

On December 15th, the Bishop began his journey to London, riding over Stanemoor ("a Dismal day of snow") by Richmond, Burrough Bridge, and Stamford. Thence he took the York coach ("crippled in a narrow and nasty Coach") sleeping on the 22nd at Huntingdon; on the 23rd at Stevenage.

Dec. 24. Wednesday. pretty early, on a wet morning, towards London; where (baiting at Barnet on an Anchovy, it being Fasting Day) we arriv'd safe about Five in y^e^ Evening. Met at the Black-Swan by Brother Joseph; and by him, after Supper, convey'd to our Lodgeings at M^r^ Fitzgerald's in the Old Palace-Yard at Westminster.

„ 25. Christmas Day. Haveing (w^th^ the B^p^ of S^t^ Asaph &c) rec^d^ y^e^ Sacram^t^ at S^t^ Margaret's Church, I dined at my brother's; where Sister Rothery, and my two Attourneys, M^r^ Johnson & M^r^ Heatley. In the Evening, an Attempt made to visit M^r^ C. M.

„ 26. Friday. In y^e^ morning (w^th^ D^r^ Gibson) to M^r^ Serg^t^ Cheshyre; who of opinion that D^r^ Todd's Forty dayes, towards a Writ de Excom. Capiendo, are goeing on. He was much surpriz'd to hear of the Statute of 1 Eliz. to y^e^ same purpose w^th^ y^t^ of Qu. Mary. From y^e^ Temple, we return'd to dine at Lambeth; where the two Archbishops and fourteen Bishops. My Cause much encouraged.

„ 27. Saturday. m. with y^e^ AB. of Y. who denies his wishing Success to my Adversaries; and hopes that y^e^ St of 1. Eliz. will work peace. At Dinner again at Lambeth; where L^d^ Fairfax, S^r^ John Holland (a very learned & worthy Gentleman) y^e^ Dean of Exeter,* &c. Lord of Cant. wishes for a new State of my Case and its consequences &c. but (withal) gave two broad Hints that L^d^ Treasurer† was consenting to its being carry'd into Westminster-Hall.

„ 29. Munday. Afternoon, M^r^ B. with me at Coll. Grahm's. He saies, our Dean disowns the Cause of D^r^ T.

„ 31. Wednesday. m. I carry'd over my Case to D^r^ Gibson; and return'd the MS. of Q. Eliz's Commissioners. D^r^ Gibson, dineing with me, carry'd back Queries for y^e^

---

* Lancelot Blackburne was Dean of Exeter 1705 to 1717, when he became Bishop of Exeter. He was Archbishop of York 1724 to 1743.

† Lord Godolphin, Lord Treasurer 1702 to 1710.

Churches of y^e^ new Foundations. In y^e^ Evening, the Chanc^r's^ Letter (ab^t^ D^r^ T's Insolent Demean^r^ in y^e^ Cathedral on Xmas-Eve &c) sent to y^e^ B^p^ of Lincoln; who will give me his Thoughts of it tomorrow.

1708.

Jan. 1. Thursday. m. Wishes of the New-year to AB. of York; who continues his promise, not to intermeddle in my Dispute w^th^ y^e^ Dean. Thence to y^e^ B^p^ of Lincoln; who heartily approves our Chanc^r's^ Conduct ag^t^ the D^r^ Todd. Afternoon visitted by M^r^ Jos. Smith, who seemingly offended at D^r^ T. Alwaies a coxcomb.

„ 2. Friday. m. With D^r^ Gibson, getting his few Corrections on my case; w^ch^ my L^d^ of C. advises to lay (in MS.) before L^d^ S.* In y^e^ evening, I first visitted Dean Grahme; who, as his B^r^ y^e^ Colonel, who was with me, cold in y^e^ affair with y^e^ D^r^.

„ 5. Munday. m. After Reading my Case to y^e^ B^p^ of Ely (who goeing to L^d^ Sunderl^d^ but will any time carry me to L^d^ Somers) I went on w^th^ it to AB. of York; who answers all, but the Amendments & Confirmation. Then to Serjeant Cheshire; who ag^t^ the printing of it: Because 'twill disgust the Court.

„ 6. Tuesday. M^r^ B. dined with me at L^d^ of York's; where Lady Sharp, M^r^ Palmes, M^r^ Fairfax, &c. M^r^ Sharp† too pert on y^e^ Cause of Prohibition, failure of Bishopricks on y^e^ North of Trent, &c AB. himself fair & courteous. Evening, an hour's visit frō M^r^ C. Musgrave; who laments M^r^ Wybergh's fate.

„ 7. Wednesday. Both Houses sitting, I took the Oaths; and (in the House) had special Encouragem^ts^ in my Cause ag^t^ D^r^ Todd from L^d^ Somers, L^d^ Sunderland, L^d^ Hallifax, &c. Afternoon, a visit from M^r^ R. Lowther, for standing again in Westmerland; and (takeing Sohoe in our way) M^r^ B. and I pass'd the evening at the Globe w^th^ M^r^ Jos. Musgr. and Ph. & Is. Tullie, all grumbling; y^e^ last especially warm on y^e^ flourishing of y^e^ E. Indian Companies and declineing of Silk-Weavers, to y^e^ Ruin of 60,000 Famm'.

* Lord Somers; he was Lord President. See January 9th and 12th.

† J. Sharp, son of the Archbishop, strongly opposed the Bill for establishing the validity of the Cathedral statutes when it came before the House of Commons. See February 29th.

Jan. 9. Friday. m. My Affidavits deliver'd to M^r^ Heatley; and Breviat sent to Serj^t^ Cheshire. A Visit from y^e^ B. of Bangor; who astonish'd on y^e^ Reading of my Case, presently deliver'd (in the House) to Lord Sommers.

„ 12. Munday. In y^e^ House, L^d^ Som^r^ assur'd me of his Readiness to bring in a Bill for Security of our Chapter-Statutes; and impowering Her Majesty to appoint Commissioners (of Bishops) to inspect and correct those we have. Evening, Visits (at Grey's Inn) to M^r^ Browham and M^r^ Johnson; the latter pester'd with Letters from Jeoffrey Wybergh.

„ 14. Wednesday. Fast-day. At the House, onely seven Bishops (AB. of C. one) and two Northern Lords, y^e^ D. of Montros and M. of Tweddale; which (as observ'd by y^e^ B. of Bangor) a sign that our Ch. was in least danger from that Quarter. B^p^ of Litchfeild preach'd (an excellent Sermon) on ps. 75, 15. Wait on the Lord. Afternoon, rainy, at home; drawing up an Act for Cathedrals &c.

„ 15. Thursday. m. To Lambeth; where M^r^ Snow dying, & my L^d^ AB. in bed, w^th^ yesterday's cold. His Grace wishes L^d^ Som'. and me to consider on a Bill ag^t^ Saturday; and then to dine with him. In the House, my Draught given to L^d^ S. who very kind. NB. M^r^ Dean of Carlile call'd (the first time) at my Lodgeings; just after I was gone out.

„ 16. Friday. m. James sent w^th^ Letters to S. Cheshyre and M^r^ Salkeld: with B^r^ John's Affidavit on D^r^ T's refuseal of a Copy of the Statutes, & a larger Breviate of my Case.

„ 17. Saturday. m. Feeing M^r^ Salkeld; who affirms the B^ps^ Local Visitors of their Chapters, where others not appointed.

„ 18. Sunday. NB. M^r^ Smith assur'd me that D^r^ Todd came this morning to Trinity-Chappel, with the Dean of Wells; who preach'd there for M^r^ Sandes, and had the moveing comparison to Two Dogs fighting &c.

„ 19. Munday. In y^e^ Evening at M^r^ Thynne's, supping w^th^ my Sister Rothery's two little mistresses, M^r^ Martin &c.

„ 20. Tuesday. m. At y^e^ Temple w^th^ M^r^ Salkeld; who saies Serj^t^ Cheshyre is perfectly master of my Cause.

„ 21. Wednesday. m. With M^r^ Rook, attending y^e^ pleasure of S. S. Jekyll and Cheshyre; who (at six in y^e^ evening) met at Lincoln's Inn, and joyntly agreed there was matter enough in y^e^ Acts of Court (on y^e^ Depositions of the Prebendaries) to set aside y^e^ D^r's^ Suggestion.

Jan. 22. Thursday. m. Visitted abundantly by Couss. Bridget & Robin Nicolson; & likewise by Coll. Studholme full of being a Representative.

„ 24. Saturday. m. Haveing publish'd Mr L. Simpson's Award (and frank'd a dozen Covers for his Grandchild Wybergh) I went to Lambeth; where after a long discourse wth Ld of Canterbury, on the subject of our Dean's Collegiate church, I din'd with ye Steward: And, walking afterwards in ye Park, met with the AB. of York; who assures me that he has not yet seen Dr Todd. His Chaplains cannot say so.

„ 26. Munday. Dr T's suggestion argu'd at the Bar of ye Common-pleas; where Mr Serjt Cheshire plainly, & Sr Jos. Jekyl more smoothly, expos'd the Obstinacy of ye Dr's behaviour in my late Visitation, and ye Hypocritical Slyness of the Dean's. However, Upon Reading a long (and false) Affidavit made by ye Dr himself (wherein amongst other Untruths, he asserted that he never intended to oppose my Ordinary Jurisdiction*) ye Ld Ch. J. Trevor, Mr J. Blencoe & J. Tracey, declar'd yt the matter of the Suggestion, quoad Statuta & ye powers of ye Bp as Local Visitor, ought to be argu'd ten dayes hence. Mr J. Dormer frankly avow'd, That this cause did not properly lay before that Court: But ought to be remitted to be heard in ye ordinary method of Ecclesiastical procedure by way of Appeal.

„ 27. Tuesday. m. With Dr Gibson at ye palace of L. where the AB. still confin'd in the Gowt; and (after a Recital of the hardship of my case) unwilling to stir so much as his Tongue for me, till it will be too late. In the evening, with Serjt Cheshire; who (in vain) presses me to go upon ye Defence of the Statutes.

„ 28. Wednesday. In ye evening, at Cous. R. Nicolson's; where Mr Clavel (of Dorsetshire) and voluble Mrs Dykes, who saies her Husband is impatient to see me and to have my Censure on his Book.

---

* Todd had asserted this to be his meaning at the Visitation on October 21st. See the note at that date, and his protest made in writing at the time, printed in Nichols, p. 364. "The Dr was then forced to take a long, expensive, tedious Winter-journey, in order to attend the Event of his Cause; which came on Jan. 26. in the Common-Pleas: And then, upon hearing Affidavits on both sides, the Judges were Unanimously and Clearly of Opinion, that the Dr had no ways Offended against the Bishop's Power as Ordinary, but had only deny'd him to be Local Visitor, and by vertue of the Statutes: which Point the Bishop's Council, being not then prepar'd to argue, Ten Days farther were allowed them, to Instruct themselves in it: And, they still declining to enter into the Merits of the Cause, Febr. 6. the Court Prohibited the Bishop from Proceeding upon the Local Statutes; and Order'd Him to Reverse and Annul all the Sentences, which He had fulminated, in that Respect."—Dr. Todd's "Case."

Jan. 29. Thursday. On Invitation, I din'd with L^d^ Hallifax; where L^d^ Sunderland, L^d^ Sommers, B^ps^ of Ely and Litchfeild & D^r^ Bentley.

L^d^ Hall^x's^ paints in his Dineing & Drawing Rooms exceeding fine; especially that of K. Ch. 1. on Horseback, taken amongst the Furniture of ye D. of Bavaria. In his Library, Antique Statues (of Porphyry and marble) from Rome, of Marius, &c. very valuable; as also Brass-Figures of a Gladiator, Hermaphrodite, &c. exceeding curious.

„ 31. Saturday. L^d^ Som'ers appoints Munday-morning, at Nine, to attend y^e^ AB. of C. w^th^ our Bill. A single pint, at y^e^ Dog, w^th^ D^r^ Gibson.

Feb. 2. Munday. m. Call'd on early by L^d^ Sommers, who went with me to Lambeth; where y^e^ AB's circular Letter* (on my behalf) & y^e^ Bill for y^e^ House ag^t^ tomorrow, read and approv'd.

„ 3. Tuesday. m. After a walk in y^e^ park, visitted by Coll. Grahme, Cous. Ja Nicolson (Apoth) and W. Rook. In the House after Lord Bindon's Tryal, L^d^ Sommers brought in a Bill for y^e^ avoiding of Doubts and Questions touching the Statutes of diverse Cathedral and Collegiate Churches;† which, being introduced with a pathetic speech was read a first time, and order'd a Second Reading on Friday next. In the Evening w^th^ M^r^ Serj^t^ Cheshire; who, as before, full of Scruples: But still peremptory y^t^ y^e^ D^r^ cannot rub off his Excommunication.

„ 4. Wednesday. Evening, after a Glass with D^r^ G. at y^e^ Dog, M^r^ B. and I attempted Visits to M^r^ Dean of Wells (newly marry'd) and to M^r^ R. Lowther, M^r^ Brewer, &c. NB. This morning, I attended S^r^ Jos. Jekyll w^th^ my 2^d^ Breviat; who kindly foretold y^t^ no use would now be made of it, and therefore he refus'd to take any Fee. He also promis'd to farther my Bill, the best he could, in y^e^ H. of Commons; L^d^ Sommers, as he added, haveing already desir'd him to do it.

---

* The Archbishop's circular letter to all his suffragans is printed in Nichols, p. 365.

† "This letter [the Archbishop's circular letter mentioned above] was soon follow'd by a Bill in Parliament, declaring All Hen. VIII's Statutes, which have been put in practice since the Restoration to be Good and Valid in Law; and, consequently, Justifying, by a Retrospect, All that the Bishop has done upon Those Statutes, in his Visitation; who, hoping this Bill will pass, hath peremptorily refus'd to Obey the Prohibition, either by Relaxing the Doctor's Sentence of Suspension, or by giving him Absolution, unless he will receive it upon his Knees; a Condition never by any Ecclesiastical Court impos'd upon the most Immoral and Scandalous Offenders."—Dr. Todd's "Case."

Feb. 6. Friday. m. call'd surprizeingly from Lambeth, to attend y^e^ Common-Pleas; where L^d^ Ch. J. Trevor and J. Blincoe (but most immoderately J. Tracy) for Prohibiteing me. Be it so! Hence, w^th^ y^e^ B. of Lincoln, in attendance on my Lord of York to Kensington; where (being Her Ma^ty's^ Birthday) the Queen, lame & Indispos'd, and prince complimented by a Numerous Court: Evening, as usual, at my B^r's^.

„ 7. Saturday. After a good morning's walk, to y^e^ House; where y^e^ L^d^ Sommer's Bill (for secureing y^e^ future Quiet of Cathedrals) read a 2^d^ time; and, on y^e^ motion of L^d^ Rochester, committed for this day sennight.

„ 8. Sunday. I attended my Metropolitan to S^t^ Stephen's Chapple;* where His Grace consecrated (S^r^ W. Dawes) the new Bishop of Chester, assisted by y^e^ B^ps^ of Winchester, Rochester† & myself. We all din'd (as did also y^e^ officers of D^r's^ Commons, &c.) with y^e^ AB. The Sermon was preach'd by M^r^ Milner on 2 Cor. 3, 6. The Ministry be not blamed. The Discourse very good, & order'd to be printed. I waited long my dree neighbour (y^e^ B. of R's) company homewards; haveing sate out our first companions, as also the B^ps^ of London, and Ely, from Lambeth; where were consecrated y^e^ new B^p^ of Exeter and Norwich.‡

„ 10. Tuesday. m. The Queen's Writ of Prohibition was serv'd on me by M^r^ Taylor's Clerk; who also deliver'd a Message to this purpose. D^r^ Todd gives his Duty, and desires to know when he may wait on you for Absolution. To w^ch^ my Ans^r^ was—As soon as we come into the countrey; For, here I have no Jurisdiction. This allow'd by L^d^ Sommers & M^r^ Serj^t^ Cheshyre. — Lease renew'd to M^r^ Henley, who shew'd me a Map of Carlile-place,§ w^th^ y^e^ Gardens &c. M^rs^ Fetherston vainly solliciteing my Interest towards y^e^ getting a son of Hers into y^e^ Charter-House.

---

* Bishop Stubbs' *Registrum Anglicanum* says that the consecration was in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

† Thomas Spratt was Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster from 1684 to his death in 1713.

‡ Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, died 1716. Charles Trimnell, Bishop of Norwich, translated to Winchester 1721; died 1723.

§ Bishop Oldridge, or Aldridge, had a gift from Henry VIII. of a house at Lambeth Marsh, called Carlisle House, for use of himself and his successors.—Ferguson's *Diocesan History of Carlisle*.

Feb. 11. Wednesday. After Dr Gibson had dined with me, Dean Atterbury (with Dr Deering) came to give me a Visit; stay'd some hours, in a peaceful Temper, and carry'd off some Queries for the Civilians in ye Case of Dr Todd's excommunication.

„ 12. Thursday. m. wth Lord of Canterbury, cheerful on ye Removes at Court; and hearty in my Cause. In ye House Money-Bill & the Peers of Scotland. Our Dean wth me again in the Lobby; but peremptory against Dr Todd's Kneeling at his Absolution. Never otherwise frō me.

„ 13. Friday. NB. Ld Chancr acquainted me yt the AB. of Y. had inform'd the Queen yt the Judges of the C.P. had already condemn'd the Statutes of ye Church of Carlile; wch had inclin'd Her Maty to oppose the Bill now depending, since the 3d of this month; but His Lordsp (on receiveing my case, &c) promises to set Her Right.

„ 14. Saturday. m. I visitted, & secur'd, ye Bps of Norwich and Lincoln; But, when we came to ye House, Ld Chancr advis'd ye Adjourning of or Committee to Thursday, wch was approv'd by Ld Sommers and propos'd by Ld Treasr. All ye Judges order'd to be then present. This (surely) ye best way to set ye Queen at Rights, and to prevail for a ready Dispatch in ye H. of Commons. Dr Gibson and I din'd (as also yesterday) at ye Dog. Letters at night.

„ 15. Sunday. m. I preach'd at Lambeth (haveing sent ye Bp of Landaff to Crutched Fryers) and din'd at his House. After Dinner, wth my Ld AB. who is my hearty well-wisher agt ye Insinuations of my own Metrop'. His Grace, on Discourse told me that Dr South, on his Return from Poland, had acquainted him yt K. Ch. 2. had then a project for the abolishing of all Free States; and yt particularly ye P. of O. was then intended to be made King of ye Netherlands. After prayers in ye Chapple, & visits to Mr Snow and Mr Tennison, home to my Lodgeings.

„ 16. Munday. m. Dr Todd (attended wth Mr Taylor's Clerk) came to me, without bending either his Knee or his Head, and demanded & desir'd (in ye Queen's Name, I suppose, & his own) Absolution. Ansr. Not till I am farther commanded. To relieve me, the new Bp of Chester brought me a pair of Consecration-Gloves;* and read over and approv'd my Case.

---

* See June 10th, 1702.

After I had given my Case to M^r^ Powel (at Black-Fryers) to be printed, and had din'd at, home, I walked up to Covent Garden: And thence, y^e^ Alderman* being engaged, to Salisbury Court; where y^e^ remaining p^t^ of y^e^ Evening.

Feb. 17. Tuesday. m. At D^r^ Gibson's Correcting my Case. Cases brought at three; and some distributed. After Dinner, I carry'd one to my Lord of York; who (more frankly than kindly) told me that he'd oppose my Bill; because I had declin'd the Sentence of y^e^ Court of C.P. An excellent Reason for a Metropolitan!

„ 18. Ashwednesday. m. Borrowing y^e^ B. of Lincoln's coach I carry'd my Cases to L^ds^ Rochester, Sommers, Sunderland, Pembroke, Roxborow, Queensberry, Tweddale, Montross, Wharton, B^ps^ of Norwich and Peterborough, Earls of Marr & Lowden. In y^e^ Court of Requests, S^r^ Jos. Jekyll inform'd me that y^e^ Queen would probably be at y^e^ Hearing of my Case tomorrow; and that the Judges would unanimously declare for me. Faxit Deus! After D^r^ G. had eaten a little Salt fish w^th^ me, I took a Hackney-Coach; and carry'd more of my Cases to the L^ds^ Seafield, Argyle, Ilay, Ch. J. Holt, Ch. J. Trevor, Ch. B. Ward, and y^e^ Bishops of Sarum, Litchfield and Ely; the last very obligeing, but so pain'd in his cheek that I fear his Confinement.

„ 19. Thursday. At y^e^ House, after y^e^ Committee for drawing up an Address to y^e^ Queen (on y^e^ Severe Report upon the Affairs of y^e^ Admiralty) y^e^ Cathedral-Bill was call'd for by y^e^ Order of y^e^ Day; Her Majesty and y^e^ Twelve Judges being present on this occasion. The Debates in y^e^ Grand Committee (L^d^ Stamford in y^e^ Chair) were begun, in a Heat, by y^e^ AB. of Y. who passionately insisted on y^e^ Bill's touching on y^e^ Q's Prerogative &c. His Grace was (in conclusion) cool enough on y^e^ Sharp Replyes y^t^ were made by L^ds^ Somers, Halifax, Towneshend, &c. And y^e^ Bill was agreed to, on y^e^ Question, by such an Irresistible Majority, that no Lord had the Hardyness to call for a Division. Deo Gratias!

„ 20. Friday. m. I waited, w^th^ y^e^ History of my Success, on my Lord of Canterbury; who is willing that I should give Copies of his Letter in y^e^ H. of Commons, but not call it Circular.

---

* Isaac Tullie.

Feb. 21. Saturday. m. Lords not sitting, I attended S^r R. Onslow and others of the H. of Commons w^th my Case; and (after furnishing M^r Ja. Lowther and M^r Dale with six a piece) I went down to y^e Tower w^th M^r Benson, returning onely to write Letters. Jos. Smith, o^r companion, much netled at the Insects.

„ 22. Sunday. I preach'd for & dined with, D^r Onley; whose Daughters on D^r Atterbury's side. Evening, cases deposited with L^d Seafield and B^p of Ely; and endeavour'd to be left w^th C. Grahme and M^r R. Musgrave.

„ 23. Munday. After Dinner (at y^e Dog) w^th D^r G. and M^r B. Cases deposited at y^e Temple w^th M^r Salkeld & M^r Denton and one given to R. Lowther.

„ 24. Tuesday. m. Attending M^r Speaker, S^r Jos. Jekyll, B^p of Sarum, S^r D. Dalrymple, M^r Seton, & y^e B. of Lincoln, with my Cases; which are greatly encouraged. The Scots most zealously, and unanimously, my friends. The Lords read y^e Cathedral-Bill a 3^d time; and, on putting y^e Question, there were only three voices (of 68) that were Negatives. Hereupon, the Bill was sent down to y^e H. of Commons by two Judges (M^r J. Dormer and M^r Baron Smith) instead of so many Masters in Chancery; and (on y^e motion of M^r Nevil, seconded by M^r Jervoise) that House gave it immediately a First Reading, and order'd it a Second on Saturday next.

NB. M^r Harley saies, He will demonstrate to y^e H. y^t y^e passing of this Bill into a Law will put y^e Election of 28 members into the hands of y^e Bishops. Papæ!

„ 25. Wednesday. m. I visitted M^r P. King at his chambers in the Temple; and he assur'd me of his utmost care in carrying y^e Church-Bill thorough y^e H. of Commons, but objected y^e Harshness of D^r Tod's sufferings. D^r Gibson and I to see him again on Friday. Thence to Lambeth; where y^e AB. of C. much concern'd at y^e odd behaviour of his brother of Y. After Dinner, M^r B. and I went to hear M^r Clinch of Barnet; who admirably well personates y^e French or Italian Mountebank, y^e Drunken man and y^e old woman, as his danceing son well mimick'd the Taylor, Shoemaker and Baker. He playes fine on y^e Violin and, w^th that & his Voice, curiously imitates y^e Organ and Quire, a pack of Hounds &c.

„ 26. Thursday. NB. This day, our Dean dispers'd his pretended Reasons against the Church-Bill; on which I immediately wrote short Remarks, w^ch were printed the same night.

Feb. 27. Friday. m. After enquiries for L^d^ Wharton, M^r^ Montgomery, &c. to y^e^ House; where notice of D^r^ Todd's Libellous Case. At Dinner, w^th^ M^r^ C. Musgrave, call'd by y^e^ B^ps^ of Litchfeild & Bangor w^th^ a message from y^e^ L^d^ Sommers; who's earnest for my immediate Absolution of D^r^ Todd. I went forthwith to D^rs^ Commons: where neither S^r^ J. Cook nor M^r^ Tillot could find any precedent for such a Case. At M^r^ King's, L^d^ Ch. J. Holt's, S^r^ Tho. Parker's and thence back to S^r^ J. Cook's, till much weary'd; but call'd on L^d^ S. at Northumb'-House, where D. of Devonshire and His L^d^ship very pressing for the Absolution.

„ 28. Saturday. m. S^r^ James Montague attended with my papers, Statutes &c. and part of y^e^ Dean's Oath left for M^r^ King. Haveing provided an Absolution in Form for D^r^ T. the Instrum^t^ was given at y^e^ House (by y^e^ D. of Devonshire) to S^r^ Tho. Parker; who thereupon promis'd his Assistance to y^e^ Church-Bill. Well! On it came to a Second Reading, in y^e^ H. of Commons; where after a long Debate 'twas (on y^e^ Question) committed by 166 to 138. Evening I had y^e^ Congratulations of D^r^ Gibson, D^r^ Gee, D^r^ Sydale, &c. All agree, we must be more diligent ag^t^ Thursday.

„ 29. Sunday. The prince's Birthday, kept once in four years; but yet more remarkable for being y^e^ 5^th^ Sunday in February, y^e^ like to w^ch^ I shall hardly see again. In K. Hen. 7^th's^ Chapple I ordain'd (5 priests & two Deacons) for y^e^ B^p^ of Lincoln; who preach'd at Court. D^r^ Mandevil who din'd w^th^ me, gave me y^e^ excuse made by our Dean for treating y^e^ s^d^ B^p^ and others so barbarously, 'Twas to inspirit a dull and dry subject. Evening, S^r^ James Montague came to me; and gave me an Acc^t^ of y^e^ yesterday's Intemperate behaviour of M^r^ Harley, M^r^ Harcourt, and (especially) M^r^ Sharp, against y^e^ Cathedral-Bill.

Mar. 1. Munday. m. picking up y^e^ statutes of New Cathedrals at Lambeth, to be laid before y^e^ Commons. Evening. Shareing y^e^ Members (for y^e^ Church-Bill) w^th^ D^r^ Gibson, D^r^ Waugh, M^r^ Bradley & M^r^ Benson; at y^e^ Dog.

„ 2. Tuesday. m. Coach'd ab^t^ to S^r^ Jos. Jekyll, S^r^ Ja. Montague, L^d^ Sommers, M^r^ Martin, &c. solliciteing. My L^d^ of Cant. sent in his 8 copies of Cathedral-Statutes by M^r^ Bradley; who, after they had been consider'd by L^d^ Som'. M^r^ Sollic^r^ Montague & M^r^ Couper, deliver'd 'em to y^e^ Commons. Evening, after the Report ag^t^ R. Harley, at the Crown on Ludgate-Hill; correcting B. of Linc's Letter.

Mar. 3. Wednesday. m. Solliciteing Mr A. Churchill, Ld Pawlet, Mr Seton, Sr Tho. Burnet, &c all encouraging. B. of Linc's Letter dispers'd. Dr Todd's petition to the Commons* (on ye Riseing of ye House) to be heard, tomorrow, by's Counsel. As false as his Case. The D. and Ch. of Durham (saies Dr Smith) appear for the Bill. Evening, wth my new Case of ye 12 Cathedrals, to Sr Jos. Jekyll and Sr Ja. Montague.

„ 4. Thursday. m. Disperseing my printed Remarks on ye Statutes of 12 Cathedral-Churches, to Mr Churchill, Mr Denton &c. A message from ye Queen, to both Houses, acquainting ym with ye embarking of ye pr. Pr of W. with 15000 Fr. Forces at Dunkirk: Upon which they joyntly Address'd Her Majesty very Loyally. This delay'd the Committee on ye Church-Bill to Tuesday next; after some Instructions propos'd by Mr St John's and others, on behalf of Dr Todd's side of the Question, had been first over-rul'd. Strength enough for ye Bill!

„ 9. Tuesday. H. of C. in their Committee on ye Church-Bill; previous to which these two motions were made & Question thereon put, and both pass'd in the Negative. 1. That it be an Instruction to ye Committee to receive a Clause for preserveing to ye Crown, & ye Queen & her Successors, ye Rt of Local Visitation of those Churches wch were found by K. Henry ye 8th to wch no Statutes have been granted since that time. Yeas, 136. Noes 179.

2. That it &c. that they have power to receive a Clause admitting an Appeal from ye Bishop's Local Visitation, as in Cases of Ordinary Jurisdiction. Yeas, 112. Noes, 162.

Then—Mr Wortley-Montague (for his Remarkable Sp. on Dean Atterbury's way of clearing himself of Oathes) being call'd to ye Chair, ye Committee heard Dr Todd's counsel; who, roveing frō ye petition, were soon dismiss'd. Mr Speaker resumeing ye Chair, a few Amendmts were made to ye Bill (for Indemnity &c) by its Friends,† who order'd

* Printed in Nichols, p. 377.

† These amendments were not quite so unimportant as might be supposed. One of them was to secure indemnity for any persons who had denied the validity of the statutes, or not observed them before March 9th, 170¾. This was vital to Dr. Todd, whom the Bishop had shown himself reluctant to forgive. (See March 25th and 27th.) The other amendment gave the Queen, during her life, power to alter the statutes of the Cathedrals founded by Henry VIII., and to resume or settle the Local Visitation of them as to her might seem meet. This power, however, was not exercised by Queen Anne, and lapsed at her death. The Act is printed in Chancellor Prescott's *Translation of the Statutes of Carlisle Cathedral.*

'em to be Reported on Thursday. NB. The Supporters of y^e^ Bill were chiefly S^r^ Jos. Jekyll, S^r^ Ja. Montague, S^r^ John Holland, S^r^ R. Onslow, M^r^ Sp. Smith and M^r^ Lowndes. Its Opposers, M^r^ Harley, M^r^ S^t^ Johns, S^r^ Tho Powis, M^r^ Bromley, and (spit-fire) J. Sharp. Rejoyceing, at Dinner, w^th^ D^r^ Kennet, D^r^ Gibson, D^r^ Waugh, and M^r^ B. Evening, Capt. Fleming, D^r^ Gee, &c.

Mar. 10. Wednesday. m. Thanks return'd to L^d^ Somers, Hallifax, S^r^ R. Onslow &c. Evening, Returning thanks to S^r^ Jos. Jekyll, M^r^ Soll^r^ Montague and M^r^ A. Churchill.

„ 15. Munday. The Church-Bill delay'd till Wednesday; upon a Treacherous Attempt of bringing in a Clause for Appeals from y^e^ Local Visitors by J. Sharp. Evening, w^th^ D^r^ Waugh & M^r^ Benson, at y^e^ Castle in Pater-N^r^ Row.

„ 16. Tuesday. m. Assurances given me (frō D. of Bolton, L^ds^ Sommers and Hall^x^) y^t^ y^e^ Appeal-Clause should be over-rul'd, if not withdrawn, tomorrow. After Dinner in Southampton-Street, M^rs^ Wenman's son (secr. to y^e^ D. of Newcastle) brought us y^e^ Joyful news of S^r^ G. Bing's comeing up w^th^ y^e^ French Fleet.

„ 17. Wednesday. At four, congratulated (by C. Fleming and two Churchills) on the passing of y^e^ Church-Bill without y^e^ Rider.

„ 18. Thursday. m. Waiting on my Lord of Canterbury; who heartily thank'd me for my Services to y^e^ Church, in carrying forward the Bill: Which said he I would ò have seen miscarry'd for 500^lb^.

„ 19. Friday. The Church-Bill brought up to y^e^ Lords; and y^e^ Amendm^ts^ immediately read and agreed to. Clause for y^e^ covering y^e^ Cupola at S^t^ Paul's w^th^ Brittish Copper rejected; as were several Bills. Others prepar'd for the Royal Assent tomorrow.

„ 20. Saturday. Her Ma^ty^ gave y^e^ Royal Assent to the Church-Bill (w^th^ others) much to my comfort. At dinner w^th^ S^r^ James Montague; in whose presence and Coll. Grahme's (as attested under y^r^ hands) D^r^ Todd declar'd, That he would behave himself dutifully and respectively to y^e^ B^p^ of Carlile, according as y^e^ Canons of y^e^ Church, y^e^ local Statutes of y^e^ Cathedral and y^e^ Laws of the Land do require; and with all Readyness do every thing y^t^ can be expected by a B^p^ from a Dutiful Son. And, in Return, y^e^ B^p^ likewise declar'd, That he would treat D^r^ Todd with all y^e^ paternal Affection that can be expected from a B^p^ to one of the members of his Church; and that he will forget and forgive all that has been hitherto taken amiss. Amen, Amen.

Mar. 21. Sunday. I preach'd for Dr Waugh, in the morning, at St Peter's; and, in ye Afternoon, at St Bride's. In ye way home, with Dr Lancaster; who very kind to my son and his Servitor, Jackson. Dr Todd came in, whilst I was there, civilly.

„ 24. Wednesday. m. I wrote over my Return of Liveings under 50lb for ye Barons of ye Exchr who refuse to take it without Oath. After a Tedious Attendance on Ordinary business in the House, and dineing ye Bp of Norwich on a Dish of Green-Fish,* visit attempted to S. Usher, but paid to C. Studholme. The year ended in a walk (by Moon-light) in St James's Park, till after Nine at night.

The next volume begins March 25th, 1708. As before, only extracts of local or general interest are printed.

1708.

Mar. 25. Thursday. m. with ye AB. of York, who recd me very kindly, desireing that our Warmth in ye H. of Lords &c might be mutually forgotten. At Lieut. Genll Earl's (wth Mr C. Musgrave and Mr Ja. Lowther) the groundless news of the Pretender's being taken: which too forwardly reported at Lambeth and in ye House. At Dinner with me, Dr Gibson neither approves of my Visit to my Ld of Y. nor of my Easyness to Dr Todd; but especially execrates all Reconciliation wth ye Dean. NB. My Ld of Cant. assures me that Dr Short, Sr Ch. Scarborough and Dr Windebank, knew yt ye late K. James's Queen could not bear a Live child; and that she miscarry'd on Easter-Munday before the pretended birth of her Son on Trinity Sunday following. Dr Harris saies the same.

„ 28. Sunday. Ev'. Visitted by Mrs Roose, who wants the Queen's touch for Her Daughter; and Mr Wenman, concern'd to have his Br chosen from Eaton.

„ 29. Munday. m. Visitted first by Dr Todd; who freely dealt with as to his past and future behaviour. He was just gone, when Mr Dean Atterbury came in; and, washing his own hands, was for chargeing all former mistakes on ye other 3 Prebendaries.

---

* Cod.

Mar. 31. Wednesday. After Dinner, with the D. of Peterborough;* who treated us with Hermitage-wine, from his brother in Italy. Thence (by my Br's) to Coll. G. Fletcher's Funeral at S^t Martin's; where y^e Coffins piled up in the Chancel (at 8^lb to y^e Vicar, 18^s to y^e Clerk &c) in an extraordinary manner. The Coll. bury'd as a Batchelour, born by L^d Berkley, M^r C. Musgrave, M^r Ja. Lowther, &c in white Scarves.

April 2. Good Friday. m. I preach'd and Administer'd y^e Sacrament, for D^r Lancaster; and, haveing din'd on Red Herring at home, spent y^e Evening w^th Sis. Rothery. NB. The Shod-Egg.†

,, 3. Saturday. m. With M^r Madox, in bed, giveing him Acc^t of Subscribeing Lords, and Subscribeing (for two of his Books, one in larger and the other in Common paper) for myself. Thence to M^r Soll^r Mountague, w^th my Thanks and to receive his commands for Carlile, where again he offers his Service, and will accept my help and another Char-pye.‡ Thence to Lambeth; where (at parting) my L^d of Canterbury assur'd me that in Sec. Harley's Disbursem^ts of money for secret Service there was frequent Repititions of Hire (3^s 4^d) to a Messenger sent to D^r Att at Chelsea. After Dinner, w^th y^e Vice-Chanc^r (promiseing to preach for him again tomorrow) and thence to Salisbury-Court; whence up to the Cupola of St Paul's.

On April 5th, the Bishop "took coach" from London, sleeping at Dunstable, Northampton, Leicester, Rufford, Ferry-Bridge, Burrough Bridge (where he spent Saturday and Sunday nights), Greata Bridge, and Appleby.

Apr. 11. Sunday. m. M^r Benson read prayers, and AD. P. preach'd for M^r Maurice; who administer'd y^e Sacrament, in an easy way, giveing y^e prefatory part of the words to

---

* Dr. Kennet had succeeded Sir W. Dawes as Dean of Peterborough.

† I am informed by a lady, on the authority of an old family servant, that "shod" or "shred eggs" is a local name for the well-known breakfast dish "scrambled eggs." "Shod, shed, or spilt (Devon)."—Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic Words*. Compare "shoddy."

‡ A list of letters appended to the diary gives on March 22nd, 170¾, "Sir Ja. Montague, with a pot of chars; and thanks for all his favours." Therefore "char-pye" was the same thing which is now known as "potted char."

three at once. After the Gospel, the Clerk saies—Thanks be to thee, O L$^{d}$ For this is thy Gospel.* The Arrows of y$^{e}$ same Stone with some in the Bridge.

Apr. 13. Tuesday. In y$^{e}$ way to Burgh, met by M$^{r}$ Atkinson, M$^{r}$ Thompson (of K.S.) M$^{r}$ Walton and M$^{r}$ Aiskill. Dinner at y$^{e}$ Vicarage, generous. After a Visit to M$^{r}$ Brathw$^{t}$, met by the Chanc$^{r}$ AD$^{n}$ B$^{r}$ John B$^{r}$ Nevinson, M$^{r}$ Whittingdale, Cous. Chambers, &c on Sandford-Moor; and at Appleby by D$^{r}$ Fl. M$^{r}$ Gibbon, M$^{r}$ Simson &c. Notice of my L$^{d}$ Wharton's comeing to Town in the morning; Treated by the Corporation; and an Address drawn up for the Clergy.

„ 14. Wednesday. m. Ab$^{t}$ Ten, L$^{d}$ Wharton came in; and haveing been first attended by y$^{e}$ Mayor and Aldermen, and afterwards by y$^{e}$ Vicedean & Chapter & other Clergy, went to y$^{e}$ Hall: where His L$^{d}$sp. demanded his Oath as Mayor, w$^{ch}$ (after a faint Struggle) was given Him with y$^{e}$ staff. This done, He was pleas'd (as Mayor) to visit me at M$^{r}$ Banks's; where I took leave of His Lordship, and (by Kirkbythore, Newbiggin and Salkeld) brought home with me, to Rose, y$^{e}$ Chanc$^{r}$ Archd$^{n}$ B$^{r}$ Nevinson, M$^{r}$ Whittingdale and M$^{r}$ Farish.
Laus Deo Tri-uni.

„ 15. Thursday. m. With y$^{e}$ Chanc$^{r}$ AD$^{n}$ &c to y$^{e}$ Sessions at Carlile; where presently attended by y$^{e}$ H. Sheriff and all y$^{e}$ Justices of peace, who dined together at y$^{e}$ Bush and Address'd, &c. M$^{r}$ Rec$^{r}$ Aglionby show'd me a Letter which he had rec$^{d}$ from M$^{r}$ C. M. touching his being chosen at Carlile for y$^{e}$ next Parliament; which he thinks feasible enough, provided L$^{d}$ C. S$^{r}$ Ja. Montague and (especially) Jos. Reed† be consenting.

„ 17. Saturday. m. L. Coll Gledhill,‡ Ensign Richmond and M$^{r}$ R. Fenton, a Visit in their way to Carlisle. At Dinner, G. Lowther of Bowness; § craveing Suspension of his

---

* Apparently the Bishop notes this, not because of the particular form of words, but because in his experience any thanksgiving after the Gospel was unusual. In some parts of England the custom has always been continued.

† See note on May 4th, 1705.

‡ Lt.-Col. Samuel Gledhill had served in Flanders. He had married Isabella, daughter of Christopher Richmond of Highhead Castle, by his wife Isabella (at this time Mrs. Miller). He was a candidate for Carlisle at the election of 1710, and petitioned unsuccessfully against the return of Sir James Montague. This affair was the occasion of the censure of the Bishop by the House of Commons. See Ferguson's *M.P.'s of Cumberland and Westmorland*.

§ See the diary, September 22nd, 1713, &c.

Sequestration, and promiseing to be seconded in's Request by his Br Woodburn. Evening, Mr Christian from Carlile; followed by his Lady and Son, the latter for London, from Unerigg. Mr Kay, ye Wool-officer, takeing his leave for London.

Apr. 19. Munday. Afternoon, Mr Rook, adviseing me to move ye Recr to sound first J. Reed and then Ld C. for liberty to give a second Voice to Mr M.

„ 20. Tuesday. An Answer frō ye Recorder; desireing me to invite J. Reed to dine here on Friday. Non pas.

„ 21. Wednesday. d. John Jackson & L. Troghere; ye former troubled, the latter exalted, wth ye Acct of their Sons at Oxford.

„ 28. Wednesday. m. With my wife, Sis Nevinson & Mr Benson in ye coach to Carlile; where ye Justices met, to tender ye Abjuration-Oath to ye Papists. A good Number of 'em were in Town: But (on some private Advice) declin'd appearing in ye morning. Hereupon Attachmts were unanimously order'd. I din'd at Mr Rook's, with ye Recr. Afternoon, about a Dozen of the Romans (on ye Alarm) came to ye Moot-Hall; and all (some insolently enough) refus'd ye Oath. Absents order'd to be Attach'd; and warrants accordingly Subscrib'd by all the (ten) Justices prsent.

„ 29. Thursday. Evening, Mr Robinson of Ousby, in a fruitless Search after the Success of his present to Dr Woodward.

May 2. Sunday. Afternoon, Amb. Topping with his son, clerk & Schoolmr at Holme-Cultram; pressing for a License to ye Boy to read prayers and Bury. No such License can be granted in Form.

„ 6. Thursday. d. Ald. How, Br Carlile and young Mr Thomas; the last goeing to Dean Story at Limerick. The Alderman thinks yt one dry Election will help to change Interests.* Alexr Hewer, on a pure visit. Br John again at Caldbeck; upon the Everlasting Drudgery of Sequestrations.

„ 9. Sunday. In ye Evening, Mr Moon (from Raughton-Head) too much like himself.*

„ 10. Munday. m. Mr Beck, from Edenhal, wth an offer of money for Mr C. M's service. Not any, till fairer prospect. I took ye opportunity of sending back Mr Moon, wth him,

---

* See September 28th, 1702.

before Dinner. Afternoon, M^r^ Rook; with his Bill of Charges, w^ch^ was clear'd and a Gratuity (of 5 Guinneas) added.

May 14. Friday. A Sturgeon from Bowness.

„ 27. Thursday. d. Two Couss. Jeffersons (in their Chariot) with my niece Chambers; and their B^r^ Will^m^ rideing by. M^r^ R. Cragg (Schoolm^r^ of Crosby-Ravensworth) with a Title frō M^r^ Lamb,* for Deacon's Orders; an extraordinary School-Scholar.

June 1. Tuesday. With y^e^ Justices M^r^ Aglionby, M^r^ Lowther, M^r^ Lawson, M^r^ Ballantine, M^r^ Briscoe, M^r^ Gilpin, M^r^ Browham, M^r^ Goodman, and Capt Dalston. Two of y^e^ High Constables (on y^e^ Question) Resolv'd to be wilfully negligent in y^e^ Execution of y^ir^ Office; and thereupon bound over to y^e^ Assizes. M^r^ Lawson offer'd to clear himself frō y^e^ Aspersion of being a Favourer of y^e^ Papists; but left the matter as clowdy as ever. Precept for siezeing and apprehending y^e^ Papists (ag^t^ y^e^ 13^th^ of next month) directed to y^e^ Sheriff.

„ 2. Wednesday. d. Onely J. Smith of Hutton; who saies Master Marcus Fletcher† is of Irish Extraction, a Soldier of Fortune in France &c.

„ 3. Thursday. My Birth-day, Wedding-day, and Day of being confirm'd B^p^. d. M^r^ Bird of Brougham; with his Store of MS. Notes on y^e^ Affairs of y^e^ two Counties: Cous. Ja. Nicolson and his son Jos.: M^r^ Pattinson, P^r^centor and my B^r^ & Sister. Afternoon M^r^ Rook; who promises, before he goes to London, to endeavour y^e^ setting M^r^ Wybergh at Liberty.

„ 7. Munday. Evening. Cous. Fisher and M^r^ Crossby from L. Salkeld; Cous. J. Ponsonby and his Sister, with y^ir^ little cousin Trotter‡ and Sis. Nevinson, as also Cous. Crofts of Kendale frō Rosley.

„ 8. Tuesday. d. Besides our last night's friends, M^r^ Ward of Skelton, complaining of Marc. Fletcher's popish Insinuations, &c. and M^r^ Sommers. w^th^ L^d^ Lonsdale's Nomination to Shap. Afternoon two Ponsonbyes & Sis. Nevinson gave way to D^r^ Fleming, M^r^ Archdeacon, and M^r^ Atkinson; w^th^ their wives.

---

* James Lamb, M.A., vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby, 1698 to 1720.

† See June 25th, July 13th, and September 8th.

‡ This would be a child of the Bishop's old love "B.C." See notes on January 17th and December 18th, 1684.

June 9. Wednesday. d. The AD. and Westmerland-Guests three or four of wch went to Carlile in ye Afternoon, & brought home Cous. W. Cock, full of Scotch wine.

„ 10. Thursday. d. Together wth our Westmerland-Friends, Mr Brougham; who brought with him Mr M. Fletcher, Sr H's popish Steward, and half a Score of Servants & Day-Labourers to prove ye man not Guilty of perverting his Neighbours.

„ 12. Saturday. Afternoon, W. Barker of Newbiggin; wth the last year's complaint of Mr Jackson agt him, for Fornication before Marriage, seven years agoe.

„ 16. Wednesday. After Breakfast, I went (with Mr Benson) to see the Fishing at Beaumont and Mr Reed's Coops: where Salmon sold at 22d Gilse at 6d and Esk-Trouts at 3d. Strong East wind brought in the Herring; and sent ye Salmon o' Roveing.

„ 17. Thursday. d. Dr Law, a pure Visit; his wife in Scotland. Evening, Br Nevinson; with an Acct of Mr Salkeld's being come home, and willing to have my Thoughts on the Oath of Abjuration.

„ 18. Friday. m. Br Nevinson return'd wth a long Letter frō me to Mr Salkeld. Valeat quantum valere potest.

„ 19. Saturday. W. Barker, complaining of ye Design of yr parson to turn his private pennance into public; and of ye Jealousies of Mrs Crackenthorp.

„ 21. Munday. Afternoon a short Visit (in his Return frō Rosley) made me by Coll. Gledhill; who gave me ye History of his Rencounters wth Ld Wm Pawlet and ye Keelmen at Newcastle, ye Tumble of his Chaise, &c.

„ 23. Wednesday. d. Mr Rectr Aglionby wth his son Watson and Mr Fenton; not satisfy'd wth Mr Blenecow's continuance in ye Commission. He'l meddle no farther agt the Papists.

„ 24. Thursday. Midsummer-day. Evening, Mr Blamire (Curate at Bongate) accuseing himself of a Clandestine Marriage.

„ 25. Friday. m. Mr M. Fletcher, with a Compliment from Sr Henry; offering ye Product of his Garden and Park. Afternoon, Mr Whittingdale; with gracious Overtures of peace from Dr Todd.

„ 28. Munday. With my wife, &c to Carlile: where a very good Appearance at ye Synod. Mr Ch. Tullie chosen Convocation-man for the Chapter, before his excellent Sermon on Act. 17, 11. and afterward Dr Fleming and Mr Gibbon (nemine Contradicente) for ye Diocese.

We dined (23) at Mr Tate's; and after Evening-Prayer some matters first adjusted with Vicedean & Ch. in relation my Injunctions, &c we return'd home well satisfy'd.

June 29. Tuesday. I went, wth Mr Benson, to dine at Nunnery; where Mr Watsou and's wife, Mrs Skelton and her Daughter, Mr How and his Daughter Norman. We were very handsomely entertain'd; and our Viands refresh'd with Remarks on ye meek behaviour of the Prebendaries, ye Tenderness of ye Governmt towards papists, &c. In return, I call'd (fruitlessly) at Southwaite; and afterwards paid a short Visit to L. Coll. Gledhil and's Lady at High-Head.

„ 30. Wednesday. Evening Br John brought me a Letter frō ye Vicedean and Chapter; in ansr to mine concerning yir Statutes.

July 2. Friday. d. Capt E. Sandford, conductor to W. Bradley; who came for Subscriptions towards his getting into the Guards.*

„ 4. Sunday. m. I preach'd at Carlile to a very full Congregation; and had twice ye usual number of Communicants, Mr Mayor, three Aldermen, &c. After Dinner I went to visit Mrs Tullie Mrs Briscoe & Ald. Ja. Nicolson; who much dispirited thro' ye unnatural negligence of his Son. Home much satisfy'd.

„ 5. Munday. Mr B. went wth me to Lowther; where most kindly treated by Lord and Lady and ye whole Family. We had the Extraordinary Conversation of ye famous Horse-Courser) Mr Frampton; who saies he's patron of ye sober Party of Clergymen, and (in opinion of Ld Treasurer) not inferiour in his skill in physick, to ye Bp of Ely. After Dinner, a visit to Mr Sandford; on his Son's Birth-Day. Thence, wth all ye Company, back to Mr Holme's where we took Horse, and return'd to Rose at Eleven.

„ 6. Tuesday. d. Cous. John Relf; on his second Journey to Carlile; very cheerful. He told me a Notable Story of Ld Wharton's out-Jockeying a Scotch Nobleman; who had corrupted his Rider: In whose stead (on a Second Match, haveing conceal'd his knowledge till then) he suddainly clap'd on his Br Henry. Afternoon Cous. G. Langstaff; takeing leave for's Return to Berwick. Mr Recr will marry no more Daughters to Brainless Estates.

„ 7. Wednesday. This day wholly bestow'd on Mr Bird's MSS.

---

* See March 21st, 17$\frac{0}{9}$.

July 10. Saturday. m. James sent w^th^ a Copy of L^d^ Carlile's Letter, to M^r^ Rec^r^ Aglionby; whose Gowt will not allow him to be at the Sessions. News of o^r^ Victory. Vennison frō Lowther and Hartley.

„ 12. Munday. m. Giveing possession of y^e^ Mills to J. Robinson; and delivering over a Soldier or two to W. Stordy, the High-Constable.
Evening. B^r^ Nevinson; w^th^ a Letter from M^r^ Salkeld, & a paper of Reasons why he cannot take y^e^ Oaths.*

„ 13. Tuesday. m. With B^r^ Nev' and M^r^ B. in y^e^ Coach, to Carlile, where y^e^ Sheriff return'd M^r^ Curwen and M^r^ Salkeld non inventi. M^r^ Skelton, M. Fletcher and Lancelot Garth appear'd, but refus'd to take y^e^ Oath. M^r^ Curwen having treated me very ill† I spoke my Resentments as freely; that I neither envy'd nor fear'd him.

„ 14, 15. Wednesday and Thursday. At y^e^ Sessions at Carlile; where a somew^t^ greater Appearance than on Tuesday. Amongst others, M^r^ G. Lawson was w^th^ us y^e^ Former day. But express'd no dislike of our proceedings ag^t^ y^e^ papists, tho' he had threatned to do it openly. Instead of that, He brought Assurances from M^r^ Curwen, that he had never treated me ill; but, if any thing like a Disrespect had escap'd him, he was ready to beg pardon. On Thursday-morning the certificates of y^e^ names of all that had refused the Oathes were given in to y^e^ Clerk of y^e^ Peace; and, after dinner, M^r^ Rec^r^ Aglionby M^r^ Gilpin & I drew up minutes for a Representation of our proceedings to my L^d^ Carlile; which I promis'd to put into Form, and to send back to them on Saturday-morning. Home, in good Plight.

„ 16. Friday. Busy in drawing up a Certificate, for L^d^ Carlile & y^e^ Judges, of our Proceedings.

„ 22. Thursday. d. Cous. A. Chambers, from Carlile; where his Grandmother is not yet (as suppos'd) dying.

„ 24. Saturday. m. B^r^ & Sis. C. (w^th^ B^r^ John) to Carlile; where on y^e^ death of Ja. Nicolson, brother C. hopes to be Alderman. Esto!

---

* Printed in Nichols, pp. 380 to 386.

† See Nichols, p. 386. For an account of Henry Curwen, of Workington Hall, known as "Galloping Harry," see the C. & W. *Transactions*, vol. v., p. 213, and vol. xvi., pp. 10, 14. He was a Roman Catholic and Jacobite, High Sheriff 1688, and died 1725. He was succeeded in the entailed property by his cousin Henry Curwen of Sella Park.

July 26. Munday. d. Cous. Jos. Nicolson* of Whittingham, his father dyeing; M^r Rook, w^th messuage frō y^e Rec^r to apply early to J. Tracy, and encouragem^t to B^r Carlile's pretensions for Alderman; M^r Sommers of Shapp complaining of Dilapidations. Afternoon, my daughter (Mary) sent to attend the Funeral of M^rs Chambers this night;† and M^r Whittingdale's christening tomorrow.

„ 28. Wednesday. d. B^r Carlile, in warm pursuit of the (yet) Liveing Alderman's old Shoes; whereupon, I wrote Letters (to be kept in Readiness) to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, in his favour.

„ 29. Thursday. d. M^r R. Aglionby, return'd to y^e world, assaulted (on Friday last) by M^r Curwen at Burgh; and N. Dennison supplicateing for y^e keeping of M^r Wybergh frō close Jayl.‡ Evening, M^r Robinson of Ousby, from London; in good hopes of favour frō y^e D. of Somerset, despises D^r Woodward.

„ 30. Friday. m. M^r Robinson to his (hop'd for) colleries at Bolton. Afternoon, B^r John and M^r Benson went to meet B^r and Sis Nevinson at Red-Dyal: the weather Extremely Stormy. Miserere Deus!

„ 31. Saturday. m. B^r Carlile early, w^th y^e news of Ja. Nicolson's death; and that James Haddock was like to be his competitor. M^r Robinson, goeing home, full of Resolutions to print His Nat. Hist. of Cumb'. Afternoon, Invitation to the Alderman's Funeral.

Aug. 1. Sunday. After dinner (w^th my wife, M^r Benson, B^r and daughter) to y^e Funeral at Carlile; where I read the Service, &c. M^r Recorder there; and zealous for B^r Carlile.

„ 3. Tuesday. d. D. of Somerset's M^r Hutchinson, frō y^e Coleries, of Bolton. He finds Brackenslatt§ every where in this Countrey; but especially on the Sea Shore at Bransty-brow near White-Haven.

---

* Joseph Nicholson, rector of Whittingham, son of Alderman James Nicholson of Carlisle. See note on Nicolson pedigree, C. & W. *Transactions*, N.S., vol. i., p. 48.

† The Register of St. Mary's, Carlisle, contains the burial of "Mrs. Chambers," of Fisher Street, on July 26th, 1708.

‡ See note on July 9th, 1705.

§ Slate marked with the impression of fronds of fern. This is often found. See December 5th, 1705.

Aug. 4. Wednesday. No company. An unsupportably hot Day. The pavement under the great Stair-case, sweat into Pools of water. The Change of y^e^ Moon, this night, may alter y^e^ weather.

„ 5. Thursday. Afternoon (a great many Dispatches being first sent off to Penrith) I went, w^th^ M^r^ Benson, to Crofton; where my Cousins well and cheerful. M^r^ Knowler despairs of helping me to a place in y^e^ Salt-Office for Ja. Hoodless.

„ 6. Friday. Dineing at Eleven, I rode out (w^th^ M^r^ B.) to Greystock; where several new mares shewn me by M^r^ Gibbon, one lately bought out of Durhamsh' for 8 guinneas, fine. Return'd at Nine, in three hours.

„ 7. Saturday. m. M^rs^ Grahme, w^th^ a Periwig. Item, M^r^ Agnew of Castlewig in the County of Galloway (attended by Lanc. Carlile) complaining of his being accus'd of being marry'd to one M^rs^ Irwin by M^r^ G. Lowther; by Vertue of a Licence from me.* The Latter part is certainly false.

„ 9. Munday. d. M^r^ Thomlinson of Rothbury with (his pupil) Cous. Jos. Nicolson; whom he proposes to set on a clear Board, with 500^lb^ in his pocket, by y^e^ Assistance of his own B^r^ and mine, who shall have likewise have 300^lb^ for their Trouble: Item, D^r^ Law; who expected to have met w^th^ M^r^ Salkeld of Whitehall. Afternoon, M^r^ Benson went to Scales (w^th^ six Guinneas in his hand) to treat for y^e^ price of my little Mare; for which he paid six Guinneas.

„ 10. Tuesday. d. M^r^ Ch^r^ Tullie, returning from Aldingham; M^r^ Tho. Salkeld, with an Apologetic Letter from M^r^ Curwen; B^r^ Nevinson, as a Companion to his Neighbour; M^r^ Walker, instead of yesterday. Afternoon, to the Assizes at Carlile; where I deliver'd to M^r^ Justice Tracy a Letter (ab^t^ proceedings ag^t^ y^e^ Papists) w^ch^ I intended to have sent to him; and took up my Lodgeings at the Chanc^r's^.

„ 11. Wednesday. Onely M^r^ Baron Bury at Church, M^r^ J. Tracy's Robes being left at Haltwissel in his broken Coach. M^r^ Atkinson preach'd a good Sermon on Prov. 14. 34. Righteousness exalteth &c. I din'd with the Chapter; and in y^e^ Evening, waited on J. Tracy, who had sent to me S^r^ W. Pennington's Certificate on behalf of y^e^ two High Constables.† The Foreman & six more of y^e^ Grand Jury petitioning for y^e^ Releasing of Recognizances, before any Indictment brought in. We will try them.

---

* See August 23rd and September 15th, and January 17th, 170§.

† See June 1st.

Aug. 12. Thursday. Early in the morning, a meeting of the Justices (on both sides) before the Judge; who propos'd y^e^ Submission of y^e^ H. Constables, & y^ir^ begging pardon; w^ch^ done, prosecution was withdrawn. I dined with the Judges; and, in the Evening, return'd home.

„ 14. Saturday. d. Cous. Gilpin's Son and two Daughters, frō Newcastle; the young Gentleman, posting for Whitehaven in the Afternoon, left us his two sweet Sisters.

„ 18. Wednesday. d. M^r^ Rec^r^ Aglionby; on his way to Carlile, for y^e^ election of an Alderman. I shew'd him a Copy of my L^r^ to M^r^ J. Tracy, with other papers and Letters; which open'd the State of our Case. He left me in good Humour. After Dinner, a begging Merchant of N. Brittain; with a Letter frō S^r^ P. Maxwell, and a Brief frō o^r^ Justices.

„ 19. Thursday. Thanksgiving, for y^e^ Victory at Audenard. No Sermon nor Company, more than my B^r's^ and Sister's &c.

„ 23. Munday. d. Very throng. L^d^ Lonsdale and his two Brothers, M^r^ Holme, M^r^ Liniere and M^r^ Townson; frō Carlile, S^r^ Alexander Rigby (and two more great Officers of y^e^ Customs in Scotland, M^r^ Mure and y^e^ Laird of Loggan) attended by M^r^ Griffith and Alex^r^ Blaikston. He brought me more Letters on y^e^ Affair of y^e^ Laird of Castle-wigg; w^ch^ is now like to succeed to his Satisfaction.

„ 28. Saturday. In the Evening M^r^ AD. Fleming; for Letters of Recommendation to my friends at Edinburgh.

„ 29. Sunday. After Evening-Prayer, M^r^ AD. went back to Carlile; in order to his Scotch Journey in the morning, with M^r^ Rook.

„ 30. Munday. Afternoon, From viewing the Mill, M^r^ B. and I paid a visit to M^r^ Faircloth; who entertain'd us (suo more) w^th^ strong liquors & weak Discourse.

Sep. 2. Thursday. Afternoon, Ald. Atkinson of Appleby; whence he came this morning, and returns (this night) as far as Woodside. In y^e^ 65^th^ year of his Age. His chief business, to have his youngest son (not full 21) ordain'd Deacon. Not this year. L^d^ Thanet, he saies, is much offended by the last Election. At night, M^r^ Robinson of Ousby, w^th^ his Defence of Moses ag^t^ D^r^ Woodward: and a Messenger from M^rs^ Curwen of Sella-park, w^th^ notable Lithophyta.

„ 3. Friday. M^r^ Robinson left us and his papers; desireing a List of some rare plants: Which I promis'd to have in readiness, ag^t^ his Return. No sensible Eclipse of the Sun, as s^d^ in y^e^ Almanacks.

Sep. 4. Saturday. No news yet frō y^e^ Camp. Free frō company, I wrote out a Sheet of rare plants for M^r^ Robinson.*

„ 6. B^r^ Carlile, w^th^ part of my Parkbroom Rent, satisfy'd w^th^ his loss of y^e^ Alderman's Gown.

„ 8. Wednesday. m. Vennison, by S^r^ H. F's Keeper; who tells me that their Steward (Mar. Fletcher) took his Gun from him, last winter, when he was goeing to kill a Doe for y^e^ Bishop's wife, as Un-Canonical.

„ 10. Friday. After a Breakfast at Ten, M^r^ B. and I set out for Torpenhow. The Day was Blustering on y^e^ Road; and exceedingly Stormy, when were there. About Five y^e^ Rain ceas'd, and we return'd (by Ireby and Sandhill, &c, to shun the waters) to Rose a little before Nine at Night, sufficiently weary. My Sister set upon the marriage of her Daughter Susan, not yet 17, to M^r^ Pool,† Prosit!

„ 13. Munday. Dinner, S^r^ John Cockran (from Isell) returning home from London. He treated me with a long Acc^t^ of his Travels in Germany; but not a word of Holland nor the Rye-House.‡ He saies, his countreymen are much offended at y^e^ carrying up so many of y^ir^ Great Ones (upon y^e^ score of y^e^ late Invasion) when nothing could be charg'd on them; and y^t^ there would be petitions for y^e^ Discovery of y^e^ Q's Advisers in that point. He was, he saies, a great Confident of the late K. James; who particularly consulted him upon y^e^ coming of y^e^ P. of O. whose Declaration he first handed to his M^ty^. And 'twas his Advice, and his Nephew Dundee's, that y^e^ K^g^ (after y^e^ Q. was gone) should make for Scotland. But he'd otherwise promis'd. It will be thought (he fancies) the Interest of the next Successour y^t^ y^e^ two Kingdomes be again divided; Scotland's Independency haveing hitherto kept y^e^ English Kings on their Thrones. — The D. of Q's Estate is about 5000^lb^ p. an. The D. of Montross's not above 2500.

„ 15. Wednesday. m. Letter frō M^r^ L. of Bowness; utterly disowning any hand in M^r^ Agnew's Marriage.

---

* Probably the list contained in his book. See note on February 10th, 170⅝.

† W. Pool, M.A., of Glasgow, then curate at Caldbeck, afterwards vicar of Isell 1711 to 1719.

‡ According to Bishop Burnet's *History*, Sir John Cochran had escaped from England at the time of the Rye House plot in 1683, and was in Holland to 1685. In that year he joined in Argyle's attempt to raise an insurrection in the Highlands, and was taken prisoner; but was released through a large bribe offered by his father, the Earl of Dundonald.

Sep. 16. Thursday. d. Mr Holme (of Westward) with his Son for Deacon's orders. Rejected, on Examination; as also Mr Bank's Deacon Hanson. a Schole-boy unpolish'd. Mr Curwen's son, of Sella-park, introduced by his pert elder brother; gives a good Acct of himself but wants a Title. At night the Archdeacon; much pleas'd wth his kind Reception (especially by Ld Pitmeddon) at Edinburgh. Item, a messenger from Kendale; who brought Mr B's Horse, Cockles &c.

„ 18. Saturday. d. Besides the A.D. and Mr Xson, Mr Ward of Skelton, earnest for my ordaining ye Schoolmr of Wedermelock; to be sent to Hexham. Noe. The man also boisterous abt his Light-Horse and Tenths. At night, an Eclypse of ye Moon (full half) as foretold in ye Almanacks; better observ'd than that of ye Sun, wch ought to have been visible on ye 3rd of this month.

„ 21. Tuesday. After Dinner, Mr B. went to Carlile; to settle Accts with R. A. a hard Shifter wth the Inspector of the Stamps.

„ 22. Wednesday. Evening, Mr Chancr with a Dish of Fish; and M. Rothery, takeing Leave.

„ 23. Thursday. d. Besides our last night's company, Dr Law; a pure visit, his wife being at Shauk-Hall. Mal Rothery left us in ye Afternoon; and I accompany'd Mr Chancr (to his beloved Sport) o' Fishing.

„ 24. Friday. m. Mr Chancr went home; promiseing to Sign the Copy of ye Statutes at the November-Chapter.

„ 28. Tuesday. Mr Cock acquainted us wth the comeing of Sr J. Dalton (and his Lady and family) into our Neighbourhood; which confirm'd by Capt Pennington, Mr Crosby and Br Carlile, who had been visitting there. — Mr Jackson (of Newbiggin) complaining of a hard Bill of Charges from R. Aglionby.

Oct. 1. Friday. Several men amercy'd, begging mercy. d. Mrs Law from Shauk-Hall, a starch'd visit.

„ 4. Munday. Dineing at Carlile wth (Mr Coltheard) the new Mayor; who treated very generously. Letters from AD. Pearson and Dr Todd communicated to ye Chancr who is set upon haveing his Curate presented to Corbridge, and inveterate agt Mr Fenton. J. Wybergh's Debts laid before us, past Remedy. At night, Mr Christian and his Son from the Court at Dalston.

„ 6. Wednesday. Our Dean's prsent by ye Carrier, cost 2s 8d sold at 6d.

Sep. 8. Friday. Afternoon, I rode out (w^th^ M^r^ B.) to Dalston-Hall; where S^r^ John and my Lady indispos'd and not to be seen. The Squire full of his own good management, as a Housekeeper.

Mem'. Cous. Mary Nicolson of Linstock, at Dinner; complaining of her hard usage in y^e^ matter of a Constable, never yet put upon the Castle.

„ 11. Munday. d. M^r^ Story of K. Bampton, for removeing to Burgh. His Son (not yet poor-child)* costs him 40^lb^ per Annum.

„ 12. Tuesday. d. M^r^ Ward of Skelton; paying his Tenths and Synodals, out of y^e^ AD's and M^r^ X'torson's contributions for Light-Horse.

„ 13. Wednesday. d. M^r^ Whittingdale; goeing to y^e^ Court at Sourby, where presented for not Keeping a Bull.

„ 14. Thursday. m. poor M^r^ Holme of Dacre; complaining (as heretofore) of Thrimby-Tith, and also of my Lady Hasel's w^thdrawing her 5^lb^.

„ 21. Thursday. d. M^r^ R. Aglionby, regulateing his Demands on M^r^ Jackson, 16^s^ being struck off for the Judge's part; B^r^ Nevinson, to stay some time; M^r^ Noble, to get his son to be the provost's servitor.

„ 22. Friday. m. B^r^ Nevinson went home; in order to expedite the marriage of his Daughter Susan. d. D^r^ Todd, in his way to Arthuret; for makeing all things easy at y^e^ Chapter. I am no Subscriber to the Rebuilding of his School.

„ 26. Tuesday. Afternoon, visited by S^r^ John Dalston and his Son with their Ladies; attended by M^r^ Tong, M^r^ Key, M^r^ White and B^r^ Carlile. S^r^ J. saies the Navigable Rivers, at Wakefield and Leedes, do more harm than good; The D. of Montague and he are second Cousins; &c &c.

„ 27. Wednesday. Afternoon, w^th^ M^r^ Jackson and M^r^ Rook, at Dalston, setling the Tolls: And agreed, That Badgers (Drovers and public Malsters) pay. The rest unmolested.

„ 29. Friday. d. B^r^ John confirm'd to us y^e^ Report we had of M^r^ AD. Fleming's being marry'd yesterday to Cous. Cath. Jefferson; several of his brethren (y^e^ D^r^ and's Lady, James and Fletcher) being p^r^sent.

Benedictus benedicat!

---

* "Pauper puer" was the official designation of undergraduate members of the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford.

Nov. 1. Munday. d. Mr AD. Fleming and his Bride, Dr Fleming and his wife, Mr Roger Fleming, Mr Gibbon and Mr Wickins; the two last wth Intention to make a longer stay, but the rest return'd to Carlile.
News of p. George's death.*

„ 2. Tuesday. Afternoon Mr G. and Mr W. left us, sooner than I expected; and Mr Benson follow'd my Daughters to Carlile, in order to attend ye AD. and's Bride a little out of Town, tomorrow, towds Salkeld.

„ 3. Wednesday. At noon, young Susan Orfeur (Graceless and Silly) came o' begging; and was hardly dismiss'd wth a Crown, expecting new Rigging. In ye evening. Mr Benson & the Girls return'd from Carlile.

„ 7. Sunday. m. Mr B. at Stanwix, Mr Cock preach'd an Empty second part of God & Mammon. I mildly resented his want of Care, & abundance of hard words.

„ 9. Tuesday. d. Mr Chancr and Archdeacon; setling the matter of the Transcript of Local Statutes, which they both resolve to give to me. They agree to be Justices of ye peace; but not wth Dr Todd. Nor I.

„ 13. Saturday. Evening, Mr Robinson (of Ousby) in great Troubles on ye Acct of his Debts and the D. of Som's hard Treatmt of him (as he saies) in his Colleries. Resolves to seek Shelter at London.

„ 14. Sunday. m. Mr B. at Dalston, Mr Robinson gave us a Sermon on Heb. 2. 3. Great Salvation. All by heart, or occasional Invention. Well enough. Not so Regular in's Reading of Prayers. d. Cous. S. Law and her Daughter Sarah from Shawk-Hall.

„ 15. Munday. m. Mr Robinson took his Leave for London; very much dejected.

„ 16. Tuesday. m. Mr Allan, wth two modest proposeals; That I'd recommend him to the D. and Ch. for Corbridge, & ordain his Son (not yet 20 years of Age) a Deacon. Evening late, my Br and Mr Benson frō Susan Nevinson's wedding. Prosit!

„ 17. Wednesday. After an early Dinner (wth Mr Lowthian and Mr Rumney, wishing me a good Journey to London and praying my Assistance to their sons there) I went to Askham; where generously entertain'd.

---

* He died October 28th.

Nov. 18. Thursday. A whole Synod at Dinner, after Visits at y^e^ parsonage & Hall at Lowther; viz. M^r^ Gibbon, M^r^ Christopherson, M^r^ Shepherd, M^r^ Stainton, M^r^ Holme, M^r^ Loste, Cous. Chambers, &c besides the two M^r^ Lowthers. Afternoon, Cap^t^ Crow; for my Countenance in his raiseing men.

„ 19. Friday. After Breakfast, w^th^ S^r^ W. Lawson and's brother & young M^r^ Richmond, we came to Hutton; whence, haveing view'd the new monument in y^e^ Church for S^r^ G. Fletcher,* M^r^ B. & I return'd home.

„ 20. Saturday. Cap^t^ Crow from Nunnery; in slender hopes of Recruits.

„ 30. Tuesday. m. My brother brought me an attested Copy of the Statutes frō the Vicedean and Chapter which happily ends (I hope) all my Disputes w^th^ y^e^ Dean. D^r^ Todd, being wholly in another's Disposeal, finally refus'd (notw^th^standing his promise) to subscribe; but wisely w^th^drew his protestation.

Dec. 1. Wednesday. B^r^ John at Caldbeck; picking up money (& wool) for D^r^ Archer.

„ 11. Saturday. d. M^r^ Justice Pattinson; a purely kind Visit. He confirms (as D^r^ Fleming also, in a Letter by him) the Acc^t^ I had from others of Cap^t^ Crow's loose behaviour.

„ 14. Tuesday. m. Enquiry, by L^r^ frō brother Nevinson, whether W. Ponsonby† can be ordain'd on Sunday next?

„ 15. Wednesday. Election of M^r^ Att. Gen. at Carlile.‡

„ 16. Thursday. d. Cous. Widow Briscoe w^th^ her Son Henry; who has wrongfully press'd y^e^ Schoolm^r^ at Glasson. To be releas'd.

„ 18. Saturday. m. The Schoolm^r^ of Ousby (Tingate) with a Title from M^r^ Robinson, for Deacon's Orders.

„ 21. Tuesday. St Thomas Day. No Company. No complaint; but, in the night, two weavers (at Welton) taken out of their Beds.

„ 24. Friday. m. Tim & James Halton, interceding for the two Marshals; who had their House broken by the Soldiers, who press'd them. I cannot protect.

---

* See April 8th, 1706.

† William Ponsonby, rector of Dean 1712.

‡ Sir James Montague's re-election would be made necessary by his appointment to be Attorney-General in 1708. There seems to have been no opposition.

1708.

Jan. 8. Saturday. m. W. Stephenson, w^th^ a churchwarden (Birkbeck) press'd for a Soldier.

„ 14. Friday. My brother to Caldbeck; to let the Liveing.

„ 15. Saturday. Evening, M^r^ B. from Cockermouth; w^th^ Jos. Relf's discourageing Acc^t^ of y^e^ Roads, 30 dayes in comeing down.

„ 16. Sunday. d. M^r^ Chanc^r^ Tullie, with a Letter from the Rec^r^ to my L^d^ Carlile; for his Son Watson* to be Justice of Peace at Berwick, but nothing (particular) for Cumberland.

„ 17. Munday. W. Stephenson, with new Complaints of Insults in pressing of Soldiers. Evening Cous. Briscoe of Crofton; with S^r^ R. Musgrave's Affidavits ab^t^ M^r^ Agnew's Marriage.

„ 18. Tuesday. Afternoon, B^r^ and Sis Nevinson, for my ordaining W. Ponsonby.

„ 25. Tuesday. A. Chambers, goeing to Raby-Cote.†

„ 26. Wednesday. I began my journey to London; and (by Salkeld, Hornby, and Kirkbythore) came numerously attended to Appleby; where rec'd by the Mayor & Aldermen, at y^e^ Cross, in y^ir^ Formalities.

On January 27th, the Bishop continued his journey to London, by Bowes to Richmond ("the snow deep and well track'd"), Doncaster, Newark, and Ware; thence by coach to London to his old lodgings "in y^e^ old palace yard" on February 5th, 1708. The remainder of the diary to March 24th contains little which need be printed in these *Transactions*.

Feb. 10. Thursday. m. To M^r^ Richard Thomlinson in Lombard-street, to pay for Swedish Books; and thence (by y^e^ Admiralty-office w^th^ M^r^ Robinson‡) to y^e^ House; where no g^t^ Business.

---

* See June 23rd and 29th and July 6th, 1708.

† It is clear from this and from the diary of February 15th, 17$\frac{10}{11}$, that Archer Chambers and his sister "Mal" Chambers were (or thought themselves) related to the Chambers family of Raby Cote, of which an account is given in the C. & W. *Transactions*, N.S., vol. i., p. 194. Their family at this time was of Kendal, but their grandmother Mrs. Chambers died at Carlisle. See the diary July 22nd and 26th, 1708.

‡ For some account of Mr. Robinson of Ousby, see note on April 23rd, 1705. His *Essay towards a Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland* was published in London, 1709, and dedicated to the young Lord Lonsdale. There

d. At Mr C. Musgrave's; wth Sr Chrisr Mr George and Mr Crowther.

Feb. 11. Friday. m. Mr Thoresby early, with his Album; like Noah's Ark.

„ 12. Saturday. Evening, Ld Lonsdale (wth Mr Liniere) gave me a visit, to my shame, before I had waited on Him.

„ 14. Munday. m. After Mr Robinson (full of his Book and Dirt) visitted by Mr Henley.

„ 19. Saturday. m. Visitted by Mr Dean of Carlile; who bewails ye Church's Hazard, on a Second Invasion, decryes ye Ch. Act, and is still of opinion yt our Local Statutes not worth one Farthing.

„ 21. Munday. m. An Attourney with 6 Queries frō Mrs Donning; to three of which I could onely ansr nor in those to her satisfaction. Visit to my Ld of York; abundantly satisfy'd with what I left wth him concerning my being expounder of our Statutes.

„ 23. Wednesday. m. To Chelsea; Mr Dean very mild.

„ 25. Friday. m. Mr Robinson, wth his Book.

Mar. 2. Wednesday. d. wth Mr C. Musgrave; to wm I paid 117lb for ye Release of my Bond, and paymt of my last Debt. Deo Gratias!

„ 7. Munday. m. Visits to Mr Att. General (at home) who shew'd me Dr T's villanous Letter.

„ 8. Shr. Tuesday. m. Visits from young Buchanan, wth Mrs Nicol's money and begging for his Father; Mr Thornton, afraid of being press'd. Cous. Ja. Nicolson, illused by his Father. d. With my Brs Family, Mr Provost of Oriel, Mr Fitch & at Dr Waugh's; where Letters written; and (thro Bonfires) home.

---

are three copies of it in the British Museum. It is not concerned with the flora and fauna of the counties (though he gives a list of a few rare plants), but deals with the structure of the earth, minerals, metals, &c. With these he was well acquainted. The second part of his essay is a vindication of the Mosaic account of the Creation. In his absence from Ousby he became for a time a naval chaplain. (See March 9th, 170$\frac{6}{7}$.) In 1710 he printed in London a very lengthy "sermon against prophane Cursing and Swearing, being a charitable Admonition to Her Majesty's Fleet." It is dedicated to the ship's company of Her Majesty's ship "Panther," and in the dedication he speaks of the many civilities he had received from them since he became their chaplain, and says he is "about to leave their ship and the sea." In 1711 we find him back in Cumberland. Hutchinson, in his *History of Cumberland*, mentions him as "an useful and valuable man, whose works still reflect no ordinary credit on our county." "It was his constant practice, after Sunday afternoon prayers, to accompany the leading men of his parish to the adjoining ale-house, where each man spent a penny, *and only a penny*; that done, he set the younger sort to play at football (of which he was a great promoter) and other rustical diversions." Such a man deserves not to be forgotten.

Mar. 9. A. Wednesday. m. M$^{r}$ Ch. Buchanan, begging for himself, M$^{r}$ Robinson, sea-sick; Ensign Senhouse, w$^{th}$ his mother's petition.

„ 13. Sunday. m. M$^{r}$ Robinson, with y$^{e}$ present of his Natural History, in two parts.

„ 20. Sunday. m. My B$^{r}$ brought M$^{r}$ Kelway a Surgeon; who open'd y$^{e}$ swelling in my neck w$^{th}$ a Caustic, and promises a Thorough Cure in a month.
p.m. D$^{r}$ Gibson, from S$^{t}$ Martin's; M$^{r}$ Robinson, for Portsmouth.

„ 21. Munday. m. Cous. R. Ponsonby for purchaseing a Common Trooper in y$^{e}$ Guards's Horse at 100$^{lb}$.*

The next two volumes, the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth, are only almanacks, with lists of letters and a few memoranda, chiefly of small importance. Among them is the following:—

Mem'. My attendance in Parliam$^{t}$ in the winter 1707/8 amounted to about 170$^{lb}$ in four months; whereof 70$^{lb}$ may be struck off for the expences (extraordinary) of Law-suits and M$^{r}$ Benson. The Least I can propose to spend on y$^{t}$ occasion, makeing the like stay, will be 100$^{lb}$ without purchaseing of Cloathes.

There is also an account of the income of the Bishopric for 1708. It appears that the gross rental was £755 18s. 10d., which was reduced by various charges to "£495 . 01$^{s}$ . 10$\frac{1}{4}^{d}$."

After March 24th, 170$\frac{8}{9}$, no diary is preserved until we come to January 1st, 171$\frac{0}{1}$, an interval of a year and nine months. On June 26th, 1710, the Bishop visited the Cathedral officially, under the powers of the statutes confirmed by the Act of Parliament.† At the commencement of 1711 we find him in London.

---

* See July 2nd, 1708.

† He wrote to Archbishop Wake, July 1st, 1710, "all went on very smoothly." "Dr. Todd happened to be Treasurer this year; so that it fell to his Share to provide for us at Dinner: and he did it in a splendid manner. In short the Plenty and choice of Dishes was beyond what I ever saw in that Place."—*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 6116.

1711.

Jan. 1. Munday. I waited (according to custome) on y^e^ AB. of York; who carry'd me, in his coach, to S^t^ James's; where a great Court. The D. of Marlb. newly return'd from Flanders, much caress'd; and, next to Her pert Grace of Shrewsbury,* made y^e^ chief Figure there. In the Chapple 10 Bishops (whereof I y^e^ fourth) besides y^e^ AB. Sword carry'd by y^e^ E. of Marr. Invited to Dine with y^e^ B. of Winton; but return'd w^th^ my Metropolitan, who is now for makeing D^r^ Higden my Dean.† Din'd with us, y^e^ D. of Bristol &' M^r^ Whitfield. Item young M^r^ Paul, a pert Cambridge-Master.

„ 2. Tuesday. In y^e^ H. the D. of Som'. brought me a grateful Ans^r^ frō Her M^ty^ in favour of M^r^ Chanc^r^ Tullie.

„ 3. Wednesday. m. After short visits from my B^r^ and M^r^ Keilway, I went to wait on y^e^ Queen; to whose presence I was introduc'd (as was promis'd) by y^e^ D. of S. Haveing kiss'd Her Ma^ty's^ hand, I crav'd leave to remind Her of y^e^ promise made to M^r^ Tullie, three years agoe, in her name. She was not yet (She s^d^) Resolv'd how to dispose of y^e^ Vacant Deanery; nor could she particularyly promise me any Thing for M^r^ T. but She would Assure me that, on D^r^ Att's Removeal some provision should be made for him.

„ 14. Sunday. p.m. I visitted, for two hours, M^r^ Addison and's wife;‡ fond of their witty Grandchild Hutton.

„ 15. Thursday. My first Visitant in y^e^ morning was Master Stephenson, not yet provided of a place; but M^r^ Dean (he saies) promises to labour together w^th^ me, for his Advancement.

„ 23. Tuesday. m. Visit to M^r^ Chamberlain; with w^m^ I found M^r^ Whiston, who read us his Letter to D^r^ Sacheverel,

---

* Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, married (1705) Adelhida, daughter of the Marquis Paleotti of Bologna, "ignorant and flighty, and according to insular notions illbred."—*Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† Atterbury was just promoted to the Deanery of Christ Church, but he did not actually enter upon that office for several months. On August 6th, 1711, the Bishop wrote to Archbishop Wake—"The Deanery of Christ Church is not yet filled, nor by Consequence that of Carlisle vacant. . . Our Heir apparent (Dr Todd) has remov'd his Family to the Cathedral, in sure Hopes of succeeding here."—*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 6116.

‡ Richard Hutton of Hutton Hall, Penrith, High Sheriff of Cumberland 1710, married as his second wife Bridget Addison. Their son Addison, born 1706, became a Doctor of Medicine; he sold the Hutton estates, and died without issue 1746.—C. & W. *Transactions*, vol. xiii., p. 426.

avowing his being refus'd by S^r Ch. Holt (patron of a Liveing where y^e D^r was curate in 1696) because even am^s servants, he ridicul'd y^e Reality of Hell-Torm^t.

Prayers done at y^e Abbey, I went home w^th D^r Gee; who severe on y^e Ingratitude of y^e D. of Wells to me, in assisting D^r T.

Jan. 24. Wednesday. Even'. M^r Bell brought to me M^r Cambel (an ingenious Scotch Gentlem') who was bred at Univ' Coll. where (and at L^d Preston's afterwards) unjustly treated by D^r T. who falsly quoted B^p Turner for's Informer, and afterwards cheated y^e Family of y^e better part of L^d P's Library.

„ 29. Munday. m. M^r Cambel (cousin German to y^e D. of A's father) whom I durst not, for y^e cold, as yet attend to Lambeth. He gave two sharp stories of y^e B. of S. his physico-Theological Letter to y^e D. of Lauderdale on K. Ch. II's takeing a new wife; and the old Marchioness of Montross's maids spying the Gallows 'twixt his een.

„ 31. Wednesday. The Convocation had a L^r of Instructions from y^e Qu' requireing y^ir opinion on y^e Occasion of y^e growth of Irreligion; their frameing of Forms of prayer w^th condemn'd Criminals, Consecration of Churches, &c. modelling of proceedings in Excom' and Commutation.

Feb. 6. Tuesday. The Queen's Levee full of y^e most glittering Appearance of fine cloathes &c. She born in a chair (open) to the Chapple.

„ 7. Wednesday. m. Visitted by my B^r w^th acc^ts of L^d Portland's Court-Suit valued at 40000^lb.

D^r Gee mounts y^e value of L^d P's Accoutrem^ts to 80000^lb of w^ch his sword onely 600^lb.

„ 8. Thursday. m. S^r Ja Montague, w^th y^e History of yesterday's fruitless endeavour of C. Gledhil to get the Hearing of his senceless cause appointed for Feb. 26. instead of Mar. 8 to w^ch I gave him a Counterpart from my Letters frō Carlile-Election.

„ 9. Friday. Even'. I carry'd M. Chambers y^e news of her B^r's death.

„ 12. Munday. m. P. Tullie to be Comm^r for y^e Lottery.

„ 15. Thursday. Mal. Chambers, appriz'd of ye Custome at Abbey-Holme.*

---

* See note on January 25th, 170§.

Feb. 19. Munday. m. W. Tate, w^th^ a great Cargo of Spermaceti (100 W.) brought frō Scotland; for w^ch^ y^e^ Druggists (who sell it to y^e^ Apothecaries at 55^s^) offer him 32^s^ p. pound. p.m. S^r^ Ja. Mountague, w^th^ an Acc^t^ (w^ch^ was given me before by M^r^ Lowther & M^r^ Lawson) of C. Gledhill's impudent Accusation of him and me in y^e^ House of Commons.* This carry'd by me to L^d^ Carlile: From whom, w^th^ M^r^ R. Smith, to Rendezvous of y^e^ Antiquaries at y^e^ Fountain.

„ 20. I went to y^e^ House; and, after y^e^ Remainder of an Irish cause, had tacit Leave to attend the H. of Commons; where a Chair set for me at y^e^ lighting of Candles. But, M^r^ Gledhil's friends moveing for an Adjournm^t^ of y^e^ Debate for 3 weeks carry'd it (so as to save the Coll. frō Bondage) by 154 ag^t^ 151. Thus leave given for y^e^ Man's running away.

„ 24. Saturday. M^r^ Lawson, with news of C. Gledhill's order from y^e^ speaker to bring up B^r^ Carlile, M^r^ Brathw^t^ and M^r^ Green.

„ 26. Munday. m. A present of six pint-Bottles of Sack, frō M^r^ Winder, by D^r^ Lancaster's Footman. D. of Hamilton, for bringing in Claret; because Port is (as y^e^ other will be) counterfeited. S^r^ Ja. M. and L^d^ Castlecom^r's^ Acc^ts^ of new Lies from C. Gledhill ab^t^ a Regiment promis'd, &c.

Mar. 8. Thursday. p.m. S^r^ J. Mountague, w^th^ a Letter frō W. R. w^ch^ tells him y^t^ Gledhill's witnesses knew not their errand to Town.

„ 10. Saturday. m. M^r^ Loste, goeing to a sorry Liveing at Barton on Hull; if it were vacant, w^ch^ (since 'twas begged for him of y^e^ Lord Keeper) he finds it is not. After long waiting in the House (for an Ans^r^ from her Ma^ty^ about y^e^ Address w^ch^ came not at last) I went to dine at M^r^ W. Tullie's; where were his two B^r's^ and S^r^ Ja. Mountague, who brought me home. He's in pain, on y^e^ Apprehension of haveing his Original Letter produced.

---

* See note on April 17th, 1708. Colonel Gledhill's complaint to the House of Commons is of importance, because the action of the House in the matter is a leading precedent with regard to the interference of members of the Upper House in Parliamentary elections. A full account is given in Chancellor Ferguson's *M.P.'s for Cumberland and Westmorland*, pp. 88 to 94. But he appears to place the censure on the Bishop passed by the House of Commons *after* the Committee on the Carlisle election, which confirmed the election of Sir James Montague. It will be seen by the diary that the Bishop appeared before the House of Commons in $17\frac{10}{11}$, and that the Election Committee was in $17\frac{11}{12}$.

Mar. 13. Tuesday. I went to Mr Leneve at the Treasury; where 250,000lb subscribed to ye Lottery (in less than two dayes) more than its compliment.

,, 14. Wednesday. p.m. Ld Castlecomer came (frō ye House of C.) to desire me to be in Readiness, if occasion offer'd, to attest what Copies I gave of Sr J. M's Letter. Soon after, I was call'd on by Sr James himself; who press'd me to desire Admittance into ye H. of Commons. This was oppos'd by (my true friend in this whole matter) Mr Lawson; foretelling that 'twould be to my own prejudice, and could be of no Benefit to Sr James; agt whom there was no evidence. However, at his Earnest Intreaty, I did go in twice; being (at first) not well appriz'd of the Forms of ye House, wch do not allow ye Speaker to ask any Questions of a Lord. At my second going in, I acknowledg'd ye Transcripts of Sr J. M's Letter to be my proper hand-writeing; that I had faithfully copy'd them; that I had sent for the Original, wch was not to be found; that these words [To enable me to carry my Election] were not in it; nor did Sr Ja. give me any Directions to publish his words, in ye manner I had done. After I withdrew, a Debate began; wch (about a Quarter before Eleven) ended thus: Resolv'd, That it appears to this House that William Lord Bishop of Carlile hath dispersed several Copies of a Letter pretended to have been received from Sr James Mountague (a member of this House) in order to procure Sr James Mountague to be elected a Citizen* of ye City of Carlisle, reflecting on ye Honour of Her Majesty; And by concerning himself in ye said Election, hath highly infringed ye Liberties and privileges of ye Commons of Great Brittain. This Heavy Censure was occasion'd by ye Depositions of R. Aglionby and E. Walker (my Profligate Regr and Quondam Bayliff) that they saw a Copy, in my writeing, wherein were ye words. To enable me &c. Miserere Deus! — Lay not this sin to their charge! Mr Briscoe and Mr Green had certify'd ye Contrary: But—'Twould not do.

,, 15. Thursday. m. Complimts (some of congratulation, others of condoleance) paid me by ye Bp of Bangor, Ld Sunderland, Ld Somers, Ld Hallx Ld Cowper, Sr J. M. Mr Lowther, Mr Lawson &c.

* Apparently here used to mean "member for the city." Murray's *English Dictionary* quotes from *Clarendon Hist. Reb.*:—"You, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the House of Commons."

Mar. 16. Friday. p.m. The B^p of Exeter and I walking in y^e Park, L^d Leven siez'd me; and told me of prayers in y^e Jacobite Meeting-Houses at Edinburgh on Sunday-senn^t. For a person goeing on a Dangerous Voyage.

„ 17. Saturday. m. My first Visitant (p^rsumptive) R. Aglionby; to whom I refused Admission.
I carry'd my Story of my late Vile Usage by the Commons to D^r Gibson; who thinks a printed S^t of y^e Case Necessary. L^d Hallifax sought for in vain: But S^r J. Mountague agrees w^th y^e D^r and will procure me y^ir minutes. I thank'd Coll. Grahme, M^r Harcourt, M^r Lauhern, &c for y^ir kind Adherence to me. L^d Stamford, in a private Committee, sharp on y^e Low-Church's roasting a priest, y^e last winter; and High Church's Carbanodoeing* a Bishop in this Session.

„ 21. Wednesday. m. A visit to M^r Ja. Lowther, who furnish'd me with papers necessary for a right State of my case in y^e H. of Commons.

„ 22. Thursday. The AB. of York, in his Condolence, assur'd me of his son's being for me: which he was not, in effect.

1711.

Apr. 2. Munday. m. After a few dispatches at home, I waited on L^d Carlile & L^d Wharton; who introduced me to His Grace y^e D. of Shr'. and to him I gave two memorials Relateing to y^e Censure of y^e H. of Commons & y^e Deanry of Carlile; both w^ch His Grace kindly undertook to lay before y^e Queen.

„ 5. Thursday. m. I set out for y^e north, in y^e York-coach, w^th M^rs M. Sandford & Cous. M. Chambers; and had y^e agreable Company of Cap^t Wilson and his well-bred Lady, from Jamaica. To Stephenage at night.

„ 6. Friday. In y^e Coach at six in y^e morning; two Poles broken in Baldoc-Lane, and set fast near Hinchinbrook; alarm'd w^th noise of High-waymen; but safe to Huntingdon a little after seven at night.

They slept at Huntingdon; spent two nights and the Sunday at Stamford.

---

* "Carbonado, n.s., meat cut cross, to be broiled on the coals; v.a., to cut or hack."—Johnson's *Dictionary*.

Apr. 8. Sunday. d. Mr Serjt Wynne, Mr Hutchinson and ye rest of ye company from York, joyn'd wth us. p.m. I preach'd at St Martin's; and view'd the Vault & Monument of old Ld Burghley—qui cum Naturæ et Gloriæ satis, patriæ autem parum, vixisset placide in Xto obdormivit. 1599. Treated after Sermon at the charge of ye Churchwardens. N.B. Mr Serjeant's fresh mushrom-pancakes; and Mr H's winter-soul i e. New cheese & Butter potted & bak'd, preferable to Parmasan.

After sleeping at Newark and Doncaster, he left the coach on the eleventh at Tadcaster, and rode by Catterick and over Stanemoor by Brough to Appleby, and to Rose on the fourteenth.

Apr. 14. Saturday. In ye way to Penrith, met by Cous. Briscoe, two Mr Browhams, Mr Chancellr Mr AD., Mr Holme, Mr Redshaw &c. At J. Sanderson's attended by Dr Todd, Mr Pattinson, Mr Burrow, &c. The last treated us in our way to Scales; where generously entertain'd by Mr Br. who for my makeing hast to accept ye welcome of ye Mayor & Corporation at Carlile. At Rose, about six, jump'd with Mr Christian &c. Gloria st Deo in Excelsis!

„ 19. Thursday. d. Mr Pattinson (Mayor) wth Mr How, Mr Barwick, Mr Robinson, Mr Parker and Mr Jackson Alderm'. [Cous. W. Nicolson and Mr Coltherd sick.] It. Cous. W. Tate. All very cheerful; & inviteing me to yir Entertainment on Munday next.

„ 23. Munday. p.m. I went to Carlile; being met, on the moor, by ye commendt (Capt Webb) and other officers of ye Garrison, Mr Gilpin and his sons, Mrs Haddock, Rook, Reed, &c, petty-canons & others to ye number of abt 60 Horse.* On yr middle of Caldew-Bridge recd by ye Mayor & Aldermen in their Formalities; with whom (7 guns being fir'd at our Entrance, thro' a Guard, in at ye Irish Gate) I went in procession to ye Mayor's House: where treated wth a Collation of Wine & Sweet-meats. After short visits (to Mrs A. Sandford &c) and prayers, I went back to the Moot-Hall wth ye Mayor & 8 Ald'. and had there ye Queen's Health &c. (on St George's day) with a Triple Discharge of great Guns following so many Volleys of Fire-Arms, Bonfires &c. Coach taken at ye Chancr's, I got home at nine.

* This great reception was probably a demonstration, after the censure of the House of Commons.

May 1. Tuesday. d. M$^{r}$ Chanc$^{r}$ Tullie and Capt. Phillips; bewailing (in concert) the weather at Court, in o$^{r}$ faces.

„ 4. Friday. p.m. With my B$^{r}$ and M$^{r}$ Benson, to Crofton; where new Buildings goeing on.* Witch-craft stories, &c.

„ 10. Ascension Day. private Message to surly M$^{r}$ Curw'.

„ 14. Munday. m. Cap$^{t}$ Philips, w$^{th}$ an Olive Branch from M$^{r}$ Curwen.

„ 17. Thursday. d. B$^{r}$ Nevinson, confronting his Noncon Minister; M$^{r}$ Pool, instituted to Isell; M$^{r}$ Yates, renewing his Letters of Orders; and M$^{r}$ Sumpton, with a Discovery of Severus's Turf-wall.

June 20. Wednesday. With my B$^{r}$ and M$^{r}$ Benson, to Poltross; visitting y$^{e}$ Spaw at Gilsland-wells, more famous than it deserves.

July 9. Munday. I din'd at Nunnery; where Cookery and good Husbandry in perfection.

„ 10. Tuesday. m. C. Dalston's Lady† craveing Justice on her Husband &'s paramour.

„ 13. Friday. m. Licences to a Surgeon at Burgh, & Schoolm$^{r}$ at W. Meloc.

Aug. 1. Wednesday. p.m. M$^{r}$ B. with me, visitting y$^{e}$ Iron-Spaw at Wigton.

„ 2. Thursday. d. D$^{r}$ Todd and his wife; on a pure visit. The Scotch Medal. Reddite cujus sunt.

„ 4. Saturday. Even.' Cous. Is. Ponsonby w$^{th}$ Kate.

„ 6. Munday. No Company. The Sherif came to Carlile w$^{th}$ 37 Liveries.

„ 8. Wednesday. m. To the Assizes at Carlile; where M$^{r}$ Yates preach'd a good Sermon ag$^{t}$ idle & false swearing, and L$^{d}$ Ch. J. Parker gave an Admirable charge ag$^{t}$ Riotous preparation of y$^{e}$ way for y$^{e}$ pretender, Libels &c.
d. w$^{th}$ y$^{e}$ V.D. and Chapter. p.m. After my endeavours to wait on my Lord, gone o' walking, His Lords$^{p}$ and M$^{r}$ Fortescue gave me a visit at y$^{e}$ Chanc$^{r's}$ and stay'd till my takeing Coach after six.

„ 16. Thursday. p.m. M$^{r}$ Heuker Licens'd Chyr'.

„ 23. Thursday. No Company. B$^{r}$ at Dalston, w$^{th}$ Cous. B$^{r}$ and M$^{r}$ Brougham, convicting Quakers.

---

* See June 17th, 1712.

† See January 29th, 17$\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{3}{3}$. According to the pedigree in Nicolson and Burn, Charles, son and successor of Sir John Dalston, married a daughter of Sir Francis Blake. His son Sir George (who had only daughters) sold Dalston Hall, and died in 1765.

Sep. 3. p.m. Fudling of Chubs.*
„ 13. Thursday. m. d. Mr Chancr Tullie, in some wrath agt Court-Promises. All night.
„ 15. Saturday. Rainy day. Dr Atterbury's Farewell.
„ 17. Munday. Mr Dean Smalridge's† Notification.
„ 18. Tuesday. No Company. The whole day spent on Mr Banks's Runic Enquiries; wch too like mispending of time.
„ 29. Michaelmas Day. d. Mr Walton;‡ admonish'd to take care yt his Scholars should not onely construe, but take the Spirit, of Horace &c.
„ 30. Sunday. My wife ill, in a Fit of the Gravel.
Oct. 1. Munday. At Carlisle, dineing wth (Cous. W. N.) ye new Mayor: where officers, &c. of all sorts.
„ 2. Tuesday. My Br (in Mr Christian's Absence) Steward at Linstock. p.m. . . . . Huntingdon, Indicted for breaking open a Door, in search for a Fornicator. At his own peril.
„ 3. Wednesday. m. With Mr Briscoe my Br &c. to the Sessions at Penrith, where Mr Agl. presideing as usually.
„ 4. Thursday. The Cause of ye Quakers, refuseing to swear to yir stocks of Leather, long debated; and at last ye Judgemt given against them confirm'd, Mr Agl. alone dissenting.
„ 25. Thursday. Mr Robinson (of Ousby) in his way to ye Audit, in expectance of 50lb for his whimsical MS.
Nov. 7. Wednesday. d. Mr Chancr Tullie; who brought Dispatches from Mr Dean, on his Institution; and brother Carlile; who brought summons for my journey tomorrow.
NB. I set out for Westminster Nov. 8. 1711. from which day to the end of that year (Dec. 31) the Journal is in my Almanack for 1711.

There is no diary from November 8th, 1711, to the end of the year, the almanac referred to not being preserved.

---

* "Fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of Cocculus Indicus."—Murray's *English Dictionary*.

† George Smalridge, born 1663; Canon of Christ Church, September, 1711; Dean of Carlisle, November, 1711; Dean of Christ Church, July, 1713 (when he resigned Carlisle); Bishop of Bristol, 1714; died, 1719.—*Dict. Nat. Biog.* Dean Smalridge was a quiet man, and kept on good terms with the Bishop. "He found all men here in peace: and so he left us."—Letter to Archbishop Wake, *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 6116.

‡ John Walton succeeded Stephenson as master of the Cathedral School. See also January 22nd and February 5th to 24th, 17$\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$.

The next volume begins January 1st, 17$\frac{1}{2}$. In it there is little of interest, the notes being short, largely names of visitors, &c.

17$\frac{1}{2}$

Jan. 1. Tuesday. m. Visitted by Cous. Br. Nicolson, M$^{r}$ Tho. Pattinson and B$^{r}$ Jos. With y$^{e}$ two latter to S$^{t}$ James's; where Her M$^{ty}$ confin'd in y$^{e}$ Gowt call'd in 9 Bishops in y$^{ir}$ Turn. A Thin Court; y$^{e}$ D. of Marl. &c being displaced last night; 13 new L$^{ds}$ provided for tomorrow; &c. D. with my B$^{r}$ and till near 7 at night. Letters.

„ 4. Friday. Even'. With Sis. Rothery at my B$^{rs}$ new present of Mountain-Wine &c.

„ 10. Thursday. In Scotland-Yard, two Quakers (P. Fearon and J. Bowstede) with Proposeals for makeing y$^{ir}$ Yea and Nay Oaths in Law.

„ 16. Wednesday. m. Fast-Sermon heard at Whitehall from young M$^{r}$ Marshall, a very ingenious man, on Rom. 13. 13. Let us walk honestly, as in y$^{e}$ day. p.m. S$^{r}$ Chris$^{r}$ Musgr'. with hearty offers of Friends$^{p}$ to L$^{d}$ Carl. & myself. Esto!*

„ 17. Thursday. m. Calling at S$^{r}$ J. M's with false news frō S$^{r}$ C. M. I came too late to the B$^{p}$ of Litchfield for y$^{e}$ seeing of D$^{r}$ Sloan's Library.

„ 19. Saturday. m. With the B$^{p}$ of Litchfeild to D$^{r}$ Sloan's Museum; the richest in Europe.

„ 22. Tuesday. m. Cous. B$^{r}$ Nicolson M$^{r}$ Lamplugh and my B$^{r}$ w$^{th}$ a Bill for my son. With y$^{e}$ last to S$^{r}$ J. Mountague; who beg'd M$^{r}$ C. M's Letter to me.

---

* The Musgrave family seem to have been offended by the Bishop's strong support of Sir J. Montague at the election of 1710; for Montague, a Whig official, had displaced Christopher Musgrave, a Tory, in 1705. The quarrel seems to have been to some extent made up by March 7th. In 1713 Montague did not stand for Carlisle, and Sir C. Musgrave was returned with Stanwix. On that occasion the Bishop supported, or rather did not oppose Musgrave. But the illfeeling broke out again in 1714, though it was perhaps personal as much as political. The Bishop had begun life as a Tory, and had owed his Bishopric to the influence of the Musgrave family; but he was a strong supporter of the Hanoverian succession, and had gradually veered round to the Whig side. Chancellor Ferguson, in his *M.P.'s for Cumberland and Westmorland* (pp. 96 to 104), gives an account of the matter, with a bitterly sarcastic letter from Sir C. Musgrave, who congratulated the Bishop on his seat in the House of Lords, which set him "above the Obligacons and Tyes that we of the Inferior Rank profess to our Benefactors," and on "the fixt friendship he has with the persons he hopes to be in power and the great probability he has of receiving a suitable return."

Jan. 23. Wednesday. m. Visitted by . . . Mr Jer. Reed, sollicited by Sir C. M. p.m. Mr Ja. Lowther in good hopes of Sr J. M's success.

Feb. 1. Friday. Even'. Committee of ye H. of Commons voted Sr J. M. duely elected. Yeas 74. Noes. 45.

„ 6. Wednesday. m. After a short visit from Mr Pattinson, I went (in the Bp of Lincoln's coach, wth him and ye Bp of St Asaph) to Court: which (ye Q's Birth-Day) was very throng. Returning I met Pr. Eugene in the Pall-mal; where his Highness's Chariot was stop'd directly over against my Hackney. I had a full view of that Lively & martial look'd General. d. At Sr J. M's wth two Mr Broughams, W. Rook and E. Carlile. My Lady recommended to my Reading Is. 22. 15, &c.* Even'. With my sd Carlile-friends, and Mr Tho. Fletcher, at the Griffin.

, 9. Saturday. Warm Rencounter with Sr C. M. and his Uncle, in ye Court of Requests.

„ 10. Sunday. Dined at Dr Harris, wth Mr Knight an ingenious (and honest) Director of the South-Sea-Trade.

„ 13. Wednesday. Mr Dean Smalridge, with offers of mediation on ye behalf of Sr C. M: Sr Ja. Mountague & W. Rook, wth news of ye Project to declare Gledhil chosen.

„ 20. Wednesday. Even'. Visit pd to Mrs Lamplugh (surrounded wth the AB. of Y's merry Daughters) in my way to Mrs Thynne's; where kindly recd (wth my Br and Niece) by ye young Ladies, &c.

„ 23. Saturday. H. of Com'. agreed to ye Resolution of yr Committee—That Sir J. Mountague fairly elected. Yeas 148, Noes 133.

Mar. 14. Friday. Even'. With Sis. Rothery (in great fear of the Mohocks)† at my brother's.

„ 17. Munday. m. Fr. Briscoe starveing and his son dyeing.

„ 20. Thursday. m. With Mr Nicols, viewing the Books for ye Coaches of Chester and Wakefield; in the latter of wch I took two places for Apr. 2.

---

* "Go, get thee unto this Treasurer."

† "Mohock. The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London."—Johnson's *Dictionary*. "Bands of well-dressed and well-born youths (Mohawks they styled themselves), recognizing no law but their own wantonness and caprice, paraded the streets of London at night, beating, and inflicting other outrages on, respectable and quiet citizens, till no decent woman would venture abroad, without necessity, after dark; and those whose occupations took them forth were constantly insulted or met with even worse treatment."—*Life of Bishop Butler*, by Rev. W. A. Spooner.

1712.

Mar. 29. Saturday. m. Col. Benson (from Spain) gave me an Acct of ye Fr. Insolence at Utrecht, and C. Gledhil's sale of's Commn to defray a Debt of 760lb. With Dr Waugh to ye AB. of Y. thence to Chartreux, and to dinner in Fanchurch-street.

Apr. 2. Wednesday. m. At six I set out in ye coach for Leedes; in company of Mrs Benlowes (& her young son) frō Dantzick, and Mrs Wheeler a Dry-salter.

„ 3. Thursday. wayes bad, we had a Horse kill'd on ye Road; and came to Stamford after Eleven at night. Gates shut.

„ 4. Friday. From Five in ye morning (plungeing by Grantham, Tuxford, &c) till 'twixt one and two ye next morning; when we got to Barnaby-Moor.

„ 5. Saturday. m. To Doncaster (12 miles) in little more than two Hours. At Wakefield, met by Mr Thoresby; wth wm, at nine in ye evening, to Leedes.

He spent Sunday at Leeds, preaching there; and reached Rose Castle on Thursday, the 10th.

Apr. 18. Good Friday. We fasted till 4.

„ 29. Tuesday. d. Mr Recr Agl. in defence of Lord S.* for nonpaymt of Ch. Asessmts and wth ye History of his Grandson's Wedlock.†

„ 30. Wednesday. NB. Mr Agl's patent for voteing last. Dr Archer, in despair of Cous. Langstaff's Recovery.

May 10. Saturday. m. A long examination (on oath) of ye riotous Listing of soldiers by one of Capt Maurice's men. Dismiss'd wth caution.

„ 13. Tuesday. p.m. Mr Jackson of Bampton, enquireing wt to doe. Continue, till ye Decree is serv'd.

„ 14. Wednesday. With my wife and daughter, to Cous. Langstaff's Funeral; at which I officiated. Late home.

„ 22. Thursday. d. Mr Lewthwait, offended with the Chancr's Refuseing Quakers for Ch. wardens.

„ 28. Wednesday. p.m. At Dalston-Hall; bowling wth Ald. H. Dalston; Dr Law &c.

„ 29. Thursday. m. My wife's Illness stop'd ye setting out of her two Daughters for Ireland.

---

* Lord Sussex. See Nichols, pp. 415 to 418.

† Henry Aglionby married Elizabeth, youngest sister of Gilfrid Lawson.

May 31. Saturday. Dr Law on summons to my wife. p.m.
June 1. Sunday. m. My wife frightfully ill.
„ 2. Munday. m. My daughters, Kate & Betty, set out for ytr voyage.
„ 8. Whitsunday. p.m. News of my two daughters being (yesterday) sail'd for Ireland. Deus Custodiat.
„ 14. Saturday. m. d. Dr Todd, wth Acct of his conduct towards Mrs Lawson and the two Lecturers.
„ 17. Tuesday. Mr B. and Mr T. rode with me to Beaumont, Orton and (where we met my Br and sup'd together) Crofton. The new House good. Mr Lawson, at ye Gate.
„ 18. Wednesday. Even'. Mr Chancr Tullie; to consult, on Brigr Stanwix's Lr to me, abt his son.
„ 21. Saturday. d. Mr Recr Aglionby, with a petition from ye Mayr & Corporation about Regulateing ye seats &c. in ye two parish-Churches at Carl'.
„ 27. Friday. With Mr B. and Mr Townson, by Cardornoc, to Bowness: Where we saw several Elf-Arrows, too pretious (for the Cure of Cattle Elf-shot) to be parted wth.
July 2. Wednesday. With my Br and Mr B. to Warwick. Thence to Stanwicks; where (wth brother & Sis. Carlile, my eldest daughter & Son John, Cath. Fisher and Mr Lowry) treated greatly. Henceforth No Passion.
„ 6. Sunday. I preach'd. p.m. my br gave me an Acct of the Return of his Daughters frō Ireland, and my Betty's small Pox.
„ 15. Tuesday. D. No Company. Ev.' Mr Wilfrid Curwen,* drunk, sent back to High-head.
„ 21. Munday. Mr B. and I went to Lowther; where Lady L. very obligeing. p.m. With ye young Gentlemen to Ascham. Mrs Tateham in yc Clouts.†
„ 25. Friday. m. Mr Chancr goeing to Aldingham, gives a Tragi-comical Acct of the baiting of Dr T. by J. How, Hodgson, S. Clark, &c. p.m. My Br and Son to ye Races on Beacon-Hill.
Aug. 3. Sunday. Even'. Mr Briscoe, wth ye new County-Address; wch (takeing no Notice of ye prot. Succession) I refus'd to sign.

---

* Eldest son of Darcy Curwen of Sella Park; died 1722, shortly before his father.—C. & W. *Transactions*, vol. v., p. 215.

† *i.e.*, expecting her confinement. The phrase is still in use in Cumberland and Furness.

Aug. 4. Munday. d. W. Ponsonby, returning w^th^ L^d^ Wh^s^ presentation to Dean; and M^r^ Kinnier.

„ 6. Wednesday. M^r^ B. at Carlile, on y^e^ purchase of his new House.

„ 9. Saturday. m. Sam sent for D^r^ Archer.* No Company.

„ 10. Sunday. Ev'. D^r^ Archer, to visit my wife.

„ 14. Thursday. p.m. Visits to my wife by M^rs^ Briscoe, M^rs^ Holme, &c. and to me by M^r^ Ald. How, excuseing his harsh Treatm^t^ of D^r^ T.

„ 18. Munday. p.m. M^r^ B. to Carlile, finishing his Bargain w^th^ M^r^ Goodman.

„ 20. Wednesday. No Company. My wife better.

„ 22. Friday. d. M^r^ Dean Smalridge and his B^r^.

„ 23. Saturday. m. With M^r^ Dean and M^r^ Tonge to Carlile; where our Company treated at Dinner, &c. The officers of y^e^ Garrison waited on y^e^ Dean; but y^e^ Mayor deferr'd y^e^ Compliment; till a Common Council could be call'd for a Treat. On return home, my wife in a promiseing condition.

„ 29. Friday. My wife worse, on Change of y^e^ weather. Miserere Deus!

„ 31. Sunday. My wife pray'd for in y^e^ chap'.

Sep. 5. Friday. My poor wife cheerful; but weak.

„ 6. Saturday. m. D^r^ A. (with Cous. Fisher and M^r^ Sedgwick) left us; w^th^ my wife's consent. In some hopes.

„ 11. Thursday. d. M^r^ Dean and all y^e^ four Prebendaries, M^r^ Smalridge, B^r^ Carlile, &c. Brethren at Unity &c. Deo Gratias!

„ 17. Wednesday. Spaw-water enter'd on by my wife. Esto Deus propitius!

„ 18. Thursday. m. With D^r^ A. as far as Lowther; where my first Visit to L^d^ L. after his Travels. His L^p^ staunch and good. p.m. Home again at nine.

Oct. 6. Munday. At y^e^ splendid Feast of (M^r^ How) our new Mayor. Even'. D^r^ Archer.

„ 7. Tuesday. Messenger sent, for Spaw-water, to Kendale.

„ 9. Thursday. m. D^r^ A. left us; haveing first enter'd his Aunt (de novo) on Spaw-water.

„ 24. Friday. M^r^ Robinson of Ousby, in his way to y^e^ Audit read Morning-Prayer; dined; payed his Tenths; and carry'd off his Notions. My wife taken w^th^ Bleeding.

---

* This Dr. Archer was nephew to Mrs. Nicolson, and therefore probably son of the elder Dr. Archer, often mentioned in the earlier part of the diary.

Nov. 4. Tuesday. m. My wife's second Fit of Bleeding. Miserere!

„ 7. Friday. d. Mrs Christian wth her Daughter Fletcher, visitting my poor dying wife.

„ 10. Munday. m. Call'd on before six, to my wife; who then appear'd to be speechless & in her last Agonies: But rose at eleven, was hearty & recd ye Sacramt from my hand with great Devotion. Blessed be God!

„ 12. Wednesday. No Company. Prayers and Tears. Sis Nicolson sat up.

„ 14. Friday. m. My dear wife in a dying slumber, recommended to God. d. Br C. and Mr Cock: My stomach too ful to dine wth ym. Sis Carlile watch'd.

„ 15. Saturday. My wife, all day in the same speechless and insensible condition.

„ 16. Sunday. m. About a Qr past one, my chief Blessing was taken away by the Death of my most entirely Loving (and beloved) wife: who, by her exemplary patience has (I trust) taught me how to dye. — Blessed be ye name of ye Lord! Much comforted was I wth ye Lessons of yesterday and Friday. Ecclus. 41 & 1 Tim. 3 and 4. Mr B. pr. on Rom 8. 34. — Xt that dy'd &c.
d. Sis Nevinson, Mrs Green &c. I alone. NB. This is the last day of my 31st year in this Diocese; having been Instituted (into my prebend & vicarage of Torpenhow) Nov. 17. 1681. Nigro Carbone.

„ 17. Munday. Letters of Invitation to ye Funeral written by my Brother, son & chaplain.

„ 19. Wednesday. The Corps of my late dear wife interr'd in the Chancel at Dalston; attended by a good Appearance of Neighbouring Gentry, Relations and Tenants. Mr AD. Fleming read ye office; and Mr Chancr Tullie kindly stay'd wth me till ye rest return'd frō ye Funeral to ye House of Mourning. Help!

„ 21. Friday. Even'. Informations taken (by my Br) agt W. Vertie & Jon Iveson for stealing my sheep.

„ 22. Saturday. My Br at Carlile; takeing ye confessions of ye Thieves.

„ 23. Sunday. Mr H. Farrington preached on Eccles. 8. 11. Because sentence agt an evil-Doer &c. Todt comet langsam aber wohl.*

---

* Apparently this thought is put into the Bishop's mind by the words which follow the text, Eccles. viii, 12, "Though a sinner do evil an hundred times, and his days be prolonged, yet surely I know that it shall be well with them that fear God."

Nov. 24. Munday. m. Cous. Fisher and H. Far'. to Kendale. Sheep-stealers conven'd. Message of condoleance (y^e^ First) frō Lady Hasel. d. M^r^ Kinnier; to w^m^ I gave 20^s^ for's poor. My B^r^ (at Carlile-Chap^r^) committed W. Vartie.

„ 25. Tuesday. d. M^r^ Briscoe, on condoleance. Message frō S. C. Dalston thereon.

Dec. 10. Wednesday. d. B^r^ Carlile, with his Bill & shaveing my head.

„ 15. Munday. D^r^ Todd solliciteing my assent to his being Dean.* I shall be passive.

„ 17. Wednesday. Ember-week. Outlying cattle first Foder'd, on Snow. d. M^r^ Chanc^r^ Tullie, w^th^ offers of his prebend & patent for y^e^ Deanry. Esto!

„ 20. Saturday. d. M^r^ AD. Fl. M^r^ Blakiston and M^r^ Bowness; which last to be collated (on summons) to y^e^ Vicarage of Shap. No Post, thro' y^e^ Depth of y^e^ Snow.

„ 22. Munday. d. M^r^ AD. D. Bell (w^th^ overtures from his mother Briscoe,†) and M^r^ Holme, w^th^ condoleance frō Lady and S^r^ W. Lawson. My B^r^ & M^r^ B. at Dalston, w^th^ M^r^ Wibergh's creditors.

1712-1713.

Jan. 11. Sunday. Even'. M^r^ AD. Fleming for confirming my B^r's^ Patent.‡

„ 19. Munday. d. M^r^ Goodman, sollicitor on y^e^ Representation ab^t^ y^e^ Window-Tax; and Cous. Pool, for leave to baptize a Quaker.

„ 22. Thursday. d. M^r^ J. Walker, Jun^r^ and M^r^ Walton Schoolmaster, under the Frowns of M^r^ Mayor How.

„ 24. Saturday Notice of my dear Betty's Feaver. Spare me, Good Lord!

„ 28. Wednesday. Lady Lonsdale's Funeral. None invited (formally) but 8 Bearers; who had Rings, &c. yet great crowds. Coffin 40^st^ w^t^. Even'. Visit at Askham.

---

* In succession to Smalridge. No new Dean was appointed till July, 1713.

† David Bell married Susanna, daughter of John Brisco of Crofton. See note on April 6th, 1707. Thus the conjecture made in a note on July 7th, 1705, in Article III., is not correct. David Bell was vicar of Aspatria 1706 to 1729, rector of Orton 1709 to 1729.

‡ The Bishop had granted to Richard Aglionby and John Nicolson, public notaries, or the survivor of them, the office of Registrar on October 15th, 1705. But this was not confirmed by the Dean and Chapter till January 12th, 171$\frac{1}{2}$, the effect being to make the office permanent.

Jan. 29. Thursday. House against Dinner: where Cap$^{t}$ D$^{r}$'s wife attending, for Justice on M$^{rs}$ Eliz. Ryley.*

„ 30. Friday. m. M$^{rs}$ Dalston after y$^{e}$ Rec$^{t}$ of M$^{r}$ Gregory's sham-Letter, return'd to Cockermouth.

Feb. 5. Thursday. d. M$^{r}$ How mayor, M$^{r}$ Recorder Agl. M$^{r}$ Briscoe, M$^{r}$ Tong, M$^{r}$ Walton & B$^{r}$ Carlile; on Articles ag$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ Schoolm$^{r}$ and his Ans$^{r}$. It. New proposeal, ab$^{t}$ seats in y$^{e}$ Cathedral & S$^{t}$ Cuthberts.

„ 12. Thursday. m. M$^{r}$ Hall of Kirk-Bride, follow'd by 15 of his impertinent Accusers. d. M$^{r}$ Crosby, disclameing R$^{t}$ to a County-Court in Dalston; and M$^{r}$ Dobbinson, Advocate to Master Walton.

„ 16. Munday. p.m. M$^{r}$ Mayor & M$^{r}$ Recorder, w$^{th}$ motion to put y$^{e}$ Chap$^{r}$ on a Voluntary Redress of Grievances frō y$^{e}$ Schoolm$^{r}$.

„ 24. Tuesday. d. M$^{r}$ AD. Fleming and young M$^{r}$ Aglionby. It. M$^{r}$ Walton, for w$^{m}$ a Form of Submission.

„ 25. Wednesday. Even'. B$^{r}$ & Sis. Carlile, B$^{r}$ Nevinson, W. Ponsonby, D. Bell &c takeing leave on my tomorrow's Journey. Quod faustū esto!

„ 26. Thursday. m. I began my journey; and dined (with M$^{r}$ Holme) at Lowther. Here visitted from y$^{e}$ school, by M$^{r}$ Anthony Lowther and M$^{r}$ Ramsden. Even'. to Oxenholm; where a deal of friends frō Kendale at supper.

„ 27. Friday. m. My new Horse stark;† changed, at Hutton-Chappel, for M$^{r}$ Benson's mare. Even'. at Skipton, where old M$^{r}$ Grandorge's Funeral just over, Tim Banks full of Ale & y$^{e}$ Pretender. Delenda est Carthago.

He continued his journey by Doncaster, Lincoln, and Stamford, to Oxford.

Mar. 10. Tuesday. Guided by M$^{r}$ Chanc$^{r}$ Reynolds to Torcester, we baited at Brackley; and thence, by y$^{e}$ help of a Guide, got to Oxford in the Twilight. Cous. Rothery snapp'd at y$^{e}$ Angel.

„ 11. Wednesday. m. With M$^{r}$ Hill to the Museum; where E. Lhwyd's Cabinets under Custody, Ashmole's short of D$^{r}$ Sloan's. d. At y$^{e}$ Provost's Lodgeings, with M$^{r}$ Crow (late Governour & M$^{r}$ Hodges late Att. Gen$^{ll}$) of Barbadoes, M$^{rs}$ Gibson, Hill, Tickel &c.

---

* See July 10th, 1711.

† *i.e.*, stiff.

p.m. Visits paid to Dean Smalridge, Principal Pearson &c.

Mar. 12. Thursday. m. Viewing y^e^ new Buildings at New-College, Trinity, Exeter, Allhallows, &c. Bodley's Library, w^th^ that at Bailiol Coll. the Museu'. again with M^r^ Parry. d. In y^e^ Hall at Qu. Coll. w^th^ yesterday's guests, Dean of Carlile, principal Pearson and D^r^ Hudson. Son John matriculated & enter'd on his Commons. p.m. peruseing College-Charters in M^r^ Hill's chambers. Even'. The Society supp'd with me at my Inn: where visitted also by S^r^ Nathan Wright and Brown Willis Esq.

„ 13. Friday. m. Horses sent homewards I took y^e^ stage-coach, w^th^ M^r^ Yarborough, M^r^ Fothergil, M^r^ Cremor, &c. Lodg'd at Wickham.

„ 14. Saturday. At six in the evening, we got to London; and I to Westminster, frō my brother's supper.

From this 16th of March 17$\frac{1}{8}$ to the 6th of July 1713. (Inclusive) see the Journal in separate stick'd Leaves.

This is not preserved. The diary begins again at Rose Castle, July 7th, 1713.

July 7. Tuesday. The second day (by Royal Authority) of our Reading the Form of Thanksgiveing for y^e^ peace; the last proclamation not reaching my hand till June 17. d. Cous. W. Smith of Wigganby;* and (y^e^ excise man of Wiggan) his son.

„ 11. Saturday. The churchwardens of Aspatrick, w^th^ complaints ag^t^ old Lady Musgrave and Wilfrid Dykes. d. No Company.

„ 13. Munday. No news of a Dean.

„ 16. Thursday. p.m. M^r^ Hill of Qu. Coll. at a loss for y^e^ Original Conveyance of y^e^ patronage of y^e^ School at Appleby to y^ir^ Society. Notice of an old Chappel in y^e^ Field 'twixt Crackenthorp & Appleby.† St Giles's.

„ 18. Saturday. M^r^ Dean's L^r^ signifiying his being press'd to keep o^r^ Deannry w^th^ Ch. Ch.

„ 21. Tuesday. d. Cous. S. Law, w^th^ y^e^ History of y^e^ disposeal of her two eldest Daughters.

---

* See September 27th, 1705.

† "At a place called Chapel-hill, there are the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Giles."—Nicolson & Burn, vol. i., p. 351.

July 25. Saturday. Lady Lawson with her two eldest Daughters (confirm'd) in their way to York: Towards w^ch^ place they went on to Penrith.

„ 28. Tuesday. d. No Company. Even'. M^r^ Robinson of Ousby, with his scheme of y^e^ Coalery at Wartre.

„ 29. Wednesday. d. M^r^ Ward of Warcop,* cited for his Clandestine marriage of T. Wybergh; who's bound (in 300^lb^) to indemnify him. p.m. M^r^ F. Dykes, with an Acc^t^ of compliance w^th^ my late Letter to him ab^t^ his Father's Repairs at Canonby, his own Regulations at Plumland, and his B^r's^ paym^t^ of Assesses at Aspatrick.

Aug. 5. Wednesday. m. At six to my Court of Corrections at Penrith; whither accompany'd (from Hutton) by M^r^ Fletcher, M^r^ Nelmes, &c. A Throng Church. The chief thing M^r^ Wybergh's Marr'. with M^rs^ Hilton.† The young Lady's Father & Mother (as well as her Uncle Pattinson) inveterately set against M^r^ Ward; who not yet prov'd culpable. Adjourned to Oct. 9. NB. AD. Fleming an earnest suitor for a physick-Licence to M^r^ Rigby, a Dissenting preacher.

„ 7. Friday. My B^r^ and M^r^ B. gone to Caldbeck, M^r^ Holme of Dacre read prayers; and (after Dinner) carry'd home a Crown, with a promise of some old Clothes.

„ 12. Wednesday. To y^e^ Assizes. m. Waiting on y^e^ Judges (Bury and Dormer) to church; where a Lazy Sermon, on God's Revealing of secrets, by M^r^ Whittingdale.
After Baron Bury's charge ag^t^ y^e^ Pretender's friends &c. d. with the Vicedean and Chapter. p.m. M^r^ Mayor and the Aldermen gave me a Treat at M^r^ Benson's. Home at night.

„ 13. Thursday. m. Back to Carlile. Cous. M. Law marry'd privately to D^r^ Melvil. d. With L^d^ Lonsdale and the Judges. p.m. Orders given to y^e^ Clerk of Assize to strike a Jury for M^r^ Rook's Tryal. Visits to y^e^ Recorder, y^e^ Bride, &c. Supper w^th^ L^d^ L. and Bed at y^e^ Chanc^r's^.

„ 14. Friday. m. M^r^ Rook after a Tedious Recital of 83 Articles, honourably acquitted of Barretry. d. with y^e^ L^d^ L. attended by M^r^ Tho. Howard, M^r^ Warwick and M^r^ Tho. Dalston. Rejoicings (w^th^ M^r^ Holme, M^r^ Cockill, M^r^ May^r^ Recorder, &c) at M^r^ Rook's till I took Coach at six.

---

* Richard Ward, M.A., rector of Warcop 1684; died 1714.

† Thomas Wybergh of Clifton married Mary, daughter of Christopher Hilton of Burton (in the parish of Warcop), and by her had 22 children. He died 1753. —Nicolson and Burn.

Aug. 20. Thursday. Lady Musgrave Junr's servt with a Letter and Lady Hasell's, wth a Basket of bl. Cherries.

„ 29. Saturday. Visitting the Churches at Skelton (where Mr Benson met me) and Dacre, I made a visit to Lady Hasel; who treated us beyond her usual manner, with gt kindness. Thence, by ye Church of Barton, to Askham; where met by Ld Lonsdale, and entertain'd wth ye running down a Buck with Footmen. Even'. to Lowther.

Sep. 3. Thursday. d. Mr Mayor How, wth his Br and Mr Fenton, giveing assurances of peace in their election; Mr Chancr Tullie, returning (by Lowther) from Lancashire, wth caution agt admitting Wood to Bowness.

„ 4. Friday. With Mr B. and my son, visitting the churches of Ainstable, Cumrew and Croglin; calling at Nunnery, Mrs Dinah Aglionby* kindly offer'd her Intercessions for me to Lady H. Esto!

„ 7. Munday. Sr C. M. and Col. Stanwix elected at Carlile. Nemine contradicente.

„ 10. Thursday. Even'. Mr Chambre, wth Acct of ye Treacherous Election at Cockermouth.

„ 11. Friday. m. Mr Ch. & my son to Abbey-Holme; and I (wth Mr Benson & Mr Cock) to Beaucastle; whence, very late, home at 8.

„ 12. Saturday. d. Onely Mr Chambre; who pleas'd wth his yesterday's Discoveries at Holm-Cultr'.†

„ 13. Sunday. p.m. Mr Chambre left us; and went to Lowther.

„ 15. Tuesday. d. Mr Tonge, Mr A. Smallwood, & (Attourney) Mr Lindsey, my son's precious Seat-Fellows at Appleby-School.

„ 21. Munday. m. Men and Horses sent to Whitehaven, for my daughters from Ireland.

„ 22. Tuesday. p.m. Mr Gerd Lowther‡; desireing private Ordination for Mr Wood, on an Exchange of Bowness for

---

* John Aglionby, son of the Recorder, married Dinah Stoddart.

† See note on January 25th, 170⅝. If this Mr. Chambre was the same, or of the same family, as Alan Chambre, Recorder of Kendal 1695 to 1699, according to Nicolson and Burn (vol. i., p. 84), his family had been of Kendal since the reign of Henry III., and he cannot have been really connected with the Holm Cultram family. There does not appear to be any reason for supposing that the Bishop's nephew Archer Chambers and this Alan Chambre were related to each other. The Bishop's spelling of names, however, was very variable and uncertain.

‡ Gerard Lowther, M.A., rector of Bowness-on-Solway 1697 to 1731, was son of Christopher, son of Lancelot, rector of Marton, who was a younger son of Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther.

Kennon in the Diocese of Elphin; worth 160lb per An'. procur'd by Capt Hodgkinson. Even'. My two Daughters safe frō Ireland. Sospitatori Laus!

Sep. 26. Saturday. m. Mr Ch. Tullie in his way to Crosthwait, met here (by appointment) Mr Naughley of Threlkeld;* who admonish'd to avoid Brawls and Tipling. d. No Company.

„ 28. Munday. No Company. My Br at Scales and Graystock, on Complimts of his own to Mr Dean and Mr Brougham.

„ 30. Wednesday. d. Mr Sampson, wth a Lamentable Complaint agt Gerd Lowther; who is Instituted into his Liveing in Ireland, and brought him thence to Settle in Yorkshire.

Oct. 5. Munday. Lord Lonsdale came (with onely two servts) to dine with me: Free with Ger Lowther &c

„ 9. Friday. My last Court of Corrections at Carlile; where Lady D. Musgrave and Mr Wilfrid Dykes dismiss'd upon proper Certificates, and Mr Ward articled agt.

„ 15. Thursday. Mr Chancr brought Mr Wood, for Bowness: But he was sent back wth objections.

1. Want of satisfaction to Sampson.
2. Violent prsumption of his father's Simoniacal Contract.

„ 19. Munday. d. Mr Jer. Tullie and his two eldest sisters; Mr Whittingdale and his wife. All in complimt to my daughters from Ireland. Second Letter frō Mr D. Gibbons, wth notice of ye Arriveal of his patent.

„ 22. Thursday. d. Mr Dean Gibbon;† AD. Fleming, Dr Todd and Mr Christopherson; on occasion of the Dean's Institution: Mr Robt Tubman, wth a Letter from Lady Musgr Junr. p.m. Institution given; but Mr Dean and his two Companions all night.

„ 23. Friday. About noon, I accompany'd Mr Dean (in my Chariot) towards Carlile, attended with ye ADn, Mr Christopherson, Mr Benson, my Br & son, &c. We were met, on ye Road, by Mr Chancr and all ye members of ye Quire, several of ye Aldermen, Officers of the Garrison; and other chief citizens. A little before Evening-prayer, three of the Prebendaries & ye whole Quire (in their Habit) went in procession from the Deanry to ye Chapter-House; where he took the usual Oathes. Thence, in like manner he was usher'd (wth an Anthem) into the Quire; from whence (as

---

* See April 25th, 1705.

† Thomas Gibbon, rector of Greystoke, was just appointed Dean. He died in 1716.

soon as he was Install'd) He and the prebendaries came to me in ye vestry, & we all went to prayers in our proper Stalls. The Evening concluded wth a Generous Treat of all mankind (of any Note) within the walls. I lodg'd at ye Chancr's.

Oct. 24. Saturday. m. Call'd on by the Dean & ADn. After prayers, Mr D. visitted my sister C. and carry'd me thence to J. Charnley's. d. at ye Deanry, wth ye Chapter onely. p.m. Mr Recr with us.
NB. Sis. C. put ye Question—Whether I was for marrying L. Hasll. perhaps I may: but no Questions yet ask'd.

„ 26. Munday. d. Mr H. Aglionby and his Lady; in ylr return frō Brayton, my Br waiting on ye Dean.

„ 29. Thursday. d. Dr Todd, for my son's succeeding him at Penrith.

Nov. 3. Tuesday. m. To ye synod at Carlisle; where ye Dean appear'd not till we were in the Chapter-House; tho' a strong Interest was form'd for his being elected for ye Diocese. But, finding ye very petty Canons engaged agt him, he thought fit to drop his pretensions; so that Mr Chancr Tullie and Mr Benson were unanimously chosen. NB. I was forced to adjourn the Synod, from ye Chapter-House to ye Consistory, on ye sinking of the Floor under ye great Crowd; a Beam, over ye Library, giveing way. We were 29 at Dinner wth Mr Stalker; who brought me in a Bill of 3lb 1s 6d for Extraordinaries. Home wth Mr B. & Mr Wybergh.

„ 4. Wednesday. Mr B. sent to wish Ld L. a good Journey, Mr Wybergh stay'd with us; and officiated in ye Chappel.

„ 7. Saturday. p.m. Mr W. conducted back to Caldbeck.

„ 9. Munday. d. Mr Dean (who stay'd all night) attended by Br Carlile. p.m. I had a long Discourse wth him abt his late measures. All will be well for ye future. I likewise moved the joynt care of Lady H's sons, &c.* wherein he readily promis'd a hearty Concurrence; and that he'd deliver my proposeals wth his own hand.

„ 10. Tuesday. m. Mr Dean left us. My son, goeing to Cous. M. Nicolson's† Funeral, disappointed.

„ 11. Wednesday. m. My Br and son to ye Funeral. p.m. Mr Rook; wth new Assurances of Mr Recorder's good Graces.

* Dean Gibbon's wife was a sister of Lady Hasell. See note on July 26th, 1705.

† Probably Mary Nicholson of Linstock Castle. See note on the Nicolson pedigree in C. & W. *Transactions*, N.S., vol. i., p. 51.

Nov. 16. Munday. This day y^e^ Gloomy Anniversary of my dear wife's death. Nox mihi penitus insomnis.

„ 19. Thursday. m. I set forth (w^th^ M^r^ B. in y^e^ chariot, son &c on horseback) at 9 for Graystock, where we arrived at One. d. M^r^ Fletcher and M^r^ A. Huddleston. p.m. At Carten spiel.

„ 20. Friday. m. In y^e^ Church, w^th^ parishioners of every Quarter, endeavouring to change y^ir^ method of raiseing Church-Sess by way of Koil (or House-Row) into the more Equitable purvey; But my Breath (ad raucum) spent in vain. Majority must determine it. Even. Wieder zu spielen.

„ 21. Saturday. m. A deep Snow. M^r^ Dean (giveing his horse to M^r^ B.) came home w^th^ me in y^e^ Chariot. Even'. Address'd to by wayfareing M^r^ Patrickson for Charity.

„ 24. Tuesday. m. In goeing to y^e^ Visitation of y^e^ D. and Chapter, y^e^ Chariot breaking, I was forced to walk 4 miles of the five; w^ch^ brought me half an hour later than usual. My Speech to y^e^ Dean singly. All quiet. Even'. With y^e^ Record^r^ at M^r^ Rook's; on y^e^ Quarrel ab^t^ y^e^ School. The design plainly laid to divide the Chapter. Lodg'd at y^e^ Chanc^r's^.

„ 25. Wensday. Dinner again at y^e^ Deanry. p.m. Home in my own repair'd chariot.

„ 29. Sunday. I went early (on Horse-back) to preach at Carlile; w^ch^ I did to a very numerous Congregation. d. M^r^ Dean & y^e^ Chapter (w^th^ Cap^t^ Phillips &c) with me at B^r^ Carlile's. My Opinion given freely to y^e^ Dean & AD^n^ ag^t^ y^ir^ leaveing y^e^ Chanc^r^ and D^r^ to answer separately in y^e^ suit w^th^ y^e^ City. My Sister thinks it now necessary for me to address Lady H. Agreed.

Dec. 1. Tuesday. on communicateing my last Letter from S^r^ C. M. to brother John, his Advice agrees w^th^ my Sister's.

„ 3. Ev'. M^r^ Dean, from Carlile; haveing adjourn'd y^e^ Chapter for a Forthnight, upon his being oppos'd in attempting to continue y^e^ AD. Vice-Dean.

„ 4. Friday. m. M^r^ Dean (professing his declineing to offer his service in Synod, purely in Deference to me, and appealing to M^r^ Xerson) went homewards, with my brother, in warmth ag^t^ y^e^ Chanc^r^ &c.

„ 5. Saturday. m. M^r^ Chanc^r^ (in his way to Crosthwait) magnifying his own good Temper; & condemning y^e^ want of it, both in the Dean & D^r^ Todd. d. No Company. Even'. proposeal to my B^r^ to accompany me, on Wednesday next, kindly receiv'd.

Dec. 7. Munday. d. Mr Chancr & Dr Todd, with an open Remonstrance agt Mr Dean's usage of them at their last Chapter: wn ye AD. declar'd yt he was press'd to be Vice Dean as Mr A. before had been to be proctor in Convocation. NB. Mr D's complaining of his pulpit's being so strait (at Graystock) that he was forced to go in Edgeway; ye Chancr reply'd—You have never been forward in goeing thither. Hinc illæ Lachrymæ.

„ 8. Tuesday. Even'. Br and Sis. Carlile; ye latter vehemently urgeing me to Address to L. Hasell, as what was expected by her & all her Relations: and promiseing to satisfy my children yt such Application would be to their Advantage.

„ 9. Wednesday. I call'd early at Graystock; whence Mr Dean accompany'd me to Dalemain. We were courteously entertain'd at Dinner. p.m. Opportunity being given, I offer'd my person to ye Lady; who (surprizeingly) told me, That her children were to be taken from her the day that she marry'd. How consistent this was with her asking Advice of her mother, & other friends, abt my Courting her (before I had so much as hinted a design of yt kind) she best knew: But I easily admitted the Answer. On a second Intercourse (for wch she gave ye opportunity) she expostulated on my first applying to Lady L. wch (I assur'd her, according to the Truth) was wholly false and groundless. Here we broke off the matter; in such a Stunning Shock as had odd effects upon me yt night. Br John (from Renwick) met at Greystock; and was as much astonish'd at ye Report. NB. Mr Dean's offer of ye ABk of Y. to make way for him here.*

„ 10. Thursday. After Dinner, I came home; and found my children as much pleas'd wth ye disappointmt as yr Father was disturb'd.
Be all for ye best!

„ 21. Munday. m. Mr Dean and AD. went home; the former with my Letter (at his own Request) to Lady H. wm he believes still to be courteously inclin'd.

„ 23. Wednesday. d. Mr Jurien Schoolmr at Newcastle, a curious Antiquary and Naturalist, on his Christmas-Circuit. I shew'd him my Cabinets of medals & Fossils; and furnished him with plenty of Notes (printed and MS.) on ye picts-wall.

„ 24. Thursday. m. Mr Jurin went to Addingham; wth a Letter to Mr Xterson & to view L. Megg, &c.

* See February 10th, 171½.

Dec. 26. Saturday. The post brought, from Chanc[r] Pearson and M[r] Holme, the surprizeing news of L[d] Lonsdale's death of the small pox at Warter;* Expresses hereupon sent to Lowther, and to the new Lord at Utrecht, &c. The will of God be done! This sudden snatching away of a young Nobleman (of so promiseing Goodness) is a heavy Affliction to y[e] whole Country. Righteous art thou, O Lord!

$171\frac{3}{4}$.

Jan. 8. Friday. p.m. L[d] Lonsdale's Body brought to y[e] School-House about one; and (at Four, Mourning &c wanting) Interr'd at the church; attended by a g[t] number of true Mourners.

„ 18. Munday. d. D[r] Todd, for resigning Penrith to M[r] Christopherson.

Feb. 4. Thursday. D[r] Melvil, with B[r] Carlile, fetching my daughters to see Cato.

„ 6. Saturday. Even'. My son & 4 daughters return'd frō y[e] Plays at Carlile.

„ 8. Munday. m. M[r] B. and daughter M. Carlile, w[th] M[r] Townson. The stage fell, at y[e] acting of Cato.

„ 9. Shrove-Tuesday. No Company. Even'. my daughter; not hurt by her Fall. D.G.

„ 10. Ashwednesday. pr. for new & contrite Heart. AB. of Y's Death in y[e] prints.

„ 21. Sunday. My sont and five more Deacons (& one priest) ordain'd.

„ 27. Saturday. d. M[r] Dean (attended by M[r] Cock) encourages to hope well of Lady H.

Mar. 2. Tuesday. m. My eldest daughter marry'd (by her brother) to M[r] Benson. Fortunet Deus! My son also read prayers, the first time; very well, and much to my comfort.

Here (being the Day before my Journey towards the Parliam[t]) ends this Journal: None being intended to be continu'd hereafter, save in my Almanack.

---

* In Yorkshire, an estate belonging to the Pennington family.

† Joseph Nicolson, afterwards Chancellor of Lincoln.

---

ADDITION TO NOTE ON PAGE 7.—In 1643 "Edward Gregge," with two other "Ridal" men, valued the goods of a neighbour. In 1655 "Edward Grigge" was confirmed in his tenement at the Court Baron held by Daniel Fleming, Esq., the new Lord of the Manor. In 1760 "John Grigg" sold to Matthew Fleming, yeoman, his property called "Grigg tenement" at Rydal, now Rydal Cottage.

ART. II.—*Some Notes on Mound Opening, with a Description of one recently explored on Sizergh Fell, Westmorland.* By T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

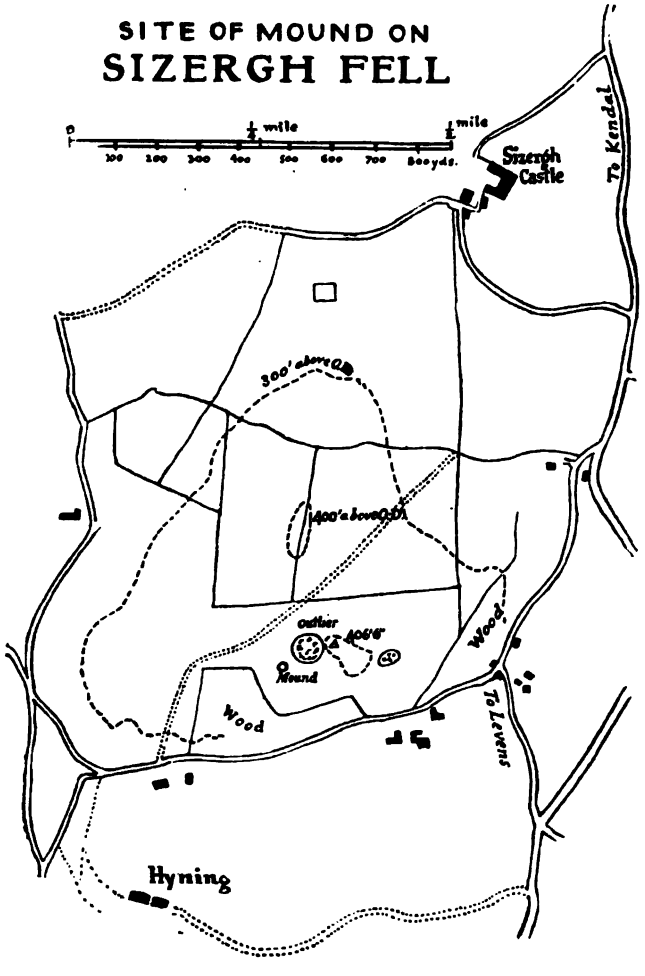
WE can generally from a glance at the geographical features of a district explain why the pre-Roman strongholds were placed where they are. They were not towns permanently occupied, but merely camps of refuge to which the inhabitants could retreat, and where they could hold out against a sudden attack of short duration such as most of the raids and warlike expeditions of that age must have been. We find them therefore constructed on the heights and promontories which, by taking advantage of the natural irregularities of the ground, could be easily defended, and from which the movements of the enemy could be watched. It was necessary that the approaches should be of such a nature that their own people could without great difficulty get into the fortified area with their cattle and other belongings, and yet the enemy find it dangerous to approach. British camps always fulfil these conditions.

But why did the ancient Britons, using this word for the pre-Roman inhabitants to whatever race they may have belonged—why did the ancient Britons bury their dead on the most prominent points in the landscape? Was it to facilitate finding the grave with a view to any kind of periodic "in memoriam" ceremonies, or was it because a large cairn raised over the grave was a conspicuous monument impressing all who could see it from far or near with the greatness of the person to whom so much respect had been shown, and was the custom once

established continued in the case of interments over which smaller mounds were raised? We may allow our imagination free play in guesses of that sort, but the fact remains that when looking for the places of interment of the ancient British folk you should search along the most prominent terraces and hill-tops and conspicuous features of the country.

Bearing these facts in mind, I was wandering over the flat-topped ridge of mountain limestone which runs south between the valleys of the Gilpin and the Kent—an area in every way suitable for primæval man. Here was open ground for pasture when domestic animals came in, as these limestone terraces never carried much timber. On the west was the peat-covered estuary of the Gilpin, affording a rich hunting ground and a safe retreat to man and beast that knew its ways, but more encroached upon by the tides in those days than now. There was the Kent sweeping round the southern end of the promontory, with plenty of salmon for food and otters for fur.

The top of Sizergh Fell commands the skyline of the watershed between the Kent and the Lune, and of the limestone ridge between the Gilpin and the Winster. To the south the estuary opens out seaward, with abundant seafish and shellfish. There are caves known to exist here and there in the limestone crags all around, and there are certainly many more not yet discovered concealed under the talus. In such a district we might expect to find traces of primæval man of almost every age. My attention was first caught by the flat-circular eminence on the very top of the hill, but this proved to be a natural feature, an outlier of limestone (see Plan opposite) that is, part of a higher bed which has been removed from the surface of the surrounding ground by the ordinary processes of denudation; but it is not at all improbable that it may have been occupied by primæval man, or may have had a sepulchral mound in it, and that traces of interments may yet be found in the crevices of the rock.


SITE OF MOUND ON
SIZERGH FELL
0
¼ mile
½ mile
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800yds.
Sizergh Castle
To Kendal
300' above O.D.
400' above O.D.
outlier
406'6"
Mound
Wood
Wood
To Levens
Hyning

In that country there are two principal sources of error in looking for cairns and other sepulchral mounds. The water-washed moraines of the receding ice of the glacial period form mounds which are in shape exactly like the burhs on which mediæval forts were built. or the grave mounds of still earlier times. Examples of these natural mounds are abundant on the lower ground of the surroun ding district, as, for instance, near Carnforth. Very good examples may be seen close to Raines Hall, east of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, where it crosses the road from Sedgwick to Crosscrake. On the higher ground the remains of a pipe of insoluble stony loam often project above the level of the surrounding limestone, which has been lowered by the chemical action of acidulated water on the carbonate of lime.

These are both natural formations, and a slight knowledge of the geology of the district warns us to look out for them and enables us to detect them before wasting labour on opening the whole mound. But the most troublesome mounds are those raised when first the land was enclosed and cleared, when all the stones not suitable or not required for walling were thrown together in heaps; and as this was often done a very long time ago, the stones are weathered on the exposed surface, and the heap more or less overgrown with vegetation. It is often impossible to tell by merely looking at the surface whether a mound was thrown up 20 or 2,000 years ago.

Other sources of error arise out of the settlement of the soil and the action of the weather upon the buried objects (organic or inorganic), as well as on the surface of the underlying rock when that is a limestone.

Large stones expand and contract at a different rate from the surrounding earth so that water gets down along their sides and puddles the clay and earth, and into the mud thus formed the stone gradually sinks, especially if part of it projects above the level of the ground. When a boulder is lifted the effect of this action of the weather

can often be seen in the film of mud which lines the bed in which it lay. For our present purpose it is enough to note that boulders being of greater specific gravity than that in which they lie gradually work their way down.

When the solid rock below the stony soil consists, as it does on Sizergh Fell, of limestone, another action which produces movement in the soil is set up. The surface of the limestone is rapidly eaten away chemically by the acidulated water, so that the joints are opened out into fluted fissures or cylindrical holes, into which the overlying soil and stones sink, disturbing all that is buried in them. A heap of stones facilitates this action by catching the rain and snow, and passing it down into the ground. Various animals work still more rapidly in disturbing and destroying the objects buried in sepulchral mounds. I have found bones, pottery, and even stones marked by their claws and teeth, and once found a small live rabbit in a Roman skull many feet below the surface of the ground. The presence of a body or of an urn causes a hollow or, at any rate, softer place, and is therefore apt to be followed by burrowing animals.

Such conditions as those sketched above have often led explorers of mounds to infer that they had been opened before, whereas there may have been no disturbance of the ground except by natural causes.

All these difficulties presented themselves on Sizergh Fell, but still I thought it worth opening one of the small heaps, of which I noted several on the top of the hill. It rose but little above the surrounding ground. What made me most suspicious of this spot was that the larger stones, which were chiefly grits and volcanic rocks from the Lake District, were arranged in a circle, with a cluster in the centre. It is not unusual when making a heap of stones picked off the land, to roll the larger pieces of rock to the outside, with a view to keeping the smaller stones from rolling down and getting again scattered over the surface, and also to save the

labour of getting the heavier masses up on to the heap. But in this case the larger stones could have been easily lifted by one man, and they were not arranged on the outside of the mound, but around some centre within it before the completion of the mound. Moreover, they were conspicuously different from the slabs of limestone derived from the underlying rock. We removed the whole of the earth and stone over the central part of the cairn, and found that all the agents above described had been at work disturbing the interment and its covering stones.

The solid limestone rock was dissolved away so that no flat surface of any extent remained. The joints were opened out into gaping fissures up to six inches or a foot across, with fluted sides or shallow cylindrical hollows where its action had been more concentrated. The rock had also perished along the bedding planes so that it broke off into slabs of various size, which sometimes remained in their original position so as to give a deceptive appearance of having been built up. In one of these holes, with the rock so weathered on either side, and it may be with the addition of a few small slabs from elsewhere to raise the sides, we found portions of an urn (see next page). The cavity in which it lay was covered by a large boulder measuring 18 × 12 × 8 inches. This protected the urn from being crushed, but yet it was hopelessly broken and imperfect. Part of one side seemed to be in its original place, but the rest of it occurred in scattered fragments along a definite line at the bottom of the mound. This manner of occurrence and the condition of the fragments makes it probable that rabbits had burrowed into the bottom of the mound, and had broken right through the urn.

A sufficient portion was obtained to enable us to form an opinion as to its size, shape, and ornamentation, and a restoration has been attempted. The urn was made by hand, without the aid of any lathe or turning

plate, of a dark-coloured clay such as might be obtained from the washings of the boulder clay anywhere along the flanks of the adjoining hills or valleys. It was burnt red on the outside, but the inside was black. The few scattered chips of quartz or other silicious rock suggest the imperfect cleaning of the clay rather than that they were purposely added. In form it was an irregular cup, bulging slightly round the middle and tapering to the base. There was a projecting band about ¾ inch below the rim such as would prevent a cord from slipping off. The portion of the vessel above this band was thinner than that below, but this was produced by taking the clay off the outside only; the inside surface was not affected. The urn measured about four inches across the opening, and about the same in height. It was ornamented from rim to base on the outside, and inside as far down as the bottom of the shoulder band, by thin wriggling lines such as might be produced by pressing a twisted fibre or thong on to the unbaked clay at intervals of about seven or eight to the inch.

RESTORATION OF URN FOUND AT SIZERGH FELL.

Some fragments of charcoal and a few burnt stones

occurred in the mound, but there were no signs of any fire large enough to suggest the probability of cremation having been carried out here.

There were no traces of any weapon or ornament or any object other than the urn which would fix the age of the interment. The urn is certainly not Roman, Saxon, or Danish, and I should be inclined to assign it to the Bronze Age.

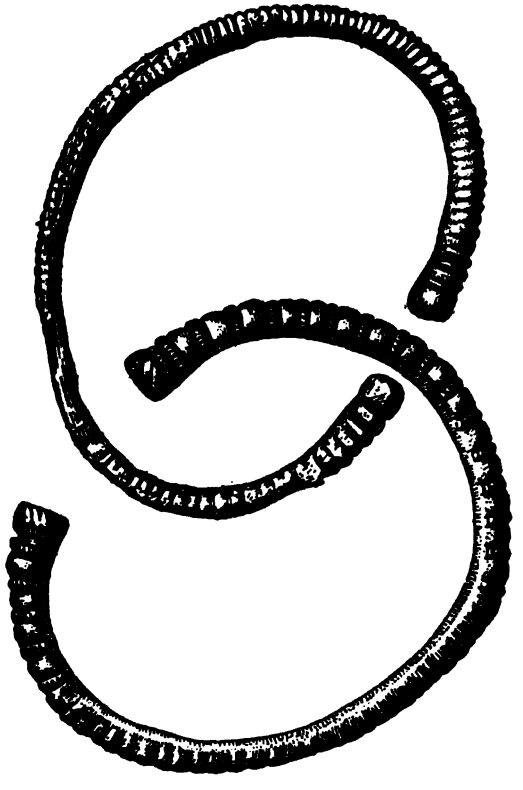
I shall hand it over to Sir Gerald Strickland, on whose property it was found, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his kindness and courtesy in affording me the opportunity of carrying out these most interesting researches.

ART. III.—*Two Bronze Armlets from Thirlmere.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

*Exhibited at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

THE two bronze armlets, figured opposite from my drawings, were found in December, 1902, at the foot of Rough Crag, Thirlmere, by Joseph and Solomon Grisedale, while getting material for repairing the road. The site is on the south-western side of the lake, halfway between Hause Gill and Launchy or Deergarth Gill, and nearly opposite Clark's Lowp. Rough Crag is the last of a series of high bluffs on the right hand as you go south from Keswick by the new road past Armboth. After crossing Launchy Gill you skirt the foot of Bull Crag, known by its vertical "chimney," and then the road winds into a broad scree gully between Bull Crag and Rough Crag, which advances upon the lower ground so that the road has to take an outward curve to round the precipitous foot of the rock, here more than 400 feet below the brow, with a fall of about one in one. This is by no means vertical, but gives the impression of almost perpendicular height, when seen either from above or below. The armlets were found in the scree gully, less than twenty yards above the road, and close under the rocks. On the six-inch Ordnance Map of 1867 the point is nearly on the 600 feet contour, about one-third of the distance from the *R* of "Rough Crag" to the *g* of "Bull Crag."

Mr. R. D. Marshall, who acquired the armlets through Mr. W. Hodgson, the road surveyor, and kindly lends them for exhibition, tells me that one was found only a few inches below the fern roots; the other came down amongst the shilley which the workmen were getting.



BRONZE ARMLETS FOUND AT THIRLMERE.

Also that several bones were found about the place, but they were recognised as sheep bones.

The armlets are penannular with expanded ends; one measuring 2⅞ by 2¼ inches in diameter, with simple incised beading, narrow and close set, not continued for ⅛ inch on the side of the ring which would come next the wrist. The other measures 2¾ by 2⅝ inches in diameter; it is ornamented with alternate broad and narrow beads, the narrow beads being again broken up by transverse cuttings; this armlet is also plain on the side next the wrist. On being exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London they were pronounced to be of Late Celtic or Early Iron Age.

There can have been no interment in the scree where they were found; they must have fallen from above. There is no sign of any tumulus or habitation on the grassy ground above the crag, as on other crags along this side of Thirlmere. But looking up from any point on the road to the northward, you can see a whitish patch in a niche of the rocks, above the birch bushes which fringe the precipice and beneath the actual summit, which is surrounded by a ruinous fence, looking from a distance like a dark curved line overhanging the rocks, with the white patch in the centre of its arch. By entering the iron gate in the roadside east of Rough Crag and climbing the rough slope, a ledge of rock can be found, leading round the shoulder and across the main face of the precipice, with a well defined and apparently artificial path, to the niche with the white patch. Here sheep sometimes take shelter, and the path is trodden by them and by shepherds in search of them; but this does not seem to account for all the aspects of the place. The white patch is a rock face, overhanging a platform about 18 by 12 feet, strewn with stones unlike a mere rock fall. Many fragments seem to have been burnt, and though there is no traceable house wall the ground has all the appearance of a very old inhabited site. One big rock

has fallen so as to make a cave, about a dozen feet in horizontal length, and just large enough for a boy to crawl into. From the platform rude steps lead up to a grass slope by which the summit can be reached; so that, if this were really an ancient stronghold, it could be attacked from below or above only by rather difficult and dizzy approaches. Anything or any person falling from the platform would light at the spot, 400 feet beneath, where the armlets were found.

The place resembles Ree Castle in the Watendlath Valley, though on a very much smaller scale, and in its position it is like Buck Castle in the Shoulthwaite Valley, overlooking the country far and wide. It would be more or less visible from below unless the birches, which now stop short of it, once grew in front of the platform; but in any case a small stone bield would be far from conspicuous. From it are seen all the Thirlmere Valley, Legberthwaite, St. John's Vale, Armboth Moor with its many old buildings, and the course of the ancient road beneath. It would make an ideal retreat for robbers or refuge in time of war. As Mr. R. D. Marshall said at the time of the discovery, one can imagine all sorts of romantic reasons for the presence of these bracelets—evidently a pair from a lady's hands—at the foot of that precipice; and I think the path and platform above may give us some clue to the mystery.

LAMMERSIDE CASTLE : FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

*Photo. by Mr. Herbert Bell.*

TO FACE P. 85.

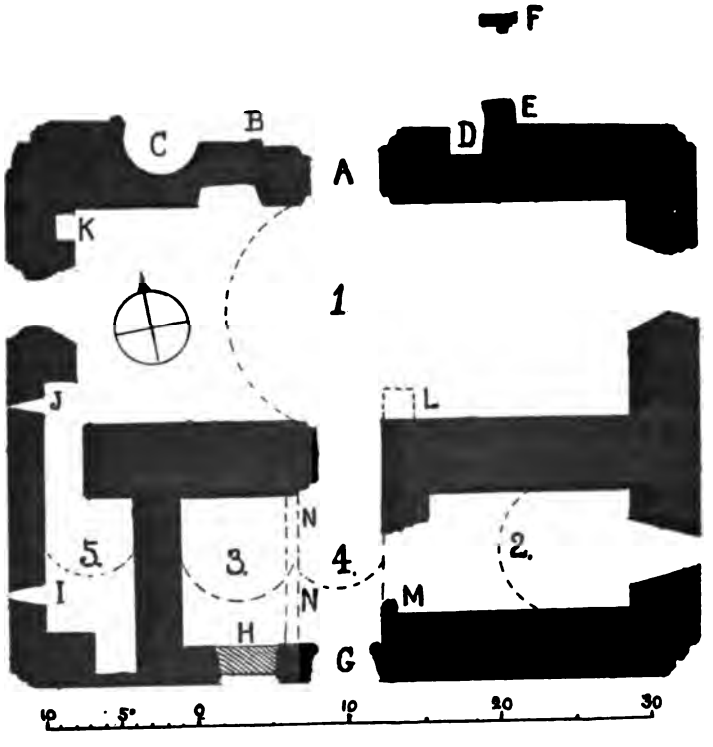
ART. IV.—*Lammerside Castle.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

LAMMERSIDE Castle, the grey old fortalice on the bank of the Eden, between Wharton Hall and Pendragon Castle, has no history. The two ground plans which I have made, and the excellent photographs of Mr. Herbert Bell, show us what it has been—rather a large pele tower (now very ruinous), with buildings attached, of which all that exists are green mounds. The walls of the tower itself are 4½ to 5 feet thick of rough rubble masonry, formerly with freestone quoins and windows, which, however, have nearly all been removed. The plan of the basement only is recoverable, and even that is a little obscure. The external measurements are 45 feet by 37½ feet, and the space is occupied by five vaulted chambers, the largest of which (1 on plan) occupies the northern half, and measures 36½ by 14½ feet. This chamber is entered by a big arched door (A), 4½ feet wide, from which the freestone dressings have gone. There are two wide windows, and on the north side a recess, which was probably a fireplace. At L there is a piece of a cross wall, which, however, is probably of recent date. K is a small recess—no doubt a cupboard.

Opposite H is a door which opens on a lobby or passage to the door G in the south wall. This entrance has a chamfered round-headed arch on the inner side, 3 feet 10 inches wide, but externally there is no dressed stone left. It will be observed, therefore, that there is a clear passage through the tower from A to G, a somewhat unusual arrangement in Westmorland peles.

The spaces marked 3 and 4 are now thrown into one, and in the lower part of the walls there is no indication of a divisional wall. Yet they were originally separate, since each have a separate vault; and at about five feet above ground level, between H and the entrance G, projects a piece of wall which must have been part of the cross wall (N N), the lower courses of which have been obliterated by structural alterations. H is a window (now blocked) which lighted the little room 3.




*Scale of Feet.*

LAMMERSIDE CASTLE: PLAN OF THE BASEMENT.

Room 2 (13 by 8 feet) was apparently approached from the lobby through a freestone doorway, and the footing

UNIV. OF H.

*Photo. by Mr. Herbert Bell.*

LAMMERSIDE CASTLE : INTERIOR.

TO FACE P. 87.

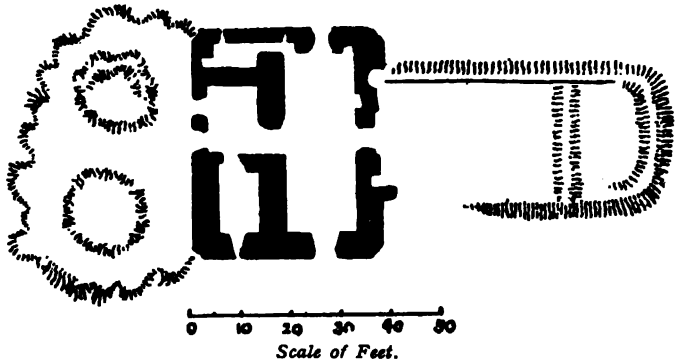
stone of a door jamb still remains at M. There is one other small vaulted room, situated at the south-west corner. It is approached by a passage leading out of the corner of the big vaulted room, so that the west wall of the tower is here considerably reduced in thickness. This chamber and passage is lighted by two loops or narrow windows, square-headed externally; the northernmost being 1 foot 4 inches high by 2½ inches wide, and that lighting the little room 1 foot 8 inches by 7 inches wide. These loops have freestone chamfered dressings. There is also in the south wall a deep recess, and since there appears to have been above here, on the now ruined first floor, a small closet, I believe that this corner of the tower contained garderobes, of which this recess was the shoot.

It will be observed that the rooms 1 and 2 are covered by flattish, slightly-pointed vaults, threwn from north to south, while the three smaller chambers are vaulted from east to west.

The floor above is now too ruined to plan, but there has apparently been one big room, with a fireplace over the north entrance. There is also a corbel here, apparently to support a roof, which would indicate that there was no second floor.

There is nothing further to be said about the interior, while the exterior is so knocked about that it is at first sight difficult to tell if we have the lower part of the edifice complete or only a fragment. There are, however, certain little bits of evidence which may help us. First, it will be observed that the northern wall outside is irregular in various ways. We have at C the half of the well of a newel staircase, and at B the jamb of a dressed stone door which faced east, and must have been an entrance to the stair placed at right angles to the big door A. The wall between C and A is also considerably reduced in thickness. East of the north door is, first, at D, a curious niche or recess, about 1 foot 10 inches deep

and 2 feet 10 inches high, followed by a small projecting wall E. Opposite E, about six feet away, is a freestone, with mouldings, in the turf, measuring 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 3 inches. This projection E, and stone F (if *in situ*) suggest that a building adjoined the tower here, and that this was an entrance door into it.




LAMMERSIDE CASTLE: PLAN OF MASONRY AND FOUNDATIONS.

Turning to the small scale plan, we see that on this side of the ruin there are mounds indicating an oblong rectangular building, some 55 feet in length, which actually did lie here. But a new puzzle at once confronts us. Standing on the mound, and looking at the northern side of the tower, we see a line of flags in the wall, where the gable of a building met it. The pitch is not high, but one end of this gable roof terminated apparently nearly directly over projection E, and the other over the *inner* side of the newel well. Our small plan shows that the ruined walls seem to have met the tower wall too far apart for this roof to have rested on them.

I cannot help thinking the explanation may be this:— The original pele tower had no attached hall, but there was probably a small square projection or tower (to the west of the door A), which contained the well staircase. Later, I imagine, a hall was built on to this, of narrow

dimensions, the line of the roof of which is still traceable. Later still, this probably gave way to a still wider building, the fall of which is marked by the mounds now seen. A bit of the wall of the earlier hall seems to remain in the projection E, but the original use of D, I am not prepared to explain.

On the south side of the building there is a large shapeless mass of débris, which certainly marks some fallen walls or building. It will further be noticed that the south wall of the tower is much thinner west of the door G. There is, I think, little doubt that in the original plan, this south wall was not a straight one as now, but had some sort of projecting building or perhaps turret, and that this projection having been destroyed or having fallen, the repair was executed by building the wall straight. There may have been, further, a small walled enclosure on this side such as existed at Burneside Hall,* near Kendal, in the same position, the ruin of the wall of which and the projecting building would well account for the pile of débris here.

The plan of Lammerside is (as I have said) unusual for a pele, the main vaulted chamber and the smaller ones being crossed transversely by a passage or way from G to A. Probably when the tower stood alone without adjacent buildings (as, I imagine, was the case at first), there was no entrance from the south side at all. It may be, that at the time the hall was built on the north, the supposed projection was pulled down and an enclosed court made, while a door was left at G, so that there was direct access from the court under the tower to the new Hall. A somewhat similar arrangement existed at Burneside, where the basement of the big pele consisted of two vaults with a passage between them, through which direct access was had from the enclosed court to the Hall.

* See Dr. Taylor's *Manorial Halls*, Burneside Hall, p. 180.

The situation of Lammerside is romantic and interesting, but not in itself strong. The tower is actually built on a rather steep slope from west to east, so that actual defensibility of position was not sought for.* Nevertheless, a distinct purpose must have dictated the choice of site. Placed just above the Eden and on its west bank, it commanded the pass between Wild Boar Fell and High Seat (both about 2,300 feet), which was one of the main approaches from the south to the great plain of Kirkby Stephen and Appleby. Yet, curiously, Lammerside Tower is close to, and between two other old strongholds—those of Wharton Hall and Pendragon Castle. The first of these was the home of a territorial family which were hereabouts from pre-Norman times, although no part of the Hall is believed to be older than the first half of the fifteenth century;† while Pendragon Castle certainly existed in the thirteenth century, and is close to earthworks which are believed to be pre-Norman.

Unfortunately, though we know a good deal about Wharton and a little about Pendragon, no record searcher has unearthed anything about Lammerside which he thought worth recording. Wharton and Pendragon had separate histories, but we naturally wonder if Lammerside was connected in any way with either. Pennant is the only old writer who mentions it, and he says in his *Tour from Downing to Alston* (1801) :—

I proceeded from Wharton Hall along a very narrow vale watered by the Eden, and passed by a very ancient square tower called Lamerside Hall, formerly by the sad name of the Dolorous Tower. Something was told me of a Sir Tarquin and a Sir Caledos, so that probably the place had been the subject of dire contention.

Except a few words in local directories and guide books, I have found in local literature no information

* On the slope above may be traced the mounds of a rectangular enclosure.

† See Taylor, *Manorial Halls*, p. 171; Curwen, "Wharton Hall," C. & W. *Transactions*, 1902. Archæological Index of Cumberland and Westmorland (under "Pendragon"); Hutchinson's *Excursion*, 199. Pendragon was destroyed by the Scots, 1340; repaired by the Cliffords; again ruined, 1541; rebuilt, 1660; and finally demolished, 1681.

about this place; nor have I been able to hear of any direct reference to it in Westmorland charters or manuscripts. Mr. Collingwood, however, has called my attention to the fact that a Thomas, son of Thomas Warcup of Lamberstete, Sheriff of Westmorland, has now been noted as living about 1404.* In Nicolson and Burn (p. 603), we find Thomas Warcop of Lambertseat (10 Hen. V., 1422), who is probably identical with one of the above named. If, therefore, Lambertseat and Lamberstete are identical with Lammerside, there was a cadet branch of the Westmorland family of Warcops seated at this castle in the fifteenth century. In these old spellings, too, we can trace probably the meaning of the place-name. It was the *saeter, seat, side, head,* or just possibly the *thwaite* of some man called Lambert, perhaps a twelfth century Fleming, or perhaps a settler of earlier date. It must be supposed that as the Whartons waxed and grew fat in the land the old pele of Lammerside was deserted, went to ruin, and its history was forgotten; yet since Lammerside pele is nearly double the size of the pele tower in Wharton Hall, it is a little difficult to understand how the Whartons would suffer the propinquity of neighbours holding a fortalice so much larger than their own. It is further a great puzzle that nothing should be chronicled of such a place.†

* (1404.) Thomas de Strickland petitioned Parliament against Roland de Thornburgh and another, who had abducted Margaret de Sandforth, and married her to Thomas, son of Thomas Warcup of Lamberstete, Sheriff of Westmorland. (Rolls of Parliament III., 564b, quoted by T. G. Laybourn in his MS. *Memorials of the Leybourne Family*.) At this date, however, Elizabeth Lady Clifford was hereditary Sheriff, but previously there had been Warcops vice-Sheriffs under the Cliffords, and a Thomas Warthcop was Knight of the Shire, 8 Hen. V. (1421).

† There is little to indicate a date for the building itself, but there is, I believe, a tradition that it is older than any part of Wharton Hall. (These *Transactions*, N.S., ii., 409.) Mr. Collingwood, to whom I am indebted for the notes on these Warcops, remarks that Lamberstete may be the Norman-French form of Lambershead, or corrupted from Lambersthwaite. The spelling Lambertseat, however, seems a satisfactory and uncorrupted form. Lambert de Muleton, 12 Hen. III. (*Pipe Rolls*); Lambert de Waverton, 16 Hen. III.; and Lambert the Physician of Clitheroe, 1135-1147 (*Pipe Rolls*), show the existence of the name in the twelfth century.

ART. V.—*A Sketch of the Church of Askham, and some Account of the early Parish Registers.* By MISS NOBLE.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

THE parish of Askham, anciently written "Ascome,"* extends for something over three miles along the west bank of the river Lowther, between Barton on the north near High Field and Bampton on the south at Beckfoot. The English family descended from the de Morvilles were large landowners in the district, and emparked land at Satron, at the southern extremity of the parish, in 1338. From them the Sandfords, an ancient family, who were lords of the manor of Warcop in the reign of Richard I., acquired Askham Hall and manor by the marriage of Edmund de Sandford with Idonea, co-heiress of Sir Thomas English, in the reign of Edward III.; and at the Dissolution the Sandfords also bought the advowson and the tithes, which they held till 1680, when William Sandford, Esq., sold the manor and tithe to Sir John Lowther.

The church lies close to the river Lowther, and was enumerated by Grose amongst the remarkable edifices in Westmorland.† It is said to be dedicated to St. Peter, but I saw a paper at the Record Office in which it was spoken of as the church of St. Kentigern, so that there is either a later dedication, or the earlier one may have been lost sight of.‡ Be that as it may, it is doubtless a very ancient foundation. Pope Innocent II.,

---

* Ascome, *Magna Britannia.*

† Hodgson.

‡ Unfortunately I only noted the dedication, not the paper.

in the second year of his pontificate, confirmed this church to the canons of Wartre Priory in Yorkshire, and they also held half a carucate of land in the parish. (*Noticia Monastica.*) Two of the priors of Wartre were called Holme, Henry de Holme in 1380, and William Holme the last prior before the Dissolution. What makes this noteworthy is that in 1375 Henry de Holme, a canon of Wartre, was vicar of Askham, and that there is a family of Holme living in Heltondale, running through the earlier register, in which both these names are usual. The church is thus described by Bishop Nicolson in 1703:—

The Church yard, wherein there are no Monuments, is but ill fenced; and the entrance into the Southern Door of the Church (seldom used but when they bring in a Corpse, or by some prescribers of Helton), is almost grown up. The walls are very low and crazy. In the Quire the Communion-Table is well rail'd in and very decent. Both y^e^ Lady Lonsdale (in whose hand the Impropriation is at present) and M^r^ Sandford, who sold the Tithes to the late Lord, have Seats here. Before the latter of these, in the Entrance into the Chancell, lyes a large Gravestone (under which was lately discover'd a great lead Coffin) thus inscribed:

HOHS DE CLAYWORTH.*

The Womens seats in the Body of the Church (which wants whitening) are without Backs; but those for the men well enough. They have two pretty good Bells, and a convenient Font.

M^r^ Sandford has a large Isle in the South; which wants beautifying as much as any other part. No other use has been made of it (in appearance), since the Impropriation came first into the hands of that Family, save for y^e^ Burial of their Dead. The present Patron's former Wife lyes here interr'd: and over her Grave, on a Black Marble Monument in a Table of White, is this Epitaph.

. . . . . .

Underneath an Arch in the same Isle is an old Monument, whereon is now onely legible

WILL. S . . DE SANTONE

---

* Hodgson says "Johes de Claworth."

B. Oley's Books,* given to this parish are all safe in Mr Seed's hands, never having had a Repository in ye Church. A Commutation of Pennance assign'd, this Summer, for the beautifying of the Body of the Church.

## Nicolson and Burn say :—

The church is a small old building, with two little bells. Upon the timber in the body of the church are the letters "ED, TS, 1593; for Edmund Dudley and Thomas Sandford, who probably gave timber for the repair thereof. And upon one of the coupling beams are the letters JB, supposed to mark the timber contributed by John Bradley of Knipe.

## From the register we learn :—

Memorandum that in the year 1735 the whole roof of the north side of the parish church of Askham was taken down and repaired at a very great expence and the tax was laid according to the Book of Rates the lordship of Hilton paying equally and raising the like sum with the lordship of Askham for the defraying the expence of this Repair.

June the 13. 1734 there was given to me William Milner vicar of Askham the sum of seven pounds Commutation money by the Bp's Secretary by order of the Chancellour wch was laid out for the use of the parish thus.

| | li | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Mr Thomas Corney of Penrith for a new Bible and Comõn prayer Book wch were entered upon opened and made use of for ye first time on Xmas Day 1734 ... ... ... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Wm Skilbeck for making a case for these books and finding wood for it ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Wm Setree for a lock and key for ye case... ... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Joseph Brown of Penrith for a yard of green cloath for covering ye Reading desk ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| To the same for coddin† 3d to Wm Setree for Brass nails for nailing ye cloath 3½d ... ... | 0 | 0 | 6½ |
| For a skin for covering the Common Prayer book... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| To Allan Sandford for fitting ye skin to ye book ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| To Wm Lowess and Richard Bowman Ch-wardens | 3 | 0 | 4½ |
| | 7 | 0 | 0 |

* Bishop Oley's gift of books, the rules, a list of books, with the churches to which they were assigned, is to be found on page 7 of Bishop Nicolson's Visitation.

† Corddin ?

NB This sum of £3 . 0 . 4½ was applyed by the Ch-wardens towards repairing the roof of the parish church.

Joseph Threlkeld Church warden.

Attested by Thomas Mounsey.

Memorandum that Xmas day 1734 the old Bible was brought from the Ch: into the Vicarage House and added to the other Books belonging to ye Vicar of Askham for the time being and his successors vicars of Askham for ever.

Attested by us Joseph Threlkeld Thomas Mounsey Ch-wardens.

The following account of the rebuilding of the church at the cost of the Earl of Lonsdale was lately sent from Australia by Mr. J. Noble Wilson, a native of Askham, lately deceased :—

Memorandum made June 1832. The Parish Church of Askham falling into decay was with the consent of William Earl of Lonsdale the Patron, Pearcy Lord Bishop of Carlisle and churchwardens at the time, Kirkbride, Helton, and Bowman, Askham, and the mayjor part of the Inhabitants of Askham Parish, did take down and rebuild on the same site, greatly improving the exterior but particularly the Intearior, by the Introduction of a Galry Vestry Room and several Free sittings, also the Custom of Familys sitting together, that is Male and Female which Custom had not been practised in the Memory of Man till the rebuilding. The Foundation Stone was laid on the 28th day of June 1832 in the Preasance of James Thornbarrow Ward the Incumbent Vicar, Mawson Superintending Mason and Builder, with others of the parrish. The church when finished and made fit for public worship was opened on Sunday the 18 Day of August 1833 by the forenamed Vicar James Thornborrow Ward Text Matthew 16 chapter and 18 verse. Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church.

Hodgson mentions that "the church stands upon a stratum of brownish marble, a quarry of which is sometimes wrought a little above Askham Bridge." The manner in which the lead windows are glazed seems to me the most noticeable feature of the present edifice, if we except its very picturesque situation.

The vicarage stands on rising ground above the church, and is twice noticed in the register.

1597 October 25 The nyght before in the supp' tyme was the barn at the Vica'ag burned. April the 20th 1723 or thereabouts I William Milner AM was inducted into the Vicarage of Askham. This year May 1 I preached the visitation Sermon at Penrith it was ye first of ye kind in ye new Church; the visitor was Chancellor Tully. May the 3. 1723 I came to reside here with my family, and in the year 1724 I rebuilt the Byer. Memorandum that the whole Vicarage House (the Parlour the Room above it and a little side Wall on the South Side of the kitchen only excepted, tho' the parlour and Room above it I much improved by lowering and wainscotting the windows) was rebuilt at no little expence by me Wm Milner.

June 16. 1731 I preached again the Visitation sermon at Penrith before Bp Waugh: this Visitation was that Bishop's last.

John Langton Leech, M.A., makes the following record:—

Finding from the Ancient Books belonging to the Parish of Askham that my Predecessors have made a Record of all they laid out upon the Living and Glebe House I think it my duty in justice to myself and for the satisfaction of my successors that I should make a Record of what I have expended upon the Living. In the first place I think it proper to state that I did not receive one Farthing for Dilapidations from my Predecessor the Rev. John Cautley late Vicar of this parish. Be it also remembered that when inducted into the Living I found the Parsonage House very inadequate for the Residence of the Vicar. I therefore built the Vicarage House upon the present site, being more contiguous to the church and highly advantageous with respect to situation, the expence of which amounted to the sum of six hundred and eighty pounds which I laid out without receiving pecuniary aid from any quarter whatsoever.

I also considerably augmented the Emoluments of the Living (which my successors will have the advantage of) by obtaining a Decree in the Court of Exchequer which I gained for the additional right of certain of the tithes, the numerous charges of which amounted to upwards of Five hundred pounds which I paid also entirely from my own Resources.

I think it proper also to state that the School having no endowment I obtained it by collecting and contributing to certain Donations which were liberally begun by the present Earl of Lonsdale presenting one Hundred pounds, and which was followed by myself and Parishioners to the amount of Four Hundred Pounds in the Three per cents, which sum was laid out in the purchase of six acres of land situate in the Township of Askham which the school master for the time being enjoys.

I have peculiar satisfaction in reflecting that by my own exertions the Living was thus augmented and the School made permanently advantageous to the Parish.

Attested by me this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and Thirty.

Askham Vicarage

John Langton Leech M.A. Vicar

Besides the parish church there was in Askham a chapel near the Hall, to which reference is made in the will of Dame Idonea, who bequeaths

To Robert Sandford her heir those 8 oxgangs of land and half of the mill in Ascome which her father bought of Sir Hugh de Lowther; upon condition that he find one chaplain to celebrate mass for the soul of her father and her ancestors in the chapel of St Mary of Ascome: and if he find one, then a certain distribution of $10^s$ for the soul of her father aforesaid and their ancestors: but if he will not so do, then, the said oxgangs to be sold and the money thence arising to be applied for the finding a chaplain and making distribution as aforesaid. — Which chapel then stood nigh unto the Hall distinct from other buildings. 7 Henry 5. (Nicolson and Burn.)

It has now been incorporated with the Hall and is used as a dairy, Dr. Taylor mentioning that the site was verified by the discovery of a piscina and a pointed arched doorway still to be seen on the south side; and Machell refers to it in his MS.—"The chapple window has two lights with coloured glass of our Saviour and Virgin Mary." The numerous entries in the register seem to confute Dr. Taylor's further statement that "the Sandfords were attached to the old religion to the end of their race in Askham," which certainly did not "terminate in 1680."

The list of vicars taken from Nicolson and Burn and the register goes back to 1295, when Richard de Setterington was vicar of "Ascom," and he was succeeded by William de Matson, who took it on the condition that he should always have another brother of the same order resident with him.

1346 John Claworth, vicar of Askham, died; and Robert le Dale, canon of Wartre, was presented by the prior and canons.

1359 John de Wynteringham succeeded, then Robert de Ferriby, and in 1375 Henry de Holme was vicar.

1380 John de Merton was presented.

1437 John Danby was vicar.

1448 Robert Wresyl, afterwards vicar of Barton.

1563 Thomas Watter died, and John Ayray was presented by Thos. Sandford, Esq.

1573 "Dec viij Sir John Ayray vicar of Askham was buryed. Sic vita vacat." (Reg.)

"John Simpson vicar of Ascome begonne the 21 day of March Anno Dom 1574 and in the sixteenth year of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth. (Reg.)

1604 "On Aprill 15 was S^r^ John Symsonne Clarke and Vickar of Ascham buryed, being Low Sunday, Anno Dni 1604, and M^r^ John Hastye preached." (Reg.)

Thomas Warwick was collated by the Bishop.

1611 John Hutchinson.

1635 Lancelot Hutchinson, who was ejected by Cromwell, and Christopher Langhorne was appointed, to be in turn ejected after the Restoration, when Lancelot Hutchinson was reinstated, 1662. He died in 1678.

1678 Joseph James, M.A., Scotland.

1681 Thomas Bell, M.A., Scot., who was deprived for not taking the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and David Bell, his brother, was instituted.

1695 John Sisson, B.A., who died within the year, and was succeeded by Jeremiah Seed, 1696.

1707 Archer Chambers, M.A.

1711 Lancelot Sisson, followed same year by Jeffrey Bowness, B.A.

1723 William Milner, M.A., Scotland, was the ninth vicar presented by William Sandford, Esq.

1776 John Cautley succeeded; and, dying in 1792, the living was sequestrated for three years, during which period the officiating clergyman was the Rev. John Bowstead, master of the Bampton Grammar School.

1795 John Langton Leech, M.A., was instituted.

1832 James Thornborrow Ward.

1863 Joseph Bland.

1872 Charles H. C. Baker, who exchanged with

1878 The Rev. Stewart Holland, Bury St. Edmunds, who exchanged with

1885 The Rev. C. C. Southey; and, on his death, the present vicar

1889 The Rev. W. G. Freeman was presented.

On January 15th, 1578, Henry Wilkinson was buried; he left the following bequest :—

Henry Wilkinson of Scale w^thin Heltondale has by his last Wyll and Testamēt ordeainyd and Bequythed y^t v mark of his debts be taken up and letten out yearlye to the power w^ithin the p^ah according to the statute after viij^d a nowbyll and so an alwayes at the yeares end w^th the increase thereof w^ch increase shalbe distributed to the powere and the stock letten furth yearlye as is abovesayd for ever bye the discresion and at the sugg^t of his supervisors and the vicar there and after three deaths at the sugg^t of the nyest of his kynsfolke and the vicar or minister there.

This sum was increased by Michaell Langhorne of Helton, who was buried August 6th, 1614.

The said Michaell Langhorne hearebefore written bequethed by his last Will and testam^t v marks to be letten fyrth in this p'eshe after viij^d a noble and the increase to be given yearely to the poore of this p'esh at the same day y^t his father in law Henry Wilkinson's increase comes in at the discretion of Rychard Mounsey and Richard Langhorne and ther successors w'th the Vicar then being."

Many papers at the end of the first volume of the register are filled with the accounts of this charity, the names of those to whom the money was lent each year, and the sums paid by them as interest—all entered with a care which shows how thoroughly trustees in those days discharged their responsibilities. I can now learn nothing of this fund.

The register is generally well kept, and commences on April 2nd, 1566; but as several of the early pages are detached and the front cover is gone, probably the first part has been lost, and from 1670 to 1679 there is a break in the register, which I have filled from the abstracts at Carlisle. The first legible entry is the burial of Cr— Sandforth, and the next names are those of John Holme, Jane Collinsonne, Annas Tinkler, Thomas Jameson, Wm. Bowman, Margaret Lancaster, &c., some of whom belonged to families still to be found in Askham. The number of surnames ending in "son" is quite remarkable. I have counted thirty-two in the first

volume, and the list is probably not nearly exhausted. Other early entries include the families of Muncey, Wilkinson, Hogert, Clerke, Noble, Langhorne, Lawe, Salkelde, Cowper, Myddletowne, Kendall, Stely, Gibsonne, Bewsher, Wilson, &c. The following are a few of the Sandford entries and their connections, but there are obviously two families of this name running through the register, who do not appear to have any connection, one living at Helton :—

Julie 1574 The sixth day was M$^{r}$ Thomas Sandfoord Esquier buryed.

1576 The tenth day was M$^{r}$ John Myddletonne and Mistress Anne Sandforth wedded.

1580 Aug 30 was Richard Threlkeld gent and Anne Mydleton wedded.

1582 July 17 Edmund Bradley gent and Jane Midleton wedded.

1587 Uppon Weddensday the 11$^{th}$ of this month was Margaret daughter of Thomas Sandforthe esquier borne and christened the 22 of same being Sounday; her godmothers Margaret Lady Scrope by her deputy M$^{rs}$ Parkinson and M$^{rs}$ Mary Hudleston and M$^{r}$ John Mydleton esquier her godfather.

Nov 1588 The 9 was An' daughter of M$^{r}$ Thos Sandforth esquier borne and chrystened the 14 of same by M$^{r}$ Edmund Dudley M$^{rs}$ An' Sandforth of Howgyll and M$^{rs}$ Rebecca Wytherington.

Oct 1592. 20 was Thomas the 5$^{th}$ chyld of M$^{r}$ Thomas Sandforth esquier borne and chrystened the first day of November 1592 being All Saints day, his godfathers was Thomas Lord Scrope by his substitute M$^{r}$ John Mydleton Esquier and M$^{r}$ Thomas Salkeld esquier his godmother was M$^{rs}$ An Bellinghā.

June 5 1593 was M$^{r}$ John Conniers and M$^{rs}$ Alā Mydleton weddyd.

1711 Sept 19 M$^{r}$ William Tatam and M$^{rs}$ Mildred Sandford of Askham Hall were married.

1712 July y$^{e}$ 29 William son of M$^{r}$ William Tatham of Askham Hall was baptised, borne July y$^{e}$ 11.

Dec 25 1721 M$^{r}$ Henry Marston of y$^{e}$ p$^{sh}$ of Gisburn in Yorkshire and M$^{rs}$ Elizabeth Sandforth were married.

1773 M$^{rs}$ Catherine Sandford Daughter of the late William Sandford Esq$^{r}$ of Askham was Buried December the 11$^{th}$ aged about 77; she was the last of the ancient family of Sandford in this Country.

Other entries of some interest are :—

1597 Jan 26 was Thomas Warwyke gent and Mrs Margaret Mydleton weddyd.

1575 The twenty fourth day was Bridget Huddelstonne the daughter of Mr Andrew Huddelstonne esquier christened.

1616 October the xvj day was Thomas the sonne of Thomas Hilton baptized his godfather's were Sir Ephraim Widdrington knight Mr Francis Hiltō Mary Lady Dorret his godmother.

1635 The xxiii day of Aprill was Luke the son of Allan Bellingham of Carleton buried.

1769 Mr Benjamin Foxcroft Master of Whites in St James Street London was buried October 2d.

Evidently an Askham man.

1623 Aprill the last day was our Generall Chaptr holden at Brougham Chappell and a Coppie of our Register booke presented.

1693 July The Visitation court of the Archbishop of York was holden at Penrith.

June the 12 1765 The general Chapter was holden at Appleby when Richd Burn LLD who succeeded Dr Waugh as Chancellor, preached from Luke the 9. 54.5.6. The discourse was not properly a sermon but a history of the Rise, Progress, and Declension of Popery.

We have a few notes of the weather :—

Memorandum that ye year 1739 was ye strongest and most lasting frost yt had happened almost in memory.

1767 Memorandum that in the night between January ye 10th and 11 there happened the greatest fall of snow I ever remember; the snow was so deep that I could not go to Church January the 11th being Sunday, an accident that never happened to me before in the course of my ministry and I am now in the forty eighth of it. William Milner Vicar of Askham.

Memorandum yt ye year 1739 about Michaelmas Mrs Tatham gave a silver salver to ye church wch was added to ye Communion Plate.

In 1586 This year was the division of Askhā felde begon by Mr John Mydleton and Anne his wife and so [illegible] unfinyshed yt year.

In 1587 This year the division begon againe by M^r^ Thomas Sandforth of [torn] and the end given upon the 29^th^ of January by Edmund Tyncler and the Jurors.

1588 August This year we had the first crop after the division.

1610 October The 3 day was John Heirst and Jane Wache two poor travellers' whiped, and two poore men viz Will^m^ Carter and Richard Clerke being two of his neighbours had given their tesom^y^ full prompt before the congregacō that there was no former contract.

The following seems to be a very decided "forbidding the banns":—

Westmorland At the generall sessions of the publique peace holden at Kendall for the saide County the 18 day of July 1656 before Robert Jackson Esq Keeper of the publique peace and Justice assigned.

Upon readinge the petition of Edmonde Araye of Askham and the reference there upon made at the last sessions at Aplebie holden the 15 day of this instant month and upon readinge the petition of Mabel Judson (Copies of both which are hereunto annexed and after by the Clerke of the Peace of this County) and upon taking the Examination of John Judson and John Slee, others remaining, upon record amongst the Roules of this Sessions It appears to the Court that the Griephions put in by the said Mabell Judson are sufficient and valued as to obstruct the further publisheinge of the Banes betwixt the saide Araye and Jane Langhorne and that they cannot by the act proceede to marriage whereof the register of the p'ish of Askham is to take notice and conforme accordingely and to enter this order in his Regestry as he will answer to the contrary.

Exmd John ffawcet
Clerke of the Peace

The disappointed fair one seems to have soon consoled herself, and the interest of the above is enhanced if the same Jane Langhorne is the one mentioned in the following entry:—"Juely 1657 The xxiij day was Edmond Gibson and Jane Langhorne married," this couple being the parents of Edmund, Bishop of London.

During the latter part of the time Lancelott Hutchinson was vicar of Askham there are many entries of collections held in the parish church, of which the following are a few:—

In 1661 Pontefract fower shillinges and two pence
Scarburrough one shillinge eightpence
Drayton two shillinges ffower pence halfe pennye
1661 For the use of John de Kraino Kraniskye one shillinge and eight pence*
Willm Copperthwaite one shillinge and two pence
1662 Three shillinges two pence halfe pennye for his Majties Commissioners for fishinge
two shillinges sixpence for the use of Thomas Thornton James Nellsō and Christo Milner
1664 2s 6d for ye use of Henry Lilse of Gisbrough
1s 10d for ye use of ye town of Cromer alias Skipden
1665 For ye inhabitants of Stillingfleete ... ... 2s 10d
Hartlepoole ... ... 1s 6d
parish of Cluwye ... ... ... ... 1s 8d
1669 Burton upo Stather Linc. ... ... ... 3s 2d
Haverhill Suffolk ... ... ... ... 2s 6d
Mr Wm Russell and Widow Mary Symon ... 1s 8d
For ye use of ye Captives in Algiers and Sally ... 2s 9d

There is no mention of any visitation of the plague, and there are no entries during the period the Scots were in the neighbourhood, from September 12th, 1745, till the following March.

In the diocesan abstracts are a few presentments of Quakers, &c., but none of any interest.

* The following extract from a recent number of *Notes and Queries* elucidates this collection:—Woodbury Nov 17 1661 Collected for the helpe of the Protestant Churches in the great Dukedome of Lithuania being in number about 100 by a briefe vpon the peticon of John de Crains Krainsky minister of God's word and deputy of the national Synod there: the sum of 11li. 1s. 11d."

ART. VI.—*Local Worthies buried in Westminster Abbey.* By J. P. HINDS.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

IT seems to have been generally believed for some years that George Graham, the watchmaker and clockmaker, is the only Cumbrian who has been buried in Westminster Abbey. One sees the assertion occasionally in print, and a note of the supposed fact is, or lately was, to be read on the margin of Graham's portrait in the museum in Tullie House. I do not know how the idea originated; but in Dr. Lonsdale's biography of Graham, in the sixth volume of the *Worthies of Cumberland* (page 2), published in 1875, he makes the remark that of all the eminent men Cumberland has produced, "none of her worthies, excepting George Graham," has been buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Lonsdale's remark may have been intended only to refer to men of note, and not necessarily to apply to undistinguished persons; at the same time it is singular that one of the persons who are treated of in the same volume of the "Worthies," Sir Joseph Williamson, was buried in the Abbey, though Dr. Lonsdale makes no mention of the fact. Possibly the idea may have arisen from a misunderstanding of this remark about Graham.

In an endeavour to get at the facts of the case, I bought a couple of years ago a second-hand copy of Colonel Chester's edition of the *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, printed for the Harleian Society in 1876. Search in this volume yielded a certain number of names connected, nearly or remotely, with Cumberland; and as there were also names connected with the county of Westmorland

and with Lancashire North of the Sands, it seemed worth while to include all these classes in one set of notes, which notes are the foundation of the present paper.

It is right to say before going further that the question has been raised whether the copyright—belonging, no doubt, to the Harleian Society—might not prevent use being made for the purposes of this Society of information derived from the volume named. But a reference to the secretary of the Harleian Society, Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., resulted in a courteous note from him giving permission for the use of the material required for the purpose of this paper.

The information, by the way, taken from the *notes* in the volume is generally abbreviated; but where interesting information about any person concerned has been obtainable from the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or from works dealing with local history or biography, it has been used to supplement Colonel Chester's particulars. Very little, however, that is of any importance has been omitted by Colonel Chester.

The great difficulty in making up a list of names such as this is to decide *what is* a Cumberland man or a Westmorland man. Is the definition to include merely those who not only were born in the county and lived there, but whose parents also belonged to the county? And how long must a family have been settled in the county to be considered as belonging to it? And if the person's maternal ancestors only belong to the county, but not his father's ancestors, what is his status? In some cases, also, one may wish to regard as a Cumbrian a man who has merely birth in the county as his qualification. I have therefore adopted the convenient method of being inclusive rather than exclusive, leaving anyone to reject any name which may be considered unqualified for admission into a list of local ones. This course, however, has not saved any time; indeed, a great deal more time has had to be spent upon the endeavour to fix the

status of doubtful persons than has been requisite in the case of those whose connection with the district was unmistakable.

As some of the names group themselves almost naturally, it seems best not to take the entries in chronological order.

The most appropriate name to begin with is that of the undoubted Cumbrian, George Graham—"Honest George Graham," as he was called—who was born at the Rigg, Kirklinton, July 20th, 1673, and who died in London, November 16th, 1751. The place and year of birth here given are those which Dr. Lonsdale adopted (in opposition to the general opinion of his having been born at Horsegills in 1675), after inspection of the register kept by the Society of Friends. The age on his tombstone (78th year) favours the earlier date. It is not necessary here, I think, to say very much about him; his eminence as a watch and clockmaker and a constructor of astronomical and other instruments being sufficiently known. The relatives mentioned in his will were his nephews Christopher and Richard Pearson, sons of his late sister Isabella Mitchelson, and his niece Ann Graham, daughter of his late brother Richard Graham. From Chester's notes we get a piece of information which Dr. Lonsdale had not been able to obtain—namely, that Graham was a married man. His wife was Elizabeth Tompion, a niece of Thomas Tompion. She was left by his will one-half of his personal estate; and the greater part of the residue went to his niece Ann Graham. He was buried on 23rd November, 1751, in the same grave in which Tompion, his old master, had been buried in 1713. Anyone who wishes to find the grave can readily do so by going almost into the centre of the Abbey nave, reckoning from the west end of the choir.

Another man who may safely be reckoned as a Cumbrian is Sir Joseph Williamson. He was born at Bridekirk, of which place his father, Joseph Williamson, was

vicar, about the year 1625, according to Dr. Lonsdale, but, according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, in 1633. The birthplace of the son of a professional man does not necessarily indicate the district to which the family belongs; but the late William Jackson, F.S.A., in his *Papers and Pedigrees* (ii., 203), says that Williamson was a member of the family of Williamson of Milbeck. After being amanuensis to a Mr. Tolson, who at a later date represented Cockermouth in Parliament, he was admitted by Tolson's influence into Westminster School. Thence he went to Queen's College, Oxford; and he obtained his B.A. degree in 1653, and his M.A. in 1657. Soon after the Restoration he became secretary to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State. He became, a few years later, Clerk of the Council; and at a date stated by Dr. Lonsdale as 1667, and by Colonel Chester and the *Dictionary of National Biography* as January, 1671-2, he was knighted. He was one of the plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Cologne in 1673, at the Treaty of Nimeguen in 1679, and again at Ryswick in 1696 or 1697. In 1674 he became principal Secretary of State, and continued in that office till February, 1678-9. In 1677 he had been elected President of the Royal Society. He was in Parliament for a few years, though not for a northern constituency. In 1679 he married Catherine Stuart, daughter of George, Lord D'Aubigny, and sister of Charles, third Duke of Richmond and sixth of Lennox. She was the widow of Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibrackan; and was Baroness Clifton in her own right. By this marriage he acquired considerable wealth, in addition to what he possessed already, and he can hardly be accused of niggardliness in the use of it. He left £5000 for a mathematical school at Rochester, and it is estimated that he gave in all £10,000 to Queen's College, Oxford. He died on October 3rd, 1701, and was buried on the 14th in the Duke of Richmond's vault in Henry VII.'s Chapel. On November 11th, 1702, his widow was buried

in the same vault. Amongst those of his portraits which are extant, the one in the National Portrait Gallery may be named as being nowadays the most readily accessible.

Some of the persons whose names have been included in my notes have a connection with the district which is not very close, and it may be well to dispose of them at once. Prince Rupert, buried December 6th, 1682, and Prince George of Denmark, buried November 13th, 1708, were both Dukes of Cumberland, and the latter was also Earl of Kendal. Prince William Augustus, third son of George II., buried November 10th, 1765, and Prince Henry Frederick, fourth son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, buried September 28th, 1790, were also Dukes of Cumberland. Dorothy, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, widow of Charles Fane, the third earl, and widow also of the third Viscount Dunbar, was buried on February 6th, 1739-40. A little closer is the relation of the next three names. Algernon Seymour, seventh Duke of Somerset, who bore amongst other titles those of Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermouth, was buried February 24th, 1749-50; his younger brother, Lord Percy Seymour, who was M.P. for Cockermouth for a few months, was buried on July 8th, 1721; and another brother, Lord Charles, on January 8th, 1710-11. Their mother, Lady Elizabeth Percy, was the widow of Thomas Thynne of Longleat, whose murder by Königsmark is almost historic, and whose monument in the Abbey is well known. A lady of Cumbrian descent on the mother's side, but who perhaps had not actually very much to do with the county, was Henrietta or Harrietta, Countess of Rochester, wife of Lawrence Hyde, first Earl of Rochester. She was a daughter of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Burlington, and her mother was Lady Elizabeth Clifford, daughter and heir of Henry, fifth and last Earl of Cumberland. She was buried on April 16th, 1687.

If we may admit William Camden (Cambden) on the strength of the rather distant relationship which he claimed to the Curwens, it may be mentioned that he was buried in November, 1623, on the 10th according to to the register, but on the 19th according to Chester.

There are several persons who held or had held official positions in the diocese of Carlisle, and it may be convenient to group them. The first in order of date is Sir Christopher Perkins, Dean of Carlisle from 1596 until his death. He was buried on September 1st, 1622. He had an interesting career, any account of which might encroach too far upon our space. James Usher (Ussher), Archbishop of Armagh, who also held the Bishopric of Carlisle *in commendam*, was buried April 17th, 1656. By order of Cromwell, his funeral was a public one. On May 22nd, 1731, was buried Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. Dr. Bradford had been Bishop of Carlisle from 1718 to 1723. His son, William Bradford, Archdeacon of Rochester, died in the bishop's lifetime, and was buried on July 19th, 1728. Mrs. Bradford (Jane) outlived the bishop, and was buried on March 5th, 1738-39. Two of his grandchildren were also buried in the Abbey. The next name in the group is one much more widely known—that of Francis Atterbury, who had been Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, but who died in exile after having been deprived of his preferments. He had been Dean of Carlisle from 1704 to 1711. He was buried on May 12th, 1732. His wife and two daughters had been buried before him—Mrs. Atterbury (Catherine) on May 2nd, 1722; his daughters, Elizabeth on October 4th, 1716, and Mary (Mrs. Morice), on February 21st, 1729-30. The last of the group is Samuel Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, who was buried on August 18th, 1827. Two of his grandchildren are also buried in the Abbey.

Perhaps this is the best place to insert the name of Thomas Greatorex, organist of the Abbey, who was

buried on July 25th, 1831. When a young man, Greatorex was ordered to a northern climate for his health, and he obtained the position of organist of Carlisle Cathedral, which he held from 1780 to 1784. In addition to his musical talents, he had considerable skill in chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics.

The next series of names consists of members of the county families, although I do not pretend to assert that every individual mentioned was a resident in the district.

There are several of the Howards. Two sons of Sir William Howard of Naworth, brothers of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, are buried—Colonel Thomas Howard on July 21st, 1678, and Sir Philip Howard on April 15th, 1686. Thomas is known as a duellist, as readers of Pepys may remember. Philip was M.P. for Carlisle from 1661 to 1681 (Ferguson's *M.P.'s*). Mary, Duchess of Richmond, Colonel Thomas Howard's widow, was buried November 28th, 1685. Three children of Charles, the first earl, are buried—Charles, an infant, on April 4th, 1670; Katherine on March 23rd, 1681-82; and Frederick on October 11th, 1684. The last named was slain at the Siege of Luxemburg (or Lutzemburgh ?), in his twentieth year. Three children of Edward, second Earl of Carlisle, are also buried—Anne on August 26th, 1685; Mary on November 3rd, 1694; and William on July 24th, 1701. William was M.P. for Carlisle in 1695 and 1698.

There are two members of the Lowther family. Mrs. Mary Lowther was buried on October 23rd, 1724. She was daughter of Colonel John Lowther of Lowther, and sister of John, first Viscount Lonsdale; and she married, as her second husband, her relative John Lowther, son of Robert, of London. Her son, Major-General Anthony Lowther, was buried January 22nd, 1745-46.

There are several members of the Tufton family. It should be said that John, Lord Tufton, who eventually succeeded his father as second Earl of Thanet, married Lady Margaret Sackville, daughter, by her first marriage

(to the Earl of Dorset), of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, daughter of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland. One of the daughters of the second Earl of Thanet, Lady Cicelie Tufton, was married to Christopher, second Lord Hatton, who was Governor of Guernsey. This Lady Hatton perished in a gunpowder explosion at Cornet Castle, Guernsey, on December 30th, 1672, and was buried in the Abbey on January 11th, 1672-73. An uncle and an aunt of the second Earl of Thanet were buried—Richard Tufton on October 6th, 1631, and his sister Cecily (Cicelye), Countess of Rutland, on September 11th, 1653. The Countess of Rutland's son, Francis Manners (Mannors), was buried on March 7th, 1619-20; his death, in the belief of the time, being due to sorcery. The Countess Anne's grandson Thomas, Earl of Thanet, was Lord-Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.

There is only one Musgrave to be mentioned. On September 16th, 1718, was buried Christopher Musgrave, youngest son of Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall, fourth baronet. Christopher Musgrave was born in Carlisle, and was M.P. for the city in the second Parliament of William III. and the first Parliament of Anne. He succeeded his elder brother Philip as Clerk of the Council, and he was for twenty-five years one of the officers of the Ordnance. A tablet to his memory was put up in Edenhall Church, which, as the Rev. B. G. R. Hale kindly informs me, is still in existence.

There are two of the name of Graham—one of Westmorland, and one of Cumberland. Dorothy, the wife of Colonel James Graham (Grahm) of Levens, and the daughter of William Howard, fourth son of Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire, was buried on December 17th, 1701. Charles Graham was buried on June 17th, 1685. He was the eldest son of Sir Richard Graham, third Baronet of Esk and Netherby, who had been created in 1681 Baron Graham and Viscount Preston.

There are three Aglionby names, but it is not much more than conjecture which allows one to connect them with Cumberland. William Aglionby was buried on December 1st, 1705. He had been an envoy to Spain (twice), to Savoy, and to Switzerland, in the reigns of William III. and of Anne. The only authority I can find for considering him to be of a Cumberland family is Cox's *Magna Britannia*. It is true that Bishop Nicolson, on December 5th, 1705, four days after the burial, went "to Mr Chamberlain's; to enquire after Dr Aglionby's circumstances" (these *Transactions*, N.S., vol. iii., p. 33); but that does not *prove* anything. His daughter Sybilla was buried on June 11th, 1706; and a conjectural brother of his (Henry) had been buried on April 6th, 1643. As a guess, Chester thinks that Henry and William may have been the sons of Dr. George Aglionby, who in April, 1643, was a prebendary of Westminster, and next month was appointed Dean of Canterbury, though, owing presumably to the Civil War, he was never installed.

There is one very eminent name which may be said certainly to belong to one or other of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland—that of Joseph Addison; but it is not quite easy to say which. His father Lancelot, Dean of Lichfield, was born in Westmorland, and (according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*) his ancestors had been settled at Meaburn Town Head, Maulds Meaburn, sixty years or more before his birth. But Mr. Jackson, in his *Papers and Pedigrees* (vol. i., p. 73), and perhaps elsewhere, expresses the belief that the family was previously Cumbrian, belonging to Low Wood Nook, near Bothel. Joseph Addison was buried on June 26th, 1719; and Dart says that the funeral was from the Jerusalem Chamber. His sister, Mrs. Dorothy Combes, was buried on March 10th, 1749-50.

The next four names may safely be claimed as those of persons belonging to the district. The Rev. Henry Wharton was buried on March 8th, 1694-95. He was a

descendant of Thomas Wharton, second son of Thomas, second Baron Wharton. He was chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, and was a considerable writer on Church matters. Bishop Stubbs is quoted by the *Dictionary of National Biography* as writing :—" This wonderful man died in 1695, at the age of thirty, having done for the elucidation of English Church History more than anyone before or since." His funeral was one of much pomp, and Purcell composed a special anthem for the occasion. Ephraim Chambers was buried on May 21st, 1740. He was the author of the *Cyclopædia*, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was born at Kendal, where his father owned and occupied a small farm, and was educated at Kendal Grammar School. *(Dictionary of National Biography.)* John Leake, M.D., was buried on August 16th, 1792. He was born at Ainstable, the son of a clergyman—(Chester says John ; *Dictionary of National Biography*, William)—and studied medicine abroad. He practised at Lisbon, apparently about the time of the earthquake, but afterwards settled in London. William Dobson was buried on March 13th, 1813. He was son of Christopher Dobson of Edenhall (who, according to Chester, appears to have been the agent of the Musgrave family), and was baptised at Edenhall, March 22nd, 1749-50. I do not know what business or profession he was, but he is said to have been spoken of at the time of his death as a man of mechanical ingenuity and a classical scholar.

There are four other names, about which, however, more or less of doubt may be expressed, and then the list of names taken from Chester will be completed. John Fox, prebendary of Westminster, was buried on September 27th, 1623. Chester identifies him as son of John Fox, citizen and goldsmith of London, who founded the Grammar School at Dean, near Cockermouth; and also asserts that John Fox, the prebendary, contributed to the maintenance of the school. The county histories throw

no light on the question of the elder John Fox's descent; but by the kindness of the Ven. Archdeacon Sherwen, rector of Dean, I am enabled to say that although there is no legal proof, Fox's Cumbrian descent may be looked upon as pretty certain. Archdeacon Sherwen also shows, from an inscription, that in 1615 a son of the founder, of the Christian name of John, contributed towards the rebuilding of the schoolhouse. On July 21st, 1775, was buried Mrs. Mary Trohear, aged 55. Chester says that her will was proved by Raisley Calvert of Greystoke, to whom and to his heirs, without naming any relationship, she bequeathed her personalty, except a legacy, and all her freehold estates in Bassenthwaite and Underskidder *(sic)* or elsewhere in the county of Cumberland, the legacy being of £300 to her nephew, Thomas Boak of the Haymarket, grocer. From the coincidence of the mention of Raisley Calvert with that of Greystoke, it would almost seem as if he might have been some relative of the Raisley Calvert who was Wordworth's friend, and whose brother, William Calvert, was steward to the Duke of Norfolk. Greystoke was then one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk. In any case, Mrs. Trohear would seem to have been a landowner in the county. The name "Trohear" associates itself with Whitehaven; and in 1833 Thomas Trohear owned freehold property in or near that town, and there are other instances. I am inclined to think that the name of Boak existed in the Penrith district about or before that time. A Thomas Boak, too, was vicar of Holme Cultram from 1730 to 1766. Agnes Marton was buried on January 27th, 1787, and her sister, Jane Marton, on October 15th, 1798. They were daughters of Oliver Marton of Capernwray Hall, Lancashire, by his second wife Jane, daughter of Roger Wilson of Casterton Hall, Westmorland. Capernwray is just outside the Society's district; but as the father and the brother of these ladies were both stewards of Lonsdale, and the present representative of the family, Colonel

George B. H. Marton, is a magistrate for Westmorland and also of the Hundred of Lonsdale, it seems permissible to include their names.

These are all which it has seemed desirable to extract from the *Registers of Westminster Abbey*. Since that book was published, however, a Cumberland man has been buried in the Abbey, or rather in the east cloister—namely, the Rev. John Troutbeck, D.D., one of the Minor Canons of the Abbey. He was born at Blencow on November 12th, 1832, and died on October 11th, 1899. Dr. Troutbeck was for more than twenty years a member of this Society.

The existing burial registers only begin in January, 1606-7. It seemed necessary, therefore, to consult Dart's work on Westminster Abbey for what it is worth, and on his authority two more names may be added. Sir Thomas Wharton, second Baron Wharton, was buried in the Chapel of St. Michael in 1572. He had formerly been M.P. for Cumberland, and in 1547 had been Sheriff. Margaret Clifford, described as "daughter to Henry, Earl of Cumberland," was buried in 1596 in St. Edmund's Chapel. She could not, of course, have been the daughter of Henry, the fifth earl; but there were two other Earls Henry, the first and the second. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Henry the second earl had, by his first marriage, a daughter Margaret, born 1540, who was married to Henry Stanley, afterwards fourth Earl of Derby, and who died in 1596. Possibly she is the Margaret whose burial is recorded by Dart. Henry the first earl appears to have had four daughters, but I cannot find their names.

There is a Cumberland man who has a monument in the Abbey, but is not buried there—Dr. John Thomas, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. He was born in Carlisle in 1712, and his father, the Rev. John Thomas, afterwards became vicar of Brampton. Bishop Thomas's mother was the daughter of Richard

Kelsick of Whitehaven. He was educated at Carlisle Grammar School, boys from which institution still benefit from certain scholarships which he founded. He died in 1793, and was buried at Bletchingley.

John Ruskin, for nearly thirty years a resident landowner in the Lake District, also has a monument in the Abbey, though not buried there.

A few words are perhaps requisite as to the significance of being "buried in Westminster Abbey." In former times it did not invariably mean a public funeral; it did not even in all cases mean a recognition of merit. It would almost seem as if at some periods burial was available for any person of a certain standing in the world who was willing to pay the fees. Mrs. Mary Trohear, for instance, who was not a celebrity, left instructions to be buried in the cloisters; and this is not the only instance which might be noted.

The degrees in the honour, too, in respect of burials in the church and burials in the cloisters, vary from period to period. When the body of the church was kept for the more important people, those of secondary importance were buried in the cloisters, along with the minor officials of the Abbey and their relatives. We find in the cloisters the college scullion, the wife of the undercook, and so on. But when room became restricted in the church, persons of consideration were sometimes buried in the cloisters—Major-General Lowther and Bishop Goodenough, to take two instances. Even inside the Abbey, however, persons may be found who were of no very great rank or celebrity. It is not quite easy to say exactly when our present ideas on the subject first took form. It is true that when Nelson, at St. Vincent, was passing from the "San Nicolas" to the "San Josef," he exclaimed "Westminster Abbey or victory;" but when Addison, eighty-six years before, wrote the twenty-sixth *Spectator*, he spoke of "men and women, friends and enemies, priests and soldiers, monks and prebendaries . . . . . beauty, youth, old age,"

without any suggestion of supereminent honour as regards the majority of the persons buried there—rather the contrary. Still, whatever the degree of honour involved, it is always profoundly interesting to trace those of our predecessors who have been accorded burial in a building like Westminster Abbey ; and, if this paper has done nothing else, it may perhaps be held to have shown that George Graham is not the only Cumbrian buried there.

ART. VII.—*Busts, Portrait Medallions, and Modern Effigies in the Churches of the Diocese of Carlisle.* By the Rev. R. BOWER, Canon of Carlisle.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

AT the ninth annual Congress of Archæological Societies, held at Burlington House on December 1st, 1897, under the presidency of Lord Dillon, after considerable discussion, it was resolved to recommend to the committee appointed to prepare for a catalogue of effigies, to include in their lists effigies of all dates, all busts, and portrait medallions.

The members of this Society will remember that a paper on the old effigies has been printed in Vol. xv. of this Society's *Transactions*. An attempt has now been made to catalogue all modern effigies, busts, and portrait medallions.

Modern effigies are to be found at Bromfield, Cartmel, Carlisle Cathedral (4), Crosthwaite, Heversham, Lowther (3), Lanercost, Ulverston, Wetheral (2), and Wreay.

Busts exist at Allhallows, Brampton, Cartmel (2), Carlisle Cathedral (2), St. Cuthbert's (Carlisle), Crosby Ravensworth, Lowther (2), and St. Bees (1).

Medallions adorn the walls of the churches of Allonby, Dalston (2), Holme Cultram, Carlisle Cathedral (6), St. Cuthbert's (Carlisle), Christ Church (Carlisle), Grasmere (2), Lanercost (4), St. John's (Keswick), Wreay (3), and Holy Trinity (Whitehaven).

In my investigations I have tried to find out the following—whether effigy, bust, or medallion—material of monument, size, sculptor, position, full or side face, and inscription in full.

## ALLONBY (Captain Joseph Huddart).

A medallion in white Carrara marble by Petrus Fontana, erected on the east wall of the north transept of the Chapel of Christ Church, Allonby, in the parish of Bromfield. Size :—18 inches by 14 inches. Face to left. Round the medallion are a palm tree, telescope, and mathematical instruments. Inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of
Captain Joseph Huddart, F.R.S.
Formerly of the Honourable East India Company's service,
And one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, London.

. . . . . .

He was Born at this Place 11th. January 1741,
And Died at Highbury Terrace, near London, August 19th, 1816.

. . . . . .

He has left a Memorial of his Fame far more lasting than this [Monument
in those numerous Works of Science by which he has done
Honour to his Country, benefitted Commerce, and improved [Navigation.
" Unto whom much is given, of them shall much be required,"
And of him it may be truly said that the pre-eminent powers of his [mind, and his
superior acquirements in Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy,
were unceasingly devoted to the service of humanity,
by pointing out a
More Secure Path in the Trackless Deep,
and by encreasing the facilities, and lessening the dangers of those [who
" Go down to the sea in Ships, and occupy their business in great [waters."
" These men see the wonders in the deep."
They were strongly impressed on his capacious mind; he saw and [acknowledged
in them the wondrous works of God, and meekly trusting in the [merits of his Saviour
closed a life of unblemished integrity in the 76th year of his age.

. . . . . .

His only surviving Son Erects this Monument in commemoration of [those virtues
which endeared him to all in the relations of private life.

ALLHALLOWS (George Moore).

A white marble bust or medallion in high relief, by John Adams Acton, on east wall of mortuary chapel of Allhallows (old) Church. Height about 2 feet 6 inches. Face turned slightly to right. Texts, above the bust :—

St. John, iii., 16; Ps. xxiii., 4.

These words are inscribed here as having been his comfort through life, and his consolation when dying.

Below the bust, all in raised capital letters :—

He served his generation
according to the will of God
and fell on sleep.

. . . . .

In memory of George Moore of Whitehall
He was born at Mealsgate, April 9th 1806
And died from an accident in Carlisle
November 21st 1876
And is buried in the vault beneath.

BRAMPTON (Thomas Ramshay).

A white marble bust on a bracket over monument on the south wall near the principal entrance. The full-faced bust is 2 feet 4 inches high by 16 inches across the shoulders. Inscription :—

In memory of
The Reverend Thomas Ramshay
B.C.L.
Vicar of Brampton
who died December 20th. 1840
Aged 70 years
Also of Maria Ramshay
relict of the Rev. Thomas Ramshay
who died Nov$^{r}$ 3$^{rd}$ 1846
aged 75 years.

BROMFIELD (F. and G. B. Dixon).

Two very small white marble recumbent effigies of infants, on the north of chancel. Inscription :—

In memory of
Frederick & George Boucher
Twin sons of George Dixon Esq^re^
of Blencogo & Mary his wife who were
Born 27 April 1838 & died
within a few hours of their birth.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Sir J. D. A. Gilpin).

A marble bust, 2 feet 2 inches in height, on the west wall of the south transept. Full face. Inscription :—

Erected by the
voluntary subscriptions
of a few friends
in memory of
Sir J. D. A. Gilpin Knight
Doctor of Medicine
Inspector-General of hospitals
& Alderman of this city
who died in Sidney Place, Bath
on the 30 Day of September 1834
in the 90^th^ year of his age.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Robert Anderson).

A white marble life-size medallion, by Dunbar of Carlisle, on the west wall of south transept. Face to left. Inscription :—

Erected
by public subscription
to the memory of
ROBERT ANDERSON
the Cumberland Bard
Died September 26 1833
aged 63 years.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Thomas Elliot).

A marble life-size medallion (face to right), on the west wall of south transept. Inscription :—

Thomas Elliot, Surgeon
Died 18 October 1859
aged 42 years
In grateful remembrance of the
beneficent exercise of
distinguished professional talents
among all ranks of patients
in Carlisle, his native city
This memorial is erected
by sorrowing friends
to whom
his memory will ever be dear.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (William Frederick Hildebrand).

A marble medallion, on the east wall (high up) of the north transept. Head smaller than life. Inscription :—

Erected
by Voluntary Contribution
to the memory of
William Frederick Hildebrand
For many years Apothecary to the
Carlisle Dispensary as a testimony of the
Respect in which he was held by his
fellow Townsmen for the promptitude and
attention with which he discharged the
Duties of his Office and more
Particularly by the invaluable services
He rendered to the poor during the
awful ravages of the Cholera in this City A.D. 1832
His remains are interred at Wetheral
Died February 20th 1842 aged 37.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Thomas Sheffield).

A marble medallion, by George Nelson, sculptor, London. Diameter, 2 feet 9 inches. A full figure is seated at a table, reading a manuscript. The face looks to the right. Inscription :—

In memory of Thomas Sheffield of Carlisle
who departed this life April 4 1853
Aged 78 years.
This monument
is erected as a tribute of affection
by his widow and family.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (George Moore).

A white marble medallion, in high relief, on a black background, on the east wall of south transept. Diameter, 1 foot 9 inches. Face to right. Inscription :—

In memory of
GEORGE MOORE
of Whitehall, in the County of Cumberland,
and of Bow Churchyard, in the City of London,
Born at Mealsgate, April 9th 1806, died at Carlisle November 21 1876.
from the effects of an accident in the streets.

A man of rare strength & simplicity of character,
Active benevolence & wide influence.
A yeoman's son ;
he was not born to wealth, but by ability & industry he gained it,
and he ever used it
as a steward of God & a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ,
for the furtherance of all good works.

To perpetuate his name & example, & as a tribute of love,
THE GEORGE MOORE EDUCATION TRUST
was established by public subscription, & this tablet erected.

" Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (William Graham Thurnam).

A marble life-size medallion, by Kirkbride of Carlisle, on the west wall of the north transept. Face to left. Inscription :—

The tablet is erected
to the memory of
William Graham Thurnam
late Lieut of the VII$^{th}$ Reg$^{t}$ Bombay Infantry
and Brigade-Major
of the forces at MALLIGAUM
died in Camp at DOOLIA XIII$^{th}$ March MDCCCXXIII
in the XXIX$^{th}$ year of his age.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson).

A white marble medallion, on the east wall of south transept. Diameter, 1 foot 4 inches. Face to left. Above the medallion are the words :—

"Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate."

Immediately below it in large capitals are :—

"M. L. WATSON."

Inscription :—

In memory of
Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson, Sculptor,
Born at Hawksdale in this County,
Second Son of Thomas Watson, Esqre,
of the Bogg, Sebergham,
died in London, October 28 1847, aged 43 years;

The elegance, simplicity, & purity of his works
are sufficient to impress all
that by his death art has lost one
of her most gifted exponents.

This tablet was erected
by a few admirers of his talent.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Effigy of Child).

A plaster recumbent figure of infant, on the right of south entrance, by D. Dunbar, Carlisle, 1860. Her head, turned to right, rests on left arm. Inscription :—

Sacred
to the memory of Elizabeth,
infant daughter of David Dunbar,
Sculptor of this City.
She died in Abbey Street
& was interred in the burial ground of
this Cathedral in the year MDCCCXXI.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Bishop Waldegrave).

Resting on an altar tomb in south aisle is a recumbent figure of Bishop Waldegrave, by H. H. Armstead, R.A. On a panel of tomb is the inscription :—

Samuel Waldegrave,
57th Bishop of Carlisle;
Born Sep. 13, 1817. Consecrated Nov. 12, 1860,
Entered into rest Oct. 1, 1869.

"To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain"
Phil I 21

A tribute of
affection, admiration, and respect
raised by public subscription.
A.D. 1872.

Above are the words :—

Væ mihi si non evangelizavero.

### CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Bishop Goodwin).

A bronze effigy of the bishop in robes, by W. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., rests in the first recess of the north side of south aisle of choir. Inscription :—

In memory of Harvey Goodwin
Fifty-eighth Bishop of Carlisle
at Cambridge, at Ely, and in the Diocese
A proved leader of men.
Learned, eloquent, wise, untiring,
He used his rare gifts of mind and heart
in the service of his master
for the good of the English people
and of the Church of Christ at Home and abroad
Born Oct. 9, 1818. Consecrated Nov. 30, 1869. Died Nov. 25, 1891.

### CARLISLE CATHEDRAL (Dean Close).

A white marble effigy, by H. H. Armstead, R.A., on a black marble slab, in the second recess of the north side of south aisle, under an oak canopy, on which is the inscription :—

"This canopy was erected by Admiral Close in memory of his father"

and below :—

Francis Close, D.D.
25 years Dean of this Cathedral, died 1882, aged 85.

Erected by public subscription as a mark of affection and esteem.

### CHRIST CHURCH, CARLISLE (Dean Close).

A plaster medallion of Dean Close, hanging on the south wall of the vestry. Diameter, 2 feet. The face turns slightly to the left. No inscription.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, CARLISLE (Rev. John Fawcett).

A full-faced bust, in white marble, on the north wall of sanctuary. Full height of bust, 2 feet. Inscription :—

To the memory of
The Reverend John Fawcett, M.A.
Perpetual Curate of this Parish,
who died on the 4th day of December 1851
in the 83rd of his age.

This monument is erected by his parishioners
and friends in grateful remembrance of
the faithfulness and affection with which
during a period of upwards of 50 years
He preached in this Church
"The glorious gospel of the blessed God"

*"AND I HEARD A VOICE FROM HEAVEN SAYING UNTO ME, WRITE, BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD FROM HENCEFORTH; YEA, SAITH THE SPIRIT, THAT THEY MAY REST FROM THEIR LABOURS: AND THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM.* Rev. XIV 13

ST. CUTHBERT'S, CARLISLE (Matthewman Hodgson Donald)

A white marble medallion, by James Hilton of Manchester, on the west wall of vestibule. Diameter, 15 inches. Face slightly inclined to left. Inscription :—

In memory of
Matthewman Hodgson Donald
of Albert Villa, Stanwix, and Blaithwaite, Wigton
who was born Dec 22 1822 died Dec 25 1885
His heart and life were Consecrated to God from his youth
and he died firmly trusting in Christ Jesus
his risen Lord & Saviour

Up to the time of his death he took great interest
in the Fawcett Schools connected with this Church
and taught in the Sunday Schools during a period
of thirty-eight years.

"Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die
John XIc 26v.

CARTMEL PRIORY (Dame Katherine Lowther).

A white marble bust, set in an oval grey marble frame, on the east wall of south choir, commonly called the town choir. Height of bust, 1 foot 8 inches. The head is turned slightly to the left. Inscription :—

Here Lyeth Inter'd y^e^ Body of y^e^ Hon^rd^ Dame Katharine
Lowther Consort of S^r^ William Lowther Bar^t^: only
Daughter & Heiress of Tho: Preston of Holker Esq^r^: &
Eliz: Daughter to S^r^ Rog^r^ Bradshaigh of Haigh K^t^ & Bar^t^

She was A Dutifull Child, an Endearing Wife A
Compassionate & carefull Mother, Charitable to y^e^
Poor, Hospitable to Strangers, Courteous to all,
Sweet in her temper, sincere in her Conversation,
Serious and Devout in y^e^ Profession and Practice of her
Most Excellent Religion. She left two sons, Thomas &
Preston: & two Daughters, Katharine & Margret & departed
this Life in y^e^ 25^th^ Year of her Age, y^e^ 12^th^ March 1700.

CARTMEL PRIORY (Sir W. Lowther).

A white marble bust on the east wall of south choir. Height, 1 foot 6 inches. Head turned slightly to left. Inscription :—

Near this place lie the Remains
of Sir William Lowther of Holker Bar^t^, the last of his Family in the Male Line
Who how Respectable so ever for the Antiquity of it, was more so for the Excellency of his Virtues,
He departed this Life in the 29^th^ year of his Age. To perpetuate His Memory
And Deplore the Loss of His Distinguished Merit, this Monument is Erected.

Also near this Place lie, Sir Thomas Lowther
and M^rs^ Margaret Lowther
the Father & Aunt of Sir William.

CARTMEL PRIORY (Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish).

A modern life-size effigy, by T. Woolner, R,A., in the nave. The figure is Carrara marble, which lies on a slab of marble from Devonshire. The body of the monument is made of spar from Buxton, and is inlaid on both sides with green serpentine from Cornwall. The whole rests on a marble basis also from Devonshire, but from a different quarry to that mentioned above on which the figure lies. The inscription goes right round the tomb, and is as follows :—

This memorial is placed here in Remembrance of Frederick Charles Cavendish son of William
7th Duke of Devonshire and Blanche his
wife by some of those who knew and loved him born Nov 30 1836 died in the service of his country
and in defence of his friend May 6 1882

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH (Thomas Wilkinson).

A white marble bust, by Thomas Smith, Savoy Street, London, 1840, on the east wall of south transept. The height of the bust is 24 inches. The face turns slightly to the right. Inscription :—

Erected in
memory of — by his niece
Elizabeth Dent and
many nephews and nieces—
Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.
Born in this Parish and
a great Benefactor to it
died 21 February 1840
aged 81 years . buried in
a vault in the Parish
Church Marylebone London

CROSTHWAITE (Robert Southey).

A white marble effigy, by Lough, on altar tomb in south transept. The head inclines to right, and the left hand is on the breast. Inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of
Robert Southey
whose mortal remains are interred
in the adjoining Churchyard
He was born at Bristol, August XII. MDCC.LXXIV
and died
after a residence of nearly XL years.
at Greta Hall, in this Parish,
March XXI. MDCCCXLIII.
This memorial was erected
By friends of Robert Southey.

At the other end are these lines :—

Ye vales and hills, whose beauty hither drew
the poet's steps and fixed him here, on you
His eyes have closed. And ye, loved books, no more
shall Southey feed upon your precious lore,
to works that ne'er shall forfeit their renown
adding immortal labours of his own:
whether he traced Historic truth, with zeal
for the State's guidance or the Church's weal,
or fancy, disciplined by studious art,
informed his pen, or wisdom of the heart,
or judgements sanctioned in the patriot's mind
by reverence for the rights of all mankind.
Wide were his aims, yet in no human breast
could private feelings find a holier nest.
His joys, his griefs, have vanished like a cloud
from Skiddaw's top; but he to Heaven was vowed
through a life long and pure: and Christian faith
calmed in his soul the fear of change and death.

### DALSTON (Isaac Sheffield.)

A medallion of white marble, with border of grey marble, on the west wall of north transept. Height, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 8 inches broad. Half-length figure, face to right. Inscription :—

In memory of
ISAAC SHEFFIELD
third son of Thomas and Esther Sheffield of this parish
who died at 2 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London,
May 9th, 1881, aged 65;
and whose remains are interred in this cemetery.
"I know that my Redeemer liveth."
Job XIX. 25.

### DALSTON (Walter Fletcher).

A medallion, on white marble slab, on the north wall of the chancel. Sculptor, Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson. The height of head and neck, 1 foot 4 inches, the slab being 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 7 inches. Face to left. Inscription :—

In remembrance
of
the Rev$^{d}$ Walter Fletcher, A.M.
fifty-three years
Vicar of Dalston,
and thirty-two years
Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.
He died on the first day of April,
1846
in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold
the upright; for the end of that man
is peace." PS. XXXVII. V37.

Erected by the parishioners.

GRASMERE (W. Wordsworth).

A white marble medallion on slab, with flowers sculptured on either side, on the easternmost buttress of the arches dividing the two aisles (south side of the buttress). Diameter, 10½ inches. Faced turned to left. Sculptor, T. Woolner, R.A. Inscription, by the Rev. J. Keble:—

To the memory of
William Wordsworth
A true philosopher and poet
who, by the special gift and calling of
Almighty God,
whether he discoursed on man or nature,
Failed not to lift up the heart
to holy things.
Tired not of maintaining the cause
of the poor and simple;
And so in perilous times was raised up
to be a chief minister,
not only of noblest poesy,
But of high and sacred truth.
This memorial
is placed here by his friends & neighbours
in testimony of
respect, affection, and gratitude
Anno M.DCCC LI.

GRASMERE (Elizabeth Fletcher).

A white marble medallion, on the westernmost buttress on the south side. Diameter, 18 inches; breadth of face, 8 inches. Face to left. Inscription :—

Sacred
to the memory of Elizabeth wife of
the late Archibald Fletcher Esqre
advocate of Edinburgh.
She was born on the 15th of January 1770.
And died at Lancrigg in this parish
on the 5th of February 1858.
"Her children arise up and call her Blessed."
Proverbs cXXXI v.28.

HEVERSHAM (Lady Dorothie Bellingham).

A marble effigy of a lady in Elizabethan or early Jacobean costume, reclining on the left arm on a red cushion, and holding a red bound book in the right hand. The monument, of which the effigy is but a small part, is on the north side of the north chancel pillar of the Levens Chapel. The recess in which the effigy is placed is 2½ feet by 1 foot. By the lady's side is her small infant. Inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of the Lady Dorothie Bellingham daughter to Sir Francis Boynton of Barmston in the county of Yorke Knight, & wife to Sir Henry Bellingham of Helsington in the County of Westmorland Knight & Baronett. Shee dyed the 23 of January 1626. Ætate sua 32.

Thrice sixe yeares told brought up by parents deare,
Duely by them instructed in God's fear,
Twice seaven yeares more I lived to one betroth
Whose meanes yea life were comon to us both,
Seaven children in that space to him I brought,
By nature perfect, & of hopeful growght,
His parents unto mee deare as myne owne,
Theire loves were such as to the world's well knowne,
But ere that one yeare more her course had runne,
God in his mercie unto me hath showne
That all theise earthly comforts are but toyes
Being compar'd with those celestiall joyes,
which thro' the blood of Christ are kept in store,
For those in whom his word has rul'd before,
To labour borne I bore and by that forme
I bore to earth, to earth I straight was borne.

In the year 1765 Sir Griffith Boynton of Burton Agnes, in the county of York, baronet, lineally descended from the said Sir Francis, repaired and beautified the said monument. (Nicolson and Burn.)

HOLME CULTRAM (Joseph Saul).

A white marble medallion on the north wall of porch. Diameter, 18 inches. Face to left. Inscription :—

This monument
is erected to the memory of
Joseph Saul,
by his pupils & others,
in testimony of
their respect for his character as a teacher,
and his worth as a man.
Whilst conducting, for upwards of fifty years,
the school which he established at
Green Row,
he imparted to thousands the benefits of
a sound education,
and set before them a constant example of
equanimity, integrity and love of truth.
He died XXVIIITH October, M.DCCC.XLII.
aged LXXIII. years.

KESWICK, ST. JOHN'S (Rev. T. D. Harford-Battersby).

A white marble bust, about 18 inches high, on the south wall. The face is turned to the right. Inscription :—

IN MEMORY OF
The Rev. T. D. Harford-Battersby, M.A. Oxon
Hon. Canon of Carlisle.
For two years Curate
and thirty-two years Vicar of this Parish
who died 23rd July 1883 aged 60 years
Revered and Beloved.
"Well done thou good and faithful servant."
Erected by his parishioners and friends
in Keswick and Rural Deanery. 1884.

LANERCOST (Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard).

Bronze tablet, 4 feet by 3 feet, with medallion portraits, each 1 foot 3 inches in diameter; that of Mrs. Howard, on the left, looking to right, and that of the Hon. C. Howard looking to left. The monument is on the south side behind the choir stalls, and is the work of Sir Edgar Boehm. The following inscription is in the centre of the tablet:—

IN THIS CHURCH LIES BURIED
CHARLES HOWARD FIFTH SON OF
GEORGE SIXTH EARL OF CARLISLE
ALSO MARY HIS WIFE
DAUGHTER OF JAMES PARKE
BARON WENSLEYDALE
AFTER ONE YEAR OF MARRIED
LOVE HE MOURNED FOR HER
ALL HIS LIFE FINDING HIS
CONSOLATION IN SINCERE AND
SIMPLE PIETY IN UNSELFISH
AND FERVENT LOVE FOR OLD AND
YOUNG AND IN A SINGLEMINDED
AND ARDENT DEVOTION TO THE
CAUSE OF PROGRESS AND LIBERTY
WHICH CAUSE HE SUPPORTED
WITH UNWAVERING STEADFAST-
-NESS FOR 39 YEARS AS MEMBER
OF PARLIAMENT FOR EAST CUM-
-BERLAND. HE DIED BELOVED OF
ALL A.D. 1879 AGED 65 YEARS
THEIR SON GEORGE HOWARD
PLACES THIS TABLET IN
LOVING REMEMBRANCE.

LANERCOST (Hubert and Christopher Howard).

A bronze tablet, with two medallions by Onslow Ford, R.A., on the north wall of nave, each 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 1 inch, the heads being life-size. On the left is that of Hubert, with face to right, and the following inscription :—

Hvbert George Lyvlph Howard
who fell at Omdvrman Sep 2 1898
and was buried in the desert
aged 27 years.

On the right, with face to the left, is the portrait of Christopher, with the inscription :—

Christopher Edward Howard
Lieutenant of the VIII Royal Irish Hvssars
who died at Slaines Castle Sepr 1896
and was bvried in this Priory
aged 23 years.

LANERCOST (Elizabeth Dacre Howard).

In the north chapel of choir, close to the grave of the Hon. Charles Howard, is a terra-cotta effigy by Sir Edgar Boehm of Elizabeth Howard, infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Carlisle. Inscription on altar tomb :—

Elizabeth Dacre Howard Daughter
of George and Rosalind Howard
Born at Naworth March 12. 1883
Died in London, July 17. 1883.

LOWTHER.

Two white marble busts on the west side of the south chapel. The face of the one to the left (Sir J. Lowther, 1637) turns slightly to the left. It is 2 feet 3 inches high,

and 1 foot 10 inches across the body. The other is the bust of Sir J. Lowther, 1675. The head, with flowing locks, turns slightly to right, and is the same size as the other. An illustration of the former is in the *Transactions*, Vol. ii., N.S. Between the two busts is a skull. Inscription :—

In memoriam
Consultissimi viri Johannis Lowther
Equitis aurati,
Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestatis a consilijs
Apud Septentrionales:
Inter quos diu Fœliciter vixit:
Nec minus Fauste Provinciam perfecit Eandem
Obijt 15 Septembris Anno 1637.

. . . . . .

Nec non in Memoriam
Prudentissimi viri Johannis Lowther
Filii ejus Baronetti
Qui natus 20 die Februarii Anno 1605
E vivis excessit 30 Novembris 1675

. . . .

Qui ambo et virtutibus exemplar
Et Patrimonio Potestatem Benefaciendi
Posteris reliquerunt.

LOWTHER (Sir Rich: Lowther).

Recumbent alabaster effigy of a knight, on an altar tomb, adjoining the south wall of the south chapel. (For illustration, see Vol. ii., N.S., of these *Transactions*.) The head is bare, with ruff around the neck, and rests on a pillow. Heavy plate armour covers the body. The pauldrons extend over the chest. The hands are in an attitude of prayer. Large tassets or lambroys reach almost to the knees, on which are genouillieres, while on the feet are broad-toed sabatons. A sword hangs on the left side. The whole effigy is 5 feet 10 inches long. Inscription on the wall above it :—

S^r Rich: Lowther Knig: succeeded Hen: Lo^d Scroope in ye office of Lo: warden of y^e West Marches: & was thrice a Commissioner in y^e grea te affayres between England and Scotland all in ye time of Queene Elizabeth & after he had seene his children to y^e 4^th degree geiven them vertuous education and meanes to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his owne patrimonye, governed his family and kept plentifull hospitallitye for 57 yeares together, he ended his life y^e 27^th of Jan A^o Dni 1607 Ætat. Suæ 77 uttring at his last brethe these verses followinge.

The lines have disappeared, or were never engraved.

## LOWTHER (Viscount Lowther).

On the east side of south chapel is a tomb containing a white marble effigy of the first Viscount Lowther, reclining on a cushion, and holding a coronet in his hand. He wears a curly wig, and round his neck is a large lace tie. Above the effigy is the inscription :—

Hic juxta Deponitur
D. Johannes Vice-Comes de Lonsdale
Baro: Lowther
Atavis Equestr: Ordinis vltra XXXVIx intercisâ serie editus
Invictissimo Gulielmo III Brittanniarum Regi
(Post operam in Libertate patriæ vindicanda fœliciter navatam)
a consiliis secretioribus
Ex summis Ærarij Angliæ Commissionarijs primarius,
Arcis Carliolensis præfectus;
Militiæ in Cumbriâ et Westmoriâ commitatibus legatus &c;
Privati Sigilli custos;
Et ex Supremis Regni, absente rege, Justitiarijs,
Literatorum mecænas pariter et Coryphæus,
Dicendi Facultatem (inimitabilem) qui mentis acumine
et generis antiqui decus morum Nobilitate superavit.
In comitijs Regni Legum et Religionis patriæ vindex:
Regi populum, populo, Regem sublevando ministravit,
Utriusque Amantissimus Vtrique juxta charus,

EFFIGY OF JOHN, FIRST VISCOUNT LONSDALE.

*Photo. by Dr. Haswell.* (Lowther Church). TO FACE P. 138.

UNIV OF W.I.C.

Regnorum Angliæ et Scotiæ adunandorum,
Et generalis, naturalizationis decernendæ, patronus,
In quibus tantum deficit ne si præsens sæculum omnia sibi deberet,
Nihil a nepotibus posteræ ætati sperandum remaneret.
Amicis (quorum tot habuit quot respub. nec plures voluit)
Facilis, suavis, benignus,
Novos Honorum Titulos, cum a grato rege promervit
Virtutibus titulos ornavit.
Cunctos denique cum publicæ tum privatæ vitæ officijs
Intigerrimè et summâ cum laude functis,
Charitate in patriam (proh! nimiâ)
Et laboribus, quibus pars sui mortalis impar, confectus;
cum fuerat et Rei-pub: necessarius maxime
Præmaturo fato cessit
VI Id: Jul. Ao. Dom: MDCC cum vixisset
Annos XLV Mens. II Dies XVIII,
Æternum Famâ victurus.

Lacrymas quas nulli vivus Moriens omnibus excussit.
Nec sæculo terminandas Ni sobolem reliquisset utriusque sexûs
numerosiorem, Et quo publicum damnum denuo resarciretur
Sui simillimam non segnius Deo inservijt quam sœculo Hinc
Scholam Lowtherianam extruxit Reditibusque donavit amplis
Et Ædem hanc sacram vetustate collapsam instauravit, Ut
deinceps sedem Avitam nobilitaret auspicatius, Memoriæ
Sacrum Catherina Vice-Comitessa de Lonsdale Ex illustri
Thynnorum et Conventriorum prosapia oriunda Conjux tanto viro
digna Inter luctus Posuit.

(From Bellasis' *Westmorland Church Notes.*)

## LOWTHER (William Earl of Lonsdale).

In mausoleum is a life-sized statute in white marble, sitting, and on a pedestal is

William Earl of Lonsdale. 1863.

### St. Bees Priory Church (Dr. W. Ainger).

A white marble bust, by J. G. Lough, London, on the south wall of south nave aisle, near west end of aisle. Height of bust, 2 feet 8 inches; of face, 10 inches. Width of bust at shoulder, 1 foot 8½ inches; of face, 6 inches. The face is full, with the slightest turn to the west end. Inscription :—

To the Memory of
WILLIAM AINGER, D.D.,
Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon of Chester,
and for 24 years Incumbent of the Parish
and Principal of the Clerical Institution of St. Bees,
Who died Oct. 20, 1840. Aged 55 years.
Exemplary in all the relations of social life,
Gifted with a kind temper, of sound learning, and high principles,
[friendship.
He gained the love and respect of all who had the privilege of his
As a Parish Priest he was faithful in preaching the doctrines
And steadfast in upholding the discipline of the Apostolical Church;
And he continued during the best years of his life
To sustain the cause of religious Truth,
By his writings and public teaching; above all,
By his unwearied devotedness to the Good of the Clerical Institution,
Which was begun under his superintending care;
And where he trained for the Ministry of the Church,
Both in England and its Colonies, several hundred Labourers,
Who entered on their sacred duties,
Strengthened by his lessons of wisdom,
Animated by his zeal, and guided by his example.
[blessed
To commemorate such important services and labours so highly
This monument was erected by a subscription
of his sorrowing friends and pupils.

---

May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his.

THE HOWARD MEMORIAL, WETHERAL CHURCH.

TO FACE P. 141.

ULVERSTON (William Sandys).

In Canon Bardsley's book on "Ulverston" (p. 49), we read: In 1557 or 1558 died William Sandys of Conishead, formerly of Colton Hall. He purchased the Priory from the Crown (2 Edward VI). He was bailiff of the liberties of Furness, and brother of Archbishop Sandys. A large altar tomb, with recumbent effigy, in the Braddyll Chapel commemorates him, but it is manifestly of more recent structure, and was, in fact, set up by one of the Braddylls. Round the top of the altar run the following characters:—

Here Resteth, in the Hope of a Blessed
Resvrrection, the bodie of William Sandys Esqvire of
Conishead Priory in the Covnty Palatine of
Lancaster, who departed this lyfe in the yeare
of ovr Lord M.D.L.X.X.X.V.III and the yeare of the Reign
of ovr sovereign Ladie Qveene Elizabeth.

WETHERAL (Maria Howard).

A marble monument, by Nollekens. Religion, represented by a female, points the mother (Mrs. Howard) and babe on her knee upwards at the moment of death. The monument is at the base, 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. The figures life-size.

"Into thy hands I commend my spirit, for thou
"hast redeemed me, O Lord, thou God of truth."

Maria,
the 3d. daughter of Andrew, Lord Archer,
was married to Henry Howard, on the 22$^{d}$ of Novem$^{r}$ 1788;
and died, with her infant daughter,
on the 9$^{th}$ of November, 1789;
in the 23$^{d}$ year of her age.

---

This tribute of sorrow is paid
to the memory of her who approached near to perfection,
by the afflicted husband and sisters.

WETHERAL (Adeliza Maria Howard).

A plaster cast of a monument, by Westmacott, R.A., at Dunkenhalgh. The lady, with curls, is kneeling on a large cushion facing the spectator. The base is 1 foot 11 inches in front, and 3 feet 2 inches at the side.

Lord Jesus
receive my soul.
Adeliza Maria Howard born
March 30th 1805;
married Henry Petre, of
Dunkenhalgh, April 20th 1830
died in London, followed by
her infant son, Sepr 3rd 1833
Buried at Enfield,
near Dunkenhalgh, Sepr
26th 1833.

WHITEHAVEN, HOLY TRINITY (James Spedding).

On the north side of the east wall of nave is a medallion of white marble, 20 inches in height and 16 in diameter. The face is turned to the right. The background is of grey marble. Beneath the medallion are two books; on the upper are the words "MECHANICAL POWERS," and on the lower "EUCLID'S ELEMENTS." Inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
JAMES SPEDDING, ESQUIRE
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 22ND OF AUGUST
1788
IN THE SIXTY-EIGHT YEAR OF HIS AGE
THIS MONUMENT
WAS CAUSED TO BE ERECTED
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE WIDOW, ELISABETH
WHO DIED ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST
1821
IN THE SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF HER AGE.

WREAY (Catharina Isabella Losh).

In the Losh mausoleum is a white marble effigy of a lady sitting in a plaintive mood, holding a fir cone and branch in the left hand. The monument is by Dunbar of Carlisle, 3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, and rests on a rough altar tomb of red sandstone. Inscription :—

Catharina Isabella
Soror placens, amabilis
piaque. Semper mihi
Carissima eris: cara nunc
tua pallida imago.

WREAY (Isabella Losh).

On the north wall of the mausoleum. A white marble profile medallion, with face turned to left. Height, 1 foot 6 inches; full width, 8½ inches. Inscription :—

Isabella Losh
died 1799
aged 33 years.

WREAY (John Losh).

On the north wall of the mausoleum. A white marble medallion on a grey slab. The face (full profile) is turned to right. Height, 1 foot 7 inches; width, 9 inches across the face. Inscription :—

John Losh
died 1814
aged 59 years.

WREAY (George Losh).

On the south wall of mausoleum, a medallion similar to the last two in every respect. Height, 1 foot 6 inches. Face turned to left. Inscription :—

George Losh
died 1846
aged 80.

# INDEX.

Alphabetical list of names of persons to whom the before-mentioned monuments have been erected, with the name of the church :—


| NAME. | CHURCH. |
|---|---|
| Ainger, Dr. William ... ... ... | St. Bees. |
| Bellingham, Dorothie ... ... ... | Heversham. |
| Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles ... | Cartmel. |
| Close, Dean Francis ... ... ... | Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Close, Dean Francis ... ... ... | Christ Church, Carlisle. |
| Dixon, F. and G. B. ... ... ... | Bromfield. |
| Donald, Matthewman H. ... ... | St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle. |
| Dunbar, Sarah ... ... ... | Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Elliot, Thomas ... ... ... | Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Fawcett, Rev. J. ... ... ... | St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle. |
| Fletcher, Walter ... ... ... | Dalston |
| Fletcher, Elizabeth ... ... ... | Grasmere. |
| Gilpin, Sir J. A. A., Kt. ... ... | Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Goodwin, Bishop Harvey ... ... | Cathedral, Carlisle |
| Harford-Battersby, Rev. T. D. ... ... | St. John's, Keswick. |
| Hildebrand, William F. ... ... | Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles... ... | Lanercost. |
| Howard, Hubert and Christopher ... | Lanercost. |
| Howard, Elizabeth Dacre ... ... | Lanercost. |
| Howard, Maria ... ... ... | Wetheral. |
| Howard, Adeliza Maria ... ... | Wetheral. |
| Huddart, Captain Joseph ... ... | Allonby. |
| Losh, Catharina Isabella ... ... | Wreay. |
| Losh, Isabella ... ... ... | Wreay. |
| Losh, John ... ... ... | Wreay. |
| Losh, George ... ... ... | Wreay. |
| Lowther, Dame Katherine ... ... | Cartmel |
| Lowther, Sir W. ... ... ... | Cartmel |
| Lowther, Sir John, 1637 ... ... | Lowther. |
| Lowther, Sir John, 1673 ... ... | Lowther. |
| Lowther, Richard ... ... | Lowther. |
| Lowther, Viscount ... ... | Lowther. |
| Lowther, William, Earl of Lonsdale, 1863 | Lowther (Mausoleum). |

| NAME. | CHURCH. |
|---|---|
| Moore, George ... ... | ... Allhallows |
| Moore, George ... ... | ... Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Ramshay, Rev. T. ... ... | ... Brampton. |
| Saul, Joseph ... ... | ... Holme Cultram. |
| Sandys, William ... ... | ... Ulverston. |
| Sheffield, Isaac ... ... | ... Dalston |
| Sheffield, Thomas ... ... | ... Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Southey, Robert ... ... | ... Crosthwaite. |
| Spedding, James ... ... | ... Whitehaven. |
| Thurnam, William Graham ... | ... Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Waldegrave, Bishop Samuel ... | ... Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Watson, Musgrave Lewthwaite | ... Cathedral, Carlisle. |
| Wilkinson, Thomas ... | ... Crosby Ravensworth. |
| Wordsworth, William ... | ... Grasmere. |

ART. VIII.—*The Will of Edward Ridge, of Cambridge, 1582.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

*Communicated at Carlisle, September 10th, 1903.*

"EDWARD RIDGE of Cambridge in the Countye of Cambridge and Dioces of Elye Bachelor"; who made his will on the 27th of May 1582, was, in a way, a worthy of Hawkshead Parish. He was one of a family so prolific and numerous in the parish in former times, that in the oldest register book of the parish there are no less than 1631 entries of the name, a number only exceeded by one other family—the Braithwaites. The Rigges were of course statesmen and landowners, but no branch ever entered a pedigree at the Herald's visitations, so that among the large number of entries in the Parish Register and wills, it is practically impossible to identify any particular individual.* The spelling of his name in the present case is remarkable, for I have never come across any local variations other than Rigg and Rigge. Of course Rigg and Ridge have really the same origin and meaning.

Edward Ridge's will is too long to print verbatim here, for it probably contains about 4,000 words. He begins by bequeathing his body to be "decentlie buried at the discrecion of the righte worshipful Maister Doctor Harvey and Maister ffoxton" or either of them. He directs "that a sermon be made at the tyme and place where I shall be buried by some godlye preacher, to whome I bequeathe for his paines therein tenne shillings." Three and fourpence is to be given on the day of his burial to each parish in Cambridge.

---

* He was not the only Rigg who by will benefitted the parish. For the charity of George Rigg, Parish Clerk in 1706, see my *History of Hawkshead*, pp. 397, 558.

He then proceeds to direct that a sum of threescore pounds is to be carried into the "northe partes" to be distributed among his "poore kynsfolkes" there, within "one half yeare" of his decease, and another threescore pounds to be carried into the northe within one year and a half after his decease; and these six score pounds are to be "delivered by Maister William ffoxton alderman of the Towne of Cambridge my executor in manner aforesaide to th'ende that the same maie comme to the handes of my brother James Rigg, and my cosen William Sowrey my brother in lawe Robert Braythwate and my cosen Robert Rigg dwellinge at Roger grounde, to be paide and discharged by them." He then specifies in detail these local legacies which are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agnes dau. of John Elrowe* ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Elinor „ „ „ ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Christophere Braythwate and his wyffe ... ... | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Their five children ... ... ... each | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Agnes Brathwate ... ... ... ... | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| (to be paid by his brother in law Robert Braythwate, being a sum due to Margaret late sister of Agnes) | | | |
| Agnes Braythwate ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| (to be placed in the hands of his cousin William Sourey,† and his brother James Rigg to be used for her benefit) | | | |
| Brian Makrell "dwellinge in Kendall" ... ... | | 20s | |
| George Makrell dwellinge at Skelloth‡ ... ... | | 40s | |
| Each of his children ... ... ... ... | | 20s | |
| Agnes Braythwate, Isbell Brathwate and Elizabeth Brathwate daughters of Rollande Braythwate each ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Each child living of the wife of Leonard Benson ... | | 10s | |
| Cousin John Sourey ... ... ... ... | | 10s | |
| Thomas, William and Christopher Braythwate "my sisters sonnes" ... ... ... each | | 40s | |

* This is no doubt the Cambridge spelling of the North Country name Elleray or Elleraye.

† This is of course a misspelling of the well-known Hawkshead name "Sawrey."

‡ "Makrell" a clerical error for Makrett, an abbreviated form of Mackreth, a common name at Skelwith (Skelloth).

| | |
|---|---|
| For a "Dynner at John Braythwates for the neighboures" ... ... ... ... ... | 40s |
| My brother James his fower daughters ... each | 40s |
| A debt owed by Edward Rigge son of his brother Alexander ... ... ... ... ... | 3 . 6 . 8 |
| ("which he oweth me of lente monney") | |
| William and James sons of the said Alexander each | 3 . 6 . 8 |
| The wife of William Satterforthe* ... ... | 3 . 6 . 8 |
| Each of the children of the same... ... ... | 0 . 6 . 8 |
| The wife of William Braythwate of Satterhowe† and her children ... ... ... ... | 40s |
| "My brother in lawe" Roberte Braythwate ... | 20s |
| His son William Braythwate ... ... ... | 40s |
| My brother James Rigge ... ... ... | 20s |
| His son William Rigge ... ... ... ... | 40s |

After detailing these bequests, the will proceeds as follows:—

Item I will . . . that twentye poundes . . . shalbe bestowed uppon the repayringe of the high wayes, speciallie on the mosse betwene Coltehouse and the churche of Hawxsyde and at the Stang or bridge at Esk waterfoote‡ (where moste neede is) at the oversighte and goode discrecion of Maister Rolland Nicholson my cosen William Sowrey my brother James Rigge, my brother in lawe Robert Braythwate, and my cosen Robert Rigg dwellinge at Roger Grounde, of whiche sayde twentye poundes last before mencioned I will tenne poundes thereof to be delyvered (towards the repayringe of the sayde highewayes) when, and at suche tyme as they begynne thee works, And the other tenne poundes afterwardes, as the work shall goe forwarde and be accomplished. And to those supervisors and overseers beinge then lyvinge I will and bequeathe tenne shillings a peece. Provided and I will, that if the Repayringe of the highe

---

* "Satterforthe" a clerical error for Satterthwate or Satterthwaite, one of the most common names in the Parish, but then as now mostly found in Claife.

† Satter Howe, the farm house at the head of the hill leading down to the Ferry, and for many generations in the possession of the Brathwaites.

‡ "Esk waterfoote," error for Estwaterfoote, a not unusual contraction for Esthwaite water (foot). "Stang" (literally a beam or plank) was commonly applied to a footbridge. The bridge at the head of Esthwaite was regularly called "Pool Stang," but the one at the foot of the lake is now called Fes Bridge. The bequest includes both these places, but from the text "on the mosse betwene Coltehouse and the churche," it rather looks as if at that date there was no bridge, but only a ford. There evidently was one in 1672 when Thomas Lancaster was hung "near unto the Pooll-Stang"; and the causeway over the moss was found in 1836. See *Hawkshead, Its History*, etc., p. 44, 226, 241.

wayes shalbe neglected by the overseers above named, that then the monneye thereof unbestowed to be and remayne to the poore people inhabitinge within the precinctes of the sayde parrishe of Hawxside.

The testator then bequeaths £6 13s. 4d. to be distributed "emounge the poore people dwellinge in the same parrishe of Hawxside" at the discretion of the overseers and supervisors, or the "overlivers" of them,—a curious paraphrase for "survivors." To Thomas Manser who was with him when sick, 13s. 4d.: and he orders that if, after all these legacies have been paid, any thing remains of the six score pounds, it shall be bestowed as his supervisors decide. Only stipulating that six pounds parcell of the six score pounds "shalbe bestowed in erectinge buildinge and settinge upp of an howse at the water syde in Swynsnesse (if it maye well suffred by the order, custome or contrey there) for people to staye in and defende themselfes there againste the tempeste when they comme and tarye at the waterside, to bee builte and erected, at the discrecion and oversighte of the supervisors in the Northe above named or thee overlyvers of them."

This bequest gives us information which is of considerable interest. There can be no doubt that it refers to the Ferry on Windermere, the only place, as far as I know, in the parish where folks would have to tarry at the waterside. Swynsnesse is evidently the old Norse name (Sweyn's nes)* for the promontory on the Lancashire side of the lake, and the "howse," for the erection of which the bequest arranges, must have been the original "shedd or coathouse at great boat," which the trustees of the market house had to keep in repair. In 1789 this was ruinous, and had to be rebuilt,—30 feet by 17 feet by 10

* It is perhaps unnecessary to note that the Norse family name Swainson was thick in High Furness and Cartmel from very early times. The name occurs locally in "feudal" days. Henry son of Suan was one of the 30 sworn men who delimited the boundary between the abbot of Furness and the Baron of Kendal late in the twelfth century. I doubt if he was identical with Henry Fitz Swaine, Lord of Edenhall, temp. Hen. I. John Swainson was on Jury Inq. P.M. of W. de Coucy, Lord of half the Manor of Ulverston, 49, Ed. III. From the fifteenth century the branches were numerous.

feet, with the road cleared to run carriages into it. Presumably up to the time of Edward Ridge there was no shelter at the Ferry at all, for the inn was, I believe, not erected till long after. The name Swynsnesse is totally unknown now, and I have never seen the Ferry alluded to in any terms but as the "Boat" or the "Great Boate" even in the oldest documents. It shews how completely a place name, even when of a place continually spoken of, and a prominent natural feature, may pass absolutely into oblivion.

From this point, the local interest of the will is less. There are a great many small bequests to individuals in the south: and of these we need only note a few. He gives 20s each to two poor kinswomen, "th'one beinge at London in a gouldsmythes house which is a straunger dwellinge in litle St. Bartholmewes and thother beinge in Cambridge;" to a "layme maide at widdowe Awdries" 3s. 4d.; to Christopher Raie "for oulde acquaintaunce, and for that my horse stode there in his stable a peece of this laste Wynter," 13s. 4d; "to the widowe dwellinge under my chamber or Office of the Register, xij$^{d}$;" to Richard Moodye his "olde russett gowne;" to widowe Awdrie his "olde redde satten dublett." "Item that I owe to Trinitie Colledge for sizinge (I thinke aboute sixe shillinges) I will it to be paide, be it more or lesse."*

Testator then orders his personal property, clothes, bedding, books, and other movables, to be sold, and after his debts and funeral expenses are paid, the money to be bestowed on "godlie uses, as uppon the repayringe of highewaies wheare I was borne, and uppon my poore kynsfolke at the discrecion and oversighte of my above saide supervisors dwellinge in the northe, viz. James Rigg, William Sowreye, Roberte Braythwate Robert Rigg or the survivors of theme, and that where moste neede is, especiallye [as they will awswere (*sic*)] upon theire consciences."

* "Sizinge" is, I suppose, extra food supplied from the college buttery.

As executor he appoints "Maister William ffoxton one of the Aldermen of the Towne of Cambridge," to whom he leaves "a grate golde ringe with my name on it, or else a fyne cheyne ringe and a Riall of golde."*

Following is a very long passage, which is peculiarly obscurely worded, but which, having no bearing on north country matters, cannot be quoted in full here. The purport is that the testator Edward Ridge had been acting as deputy for Thomas Hopkyns (Public Notary), who held the office of Register to the Archdeaconry of Ely. To succeed him in this deputy office with its fees, and "likewise the collectinge of procuracons and other duetyes for Maister Archdeacon," and the "collecting of Elye farthinge and certeyn Elye Rentes belonginge to the Churche of Elye . . . and of other dueties (with the fees thereof beinge fower marke by yere") he appoints "John ffryckley of Jhesus Colledge, Publique Notarye, who is to exercise the office of Registershipp . . . withe the custodye of the same, and the munimente† thereto belonginge." John ffrickleye is to pay £12 yearly, and in case of his death during the life of Hopkyns, or of his absence, two other individuals are appointed.

The remaining part of the will contains small charities to Cambridge and individuals of that district. One quarter's rent out of the office of Registership is to be applied towards the erection of a hospital "which is prtended to be hereafter appoincted win the Universitye and Toune of Cambridge, to be delyvered and paide at suche tyme as the same Hospital shalbe broughte to perfection." "Item to the spittle howse in Cambridge the Castell and the Tolboothe fyve shillenge a peece." The Dean of Ely, Doctor Harvey, and the Archdeacon of Ely to be supervisors in the south; and he bequeathes six "gemmel ringes" to six goodwives and widows whose

* The Rial was first coined by Edward IV. and was called from its type representing the King in Royal robes. French rials date earlier.

† Emolument?

names he specifies. "Repeated read over and ratified by the above named Testatoure the day and yere fyrste above named" in the presence of six witnesses, among whom are William ffoxton and John ffrickley.

A codicil is added, part reading as follows :—

The saide Edwarde Ridge the xxvij$^{th}$ daie of Maye Anno Domini 1582 (viz. at the tyme of the ratificacion of his saide will) . . . emonge other talk by occasion there offered did saie, Those fellowes (meaninge John Aldrie* John ffuller and Robert Swanne) would have twenty shillinge a peece, And did leave it (as it did seeme, and as he did in like manner some other thinges) to the discrecion of his executoure named in the saide testamente in the presence of the witnesses of the said will withe Thomas Manser and others.

It goes on to say that on the 28th he made a bequest of "an oulde gowne," and also authorised the settlements of certain claims against his estate. It seems doubtful if such a document (apparently unsigned) could form a legal codicil.

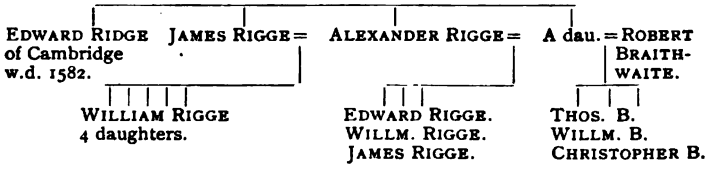
Proved June 15th, 1582, in London.

Of the local persons named in this will, Rowland or Rolland Nicholson was the second of the Nicholsons who lived at Hawkshead Hall, and was in his way a public man, being one of the High Jury who drew up the code of customs for High Furness, 28 Eliz., and also one of the original governors of the Grammar School. His wife was probably connected by marriage with Ridge, for she was one of the Sandys of Graythwaite, and the widow of one William Rigge. William and John Sowrey, whom he mentions as his cousins, were not of Grathwaite and Plumpton, but were, I think, the same as William and John Sawrey, who served on the High Jury just mentioned. William Sawrey was also one of the original governors of the School, and was, I believe, the same William from whom Archbishop Sandys purchased the "tenement at Churchsteele," which afterwards became the school itself.

* Aldred in list of witnesses at end of will.

I am not sure where these Sawreys lived, though I am inclined to think that both they, and the family of Ridge himself, were in the eastern quarter of the parish, called Claife. There were, however, Sawreys at Sawrey-ground at this date.

It is very curious that the knowledge of these bequests to local charities, small though they were, should have no record in the parish itself, the earliest dated charity that I have come across hitherto being 1625.




There are two copies of this will at Somerset House, the registered copy (25 Tirwhite) and the filed copy. For the use of this paper a copy was obtained by Mr. H. Rigge, of 49, Garden Road, Ealing, who was good enough in the first instance to call my attention to the will and its local interest. This copy was subsequently compared with the filed copy.

ART. IX.—*Orton, Westmorland: The Church and some Documents in the Chest.* By the Rev. J. WHITESIDE, M.A.

*Communicated at Penrith, August 28th, 1902.*

THROUGH endeavouring to avoid all repetition of any notes on Orton and its Church that have hitherto been printed, whether in our *Transactions* or in Nicolson and Burn, or elsewhere, my paper must in some parts be disconnected and in others meagre. What I have written should be read alongside those other records to form a complete account.

For the best view of the church you must look down from the Scar, but its appearance is always marred by the steep pitch of the chancel, so incongruous with the flat nave. One cannot help feeling that the architect has not been particularly happy in his design. It has been suggested that the church was intended and used as a fortified place of defence; certainly the tower is massive, while behind the Scar is Castle Folds; also at Greenholme and Tebay we have Castlehow.

CHANCEL.—The chancel is frankly modern; every vestige of its predecessor having been swept away in 1877, when a faculty was granted to the vicar and churchwardens (Isaac Hodgson, John Sharp, Richard Brunskill, Robert Ellison, Richard Burn, and William Scott) to take down and rebuild the chancel, to erect an organ chamber and vestry, to remove all seats and sittings, to remove the organ from the west end, to replace the font near the east front of the tower, &c. What the old chancel was like may be judged from an oil painting at the Park (Mr. Robert Clark's), which shews on the south

side two small two-light windows of the same period as those in the nave, with a roundheaded doorway between them. And the east window appears to be now in the baptistery, where formerly there was none. The rigging is almost on a level with the top of the nave. In the 1749 terrier Dr. Burn describes his chancel as being in one part 30 feet broad, and in the other 21 feet. And Bishop Nicolson (1703) says:—

> The Door into the Quire here is in the south-east corner; which hinders the Communion Table from being placed regularly. Indeed the Chancel-part seems to be industriously thrown in common with the Body of the Church; for there are no steps to that part where the Altar (which is now placed* carelessly by the side of an old Tombstone) ought to stand. The door was formerly placed as in other Churches; and must be so again. No Rails, or other Decency, to be expected in so much Confusion.

If the Park painting is correct, the door was subsequently moved westwards in accordance with this hint. Also oak sanctuary rails (which may now be seen separating the organ chamber from the north aisle, and which surely should have been preserved *in situ* at the "restoration") were provided. Whellan (1860) mentions a "portion of ancient sedilia" as still existing. Of these there is no trace whatever. The present east window has painted glass to the memory of Robert Wharton, of Sunbegin (who died 1861); so also has one on the south to the memory of James and Agnes Whitehead, of Raisbeck, presented in 1897 by Sir James Whitehead, Bart., Lord Mayor of London (1888-9), a native not of Orton, but of Sedbergh. On the same wall is a tablet to the memory of Colonel Richard Burn, who died August 19th, 1898, in his eighty-seventh year, and is interred in the churchyard, and of Elizabeth (née Cuthbert) his wife. The north wall

---

* Of Burgh, the Bishop remarks:—"The Table (as at Orton) placed, east and west, by an old Tomb."

is distinguished by a tablet recording the virtues of Chancellor Burn, who has endowed this village with an imperishable fame :

He was an impartial Magistrate
An able Divine of undissembled Piety
A learned and honest man
Not less distinguished for his Knowledge and Labours
In the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws of this Kingdom
Than for his acute investigation of the History
And Antiquities of this County.
Conspicuous for his Judgment, Probity, and Candour
And the general complacency of his Manners,
Affable and chearful in his Conversation
Sincere and steady in his Attachments.
His improved endowments rendered him
An Ornament to his Country :
His disposition endeared him to his Friends.
In Health
He was unremitting in the discharge
Of his Parochial Duties;
In Sickness
Calm, Patient, and Resigned.
He Died 12. Nov. MDCCLXXXV.
Aged 76.
ANNE, his WIFE, Died 7 Jan. MDCCLXX.
She fulfilled the important relative Duties
Of Wife, Mother, and Neighbour,
With propriety worthy the imitation
Of Posterity.

Here also is a tablet to one on whom Burn's mantle descended, Robert Milner (1767-1849) 47 years vicar, "no less beloved as a pastor than esteemed as a Justice of the County skilled in magisterial law." He was born at Lang Gill in this parish.

Also another to his son William Holme Milner (1803-1868), Vicar of Horncastle and Prebendary of Lincoln, formerly Vicar of Penrith. Also one to John Septimus Sisson, vicar, who died 1822, erected by his nephew, son of the Rev. Michael Sisson, of Spalding. The longevity of these vicars, all natives, except Burn,

who sprang from Winton, is strong testimony to the healthy, if severe, climate. Orton School, by the way, almost rivals Bampton in the number of priests it has turned out. When I asked an old Orton lady (a staunch Methodist) how she accounted for this zeal for Holy Orders, the crushing answer was: "It wad be because there was t'maist pay for t'least wark." Two other tablets, which with others need only be mentioned for the purpose of reference, are to the memory of (1) John Burn (died 1802), son of the Doctor, and (2) Joseph Burn, son of John, who died at Barcelona, 1818, and Eulalia his wife, who was the mother of Richard Burn, the last of the family.

THE VESTRY is panelled with old oak, taken probably from the vicarage pew, which was in the chancel. Over the fireplace are Vicar Corney's initials, I.C., 1639. In one of the window sills is a new piscina, copied from the one in the nave. An old chair is noticeable. Here also is the church chest, a long, narrow and shallow box, provided with 3 locks, the keys of which are kept by the vicar and two churchwardens, wherein are the valuable documents of the parish. Such a box is inadequate for the purpose, and a fireproof chest should be obtained. The deeds are suffering slightly from damp, though they are in far better condition than is usual, and they bear traces of having been carefully preserved by all the vicars. The 1749 terrier mentions "one chest with three locks, in the vestry, of little use because of the damp," also "One box with 3 locks in the keeping of John Unthank in which are the purchase deeds &c." The present box must be the latter. The box is supposed not to be opened except at a public meeting, after due notice given, and in the presence of the three keyholders, a good but inconvenient rule. One might suggest the importance of an inventory being taken of the contents of every church chest; which, being printed and posted in suitable places, might be gone through at the annual vestry. For

at the death and resignation of vicars, who sometimes mix up church things with their private papers, valuable documents have a knack of disappearing. I could tell several tales of strange misfortunes, and, if it is not out of place here, I would urge the members of the Society to use their influence in the direction above suggested in their various parishes.

NAVE.—A brass on the right of the chancel arch states that it was "erected by Thomas Hayton of the Oak, 1878, in memory of his wife Agnes who died April 21, 1850, aged 27. Rest in Peace." And below is another, "In memory of Thomas Hayton, born Feb. 19, 1808, died March 16, 1882, aged 74." Part of the capital of the pillar alongside has been cut away for the three decker, made in 1742, which used to stand here, its position being marked by the rusty chain of the sounding board. The upper portion of the decker is now the pulpit on the other side, with a stone base that may have been part of the former font. For an interesting experience of the early Quaker days see *Transactions*, N.S., ii., p. 130. In connection with that anecdote, I find that according to the Ravenstonedale Terrier in 1704 one Jo. Dalton was curate there. I wonder whether this could be the same John Dalton who was curate of Shap 40 years earlier. They used to conduct services then in a style which is unusual in these times of more correct ritual, and the priest and people would exchange greetings with a quaint courtesy by no means irreverent. For instance; on one occasion when John Whinfield, a patriarchal clergyman, a native of Raisbeck (buried here, December 29th, 1869, aged 90), was preaching, a good many leaves of his manuscript fluttered down to the floor. Bending over the cushion, he thus addressed a principal parishioner in the pew below:—"I shall be greatly obliged to you, Mr. Clark, if you will be so good as to hand up those pages and let me proceed with my sermon." The gentleman thus addressed arose with dignity and replied, "No, thank

you, Mr. Whinfield, I shall not do anything of the sort. We have had quite enough for one morning."

This same priest, at Little Strickland, having given out the Psalm for the day, and having read the first verse, when no one responded with the second, interrogated the congregation:—"Am I right, or am I wrong?" Old Mr. Powley of Thrimby Grange, acting as spokesman, immediately said:—"Thoo's aw reet; gang on."

The reading desk is old and has carved on it:—"Thou shalt read the law before all Israel that they may heare it. Deut. 31, 11."

The dormer windows above, though perhaps necessary for light, are common and ugly disfigurements.

SOUTH AISLE.—On the east wall is a two-light window of the thirteenth century; on the right of it are two brackets, one much injured, on which probably has been an image, the other quite plain. Also a table of the parish charities:—

| Date. | Name of Donor and Description of Charity. | How Invested. | Annual Income. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1732 | George Gibson's Endowment of Greenholme School ... | A Freehold Estate and Railway Debentures. | 75 0 0 |
| 1672 | Robert Adamson's Endowment of Tebay School ... ... | A Freehold Estate. | 60 0 0 |
| 1770 | Wilson's, Addison's, and Bland's Endowment in part of Orton School ... ... ... | In Savings' Bank. | 0 12 0 |
| | Agnes Holme's Do. ... | A Charge on Bunflat. | 0 10 0 |
| 1782 | Frances Wardale's Do. ... | A Freehold Estate. | 29 10 0 |
| 1831<br>1842 | Mary Dalton's<br>Mark Oldman's } Do. ... | 3 per cent. Consols. | 6 4 6 |
| 1839 | Margaret Holme's Do. ... | Do. | 21 0 0 |
| 1839 | Margaret Holme's Endowment in part of Orton Girls' School | Do. | 3 0 0 |
| 1839 | Margaret Holme's Birthday Gift to the Poor ... ... | Do. | 0 16 0 |
| 1839 | Margaret Holme's Bequest for Bread for Poor ... ... | Do. | 3 0 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1831<br>1842 | Mary Dalton's<br>Mark Oldman's | } Bequest to the poor ... | Do. | 6 | 4 6 |
| 1810 | Margaret Holme's Gift for Teachers of Church Choir ... | | A Cottage. | 3 | 0 0 |
| 1822 | Abraham Atkinson's Bequest to Langdale Poor ... ... | | In the Bank. | 0 | 17 5 |
| | Addison's Bequest to Birkbeck Fells Poor ... ... | | Do. | 0 | 7 6 |
| | The Barugh Charity ... ... | | A Freehold Estate. | 30 | 0 0 |

The Vicar (Rev. T. H. Blackett) informs me that the list will be shortly brought up to date, so as to include among others the charities of Richard Burn and of Stephen Whiteside, late vicar of Shap, a native of Orton.

In this aisle has been a chapel, of which traces remain in a piscina and a rude recess in the wall, which has been either a credence or an aumbry. On the easternmost pillar (which shews signs of two or three different arches having sprung from it, or at least having been commenced, and is a puzzle beyond my power to solve) is a tablet to the memory of the above Margaret Holme, a principal benefactress of the parish.

The south windows, of the Tudor period, are filled with painted glass in memory of (1) George Holme, of Town View, Kendal, and Chapel House, Orton (1817-1889), and (2) Jane Wilson, of Town View, Kendal, who died January 19th, 1888.

Over the principal entrance to the church in this aisle are the royal arms and at its western end is the baptistery. Here is another window (formerly, I believe, the east window) which has glass to the memory of Jane Mary Wilson Holme, of Town View, Kendal (1872-1880). The faculty for the glass of these windows, at the cost of Mrs. Jane Holme, of Kendal (Mrs. Simpson, of Romanway), was issued on November 13th, 1891.

Like the vestry, the baptistery is panelled with old oak, a panel on the north side being carved R H 1733
I D 1733

And there are four cumbrous seats, which probably are referred to in Dr. Burn's terrier (1749) as "several new common seats erected this year by the churchwardens at the low end of the church adjoining the belfrey."

The font is octagonal, of red sandstone, lined with lead. On three faces are the initials and date D W M O $\frac{16}{62}$ and on another what may be a reproduction of some former window (four lights) in the church.

Space does not allow me to give all the churchwardens' accounts, which spread over a very long period, but in 1662 are several items relating to this font:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Will[m] Ion for ffont stone fetching | ... | 4/- | |
| Towards ffont lead ... ... | ... | 2/- | |
| A day to fetch the ffont cover ... | ... | | 8[d] |
| Towards the ffont cover making | ... | 1/- | |
| Miles Towenson for masons ... | ... | £1 | |

These extracts, with others to be quoted presently, throw a sidelight from an obscure country place on the general persecution of the church begun in 1645. We may well believe that the old font of Orton was fatally damaged at a time when, as Macaulay tells, not only clergymen "were frequently exposed to the outrages of a fanatical rabble," but also "churches and sepulchres, fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced."

Before leaving this side of the fabric notice outside the very high buttresses: also the date 1607 on the porch (which is comparatively modern). The disused door now standing there may be the original.

NORTH AISLE.—Bishop Nicolson speaks of the east end of the north aisle being "lately cut off (conveniently enough) for a library wherein are already deposited Dr. Comber's larger work on the Common Prayer, Archbishop Tillotson's sermons and some other books lately given (for the use of the parishioners) by Mr. Hastwissel, a merchant in London." Where are these books now?

The windows are almost entirely new, though they retain the ancient form. The middle one was placed in memory of Elizabeth Nelson (née Whiteside) who died April 20th, 1869, aged 37 years. On the wall are monuments to (1) Robert (1868) and Sarah Wilson (1854) of Town Head House, parents of the wife of Dr. Gibson, who wrote "Legends and Historical Notes of North Westmorland," and to (2) two of the Redman family.

Between the two westernmost windows the "devil's" or "corpse" door has been built up. The Rev. Edward Holme told me he remembered his uncle speaking of it as having been used in his youth. At the western end of this aisle is a modern extension, as the masonry shews, with the heating chamber below.

TOWER.—This is separated from the nave, to stop the draught, by a cheap and nasty partition of wood and glass, which is no ornament to the church. A narrow doorway in its west wall is now half walled up and used as a tool-house. It was blocked up because the ringers, as the fashion is, having invited others to come to worship, quietly slipped away themselves through it. But the remedy has not proved altogether effective.

John Bousfield, of the Three Tuns, who is now almost the oldest parishioner, tells me he has gone in and out many a time. "Many a gallon of ale I've seen carried in there ont' fifth of November." This practice is testified to by the churchwardens' accounts 250 years ago.

Bishop Nicolson mentions a clock in the tower. The same is still there, but it was superseded in use a few years ago by the present one (by Potts of Leeds) with Cambridge chimes.

An inspection of the bells requires some caution, but it is worth the trouble, if only on the way to view the surrounding expanse of moor and mountain. One of the four old bells (two others have been added recently) is credited with having come from Shap Abbey. It bears no date, but is inscribed

OMNIV̄ SANCTORV̄ LB

The 1749 terrier, followed by later copies, declares that the inscription is "*omnium animarum*, to which the church is dedicated." For once the learned vicar is untrustworthy: if he climbed the tower, he cannot have examined his bells very carefully, Nor, strangely enough, is he correct in his Latinity, for *omnium animarum* must mean "all souls"; and since Orton is dedicated to "all saints" and the word is unquestionably "sanctorum," it is conclusive that the bell is an original Ortonian unless an old abbey bell was melted down and recast, which supposition, however, is quashed by the assertion of Dr. Burn that this bell was cast in 21 Henry VIII. (1530), ten years before the dissolution of the abbey. Mannex' History (1849) mentions the "four bells originally cast at Nottingham in 1529." The 1749 terrier calls this bell the second, 2 feet 11 inches in diameter. The first, or least bell, 2 feet 7 inches, is inscribed "Jesus be our speed." The third, 3 feet 2 inches, has on it SOLI DEO GLORIA IC CP. IC may be the initials of John Corney, then vicar. Both the first and third bear date 1637. The fourth, or biggest, 3 feet 6½ inches, is inscribed Mr THO NELSON VICAR IN BOWNESS IN WINTER AR 1711 and below is added

IH

1817

In these *Transactions*, vol. vi., p. 84, Mr. Godfrey remarks that "the Orton chronicler says—and it must be true as he says it—that this bell came from Shap Abbey." But, as we all know, Orton was a place of wonderful stories thirty years ago: it was always producing "cappers," gigantic eggs and other marvels which were reported in the local newspapers, until "Can Orton cap that?" almost passed into a proverb.

HISTORY.—Of the later history of the church so much is published that I shall not consciously repeat it. Of the years before the Reformation very little is known beyond a few bare names and dates. I give below the composition between the Bishop of Carlisle and the prior of

Conishead concerning the vicarage in 1263. Dr. Burn made a copy "from a writing or paper in the parish box, much fretted, and which seems to have been transcribed from a former copy or from the original (as far as one may judge by the handwriting) sometime during the reign of Henry the Eighth. It hath been done by a careless hand and by one that understood not well the language in which it is written." The copy is as exact as Dr. Burn could take, "save only that I have rectified the errors in pointing and spelling, have supplied a word or two that were fretted away, and the word [pensatis] which seems to have been omitted."

Universis Christi fidelibus præsens Scriptum visuris vel audituris; Robertus Permissione divina Carliolensis Ecclesiæ Minister humilis, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum nos ad taxationem perpetuæ Vicariæ de Orton nostræ Dioceseos vocati, Priori et Convertui Ecclesiæ de Cunningshell Prædictæ Ecclesiæ Rectoribus quod taxationi prædictæ interessent si sibi viderent expedire, Authoritate Apostolica præcepissemus, Ac super Valorem prædictæ Ecclesiæ eadem Authoritate per Viros Fide dignos ad hoc juratos et examinatos plenarie Inquisitiones fecissemus; prædictus Prior pro se et Conventu suo in Præsentia nostra constitutus, quoad Taxationem prædictam Ordinationi nostræ totaliter se submisit. Nos igitur invocatâ Spiritus Sancti Gratiâ, prædictis Facultatibus [pensatis] prædictæ Ecclesiæ Authoritate prædictâ, in prædictæ Ecclesiæ Vicariam perpetuam taxamus quatuor Libras et quatuordecim Solidos. Pro prædictâ Summâ Pecuniæ perpetuæ assignamus eidem Vicariæ Portiones inferius scriptas; videlicet, duas Mansiones, cum duabus Bovatis Terræ, cum omnibus earundem Easmentis, et Pertinentibus omnimodis infra Villam et extra ad easdem Mansiones, cum duabus Bovatis Terræ, ad ipsas spectantibus, quæ propinquiores sunt Ecclesiæ prædictæ: Et omnes Obventiones, Mortuaria viva et mortua, et eorum optima Vestimenta; Oblationes, videlicet, Die omnium Sanctorum, Die Natalis Domini, Die Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, et Die Paschæ; in Nuptiis, Obitibus, Purificationibus, et in omnibus aliis Devotionibus dictæ Ecclesiæ provenientibus; Nec non Lanæ et Agnorum, et si Oves et Agni ante Festum sancti Martini in Hyeme non tondeantur, vel post dictum Festum quovis Casu fortuito moriantur, Decimæ solvantur debito Modo et exigantur; Lini, et Cannabis, et Molendinorum, et alias minutas Decimas Boscorum, Pannagia Sylvarum, et aliarum

Arborum si vendantur, Stagnorum, Columbariorum, Hortorum, Turborum in Locis quibus fodiuntur, Aucarum, et Anatum, Ovorum, et Pullorum, nec non Porcellorum, Apium Mellis et Ceræ, Artificiorum, Negotiatiorum, nec non Stipendiorum, et omnium Proventuum Rerum aliarum, de cæteris satisfaciant Ecclesiæ prædictæ, competenter ut de Jure teneantur. Et etiam Decimas Garbarum prædictarum duarum Bovatarum Terræ prædictæ Vicariæ assignatarum. (Exceptis Decimis albis Pullinorum et Vitulorum, Decimâ Fæni, nec non et Decimâ Propriorum omnium prædicti Prioris et Conventûs in prædictâ Parochiâ existentium, cui quas Rectori volumus assignari.) Ita quod Vicarius qui quo Tempore fuerit omnia Opera ordinaria et extraordinaria pro Portione ipsi contingente, videlicet, pro tertiâ Parte plenarie sustinebit. Ipso vero Vicario cedente vel decedente, prædicti Prior et Conventus liberam habeant Facultatem ad eandem Vicariam Clericum idoneum præsentandi. In cujus Rei Testimonium præsenti Scripto Sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Datum apud Rosam septimo Idus Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo tertio; et Pontificatus nostri Anno quinto.

The Englished substance of which is that Bishop Robert de Chauncy, by the Pope's authority, had bidden the Prior and Convent of Conishead, being Rectors of Orton, to come, if they thought expedient so to do, to a valuation; and he had enquired through reliable men into the value of the church; the prior appeared and wholly submitted to the ordinance of the bishop, who rated to the vicarage four pounds fourteen shillings, instead of which sum he assigned certain portions, viz., dwellinghouses, oxgangs, obventions, mortuaries, "the best garments of the deceased," offerings, tithes, &c. On voidance of the vicarage the prior and convent to have free power to present a fit clerk. At Rose, April 7th, 1263.

At the bottom of the aforesaid writing, the chancellor goes on to say, "is another valuation of the living, which seems to be of a much later date than the former of Bishop de Chauncy," since it makes the living to be now of the value of £17 5s. 4d. So that according to the gradual decrease of the value of money since 1263, the later valuation (A) may seem to have been made about

1540 and agrees pretty nearly with the valuation in the King's books (B). The valuation (A), transcribed below, is in the same hand as the copy of the composition.

*A.*—PRO DECIMIS DOMINI REGIS VICARIÆ ECCLESIÆ DE ORTON.

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mansio cum Gleba prædictæ Vicariæ valet per annum | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Item duo Tenementa quæ valent per annum ... ... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Item Lini et Cannabis Decimæ valent communibus annis | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Item Lanæ Vellerum et Agnorum Decimæ communibus annis ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Item Oblationes minutæ, Altaragia, cum Proficuis Libri Paschalis valent per annum | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 17 | 5 | 4 |

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| De quibus petit allocationem pro Senagiis* resolutis Episcopo Carliolensi singulis annis | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Item Procurationem Visitationis solutam de Termino in Terminum Episcopo prædicto | 0 | 15 | 0 |

*B.*—EXTRACTS FROM HEN: 8 ECCLES: VALOR CARL: DIOC: ANNO 26 (1535).

(FROM THE ORIGINAL ROLL IN THE OFFICE OF FIRST FRUITS.)

Orton Vicar. Tho: Lorde Incumbens. Rectoria appropriat Priorat de Conyngsheved

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vicaria valet in Mansione cum Gleba et uno tenemento per ann ... | | xxiiij$^{sol}$ | | |
| In Decimis Lanæ vellerū et agnellorū ... ... | xij$^{li}$ | | | |
| lini et canabis ... ... | | iij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |
| oblacion et aliis proficuis ut in libro Paschali ... | iiij$^{li}$ | | | |
| in toto | xvij | vij | iiij | |
| Repriz viz in Sinod v$^{s}$ et procurat v$^{s}$ per an ... | | x | | |
| valet clare ... ... | xvj$^{li}$ | xvij$^{s}$ | iiij$^{d}$ | |

The next document is the indenture under which Queen Elizabeth leases the rectory of Orton to Richard Sadleir, November 6th, 1586. Next comes the original parchment

* *i.e.*, "Out of which the vicar requires a deduction for synodals."

deed, "fretted in some places and the letters in others almost worn out, but yet legible" (Burn), of the purchase by three trustees for the parish of the rectory and advowson which were settled on the King at the Dissolution of Conishead and afterwards sold (July 30th, 1612), by James I. to Francis Morice and Francis Phelips, a pair of speculators, who had also a transaction at Wigton. They were bound before Sir Matthew Sands in the Court of Chancery, November 13th, 1612. The witnesses were Richard More, Robert Branthwaite, and Thomas Bindesley.

Dr. Burn, on September 21st, 1743, made a very clear copy and appended a translation, with which, though interesting in Orton, it would not be justifiable to occupy a dozen pages of *Transactions*. The parish representatives were John Corney, clerk, Edmund Branthwaite of Carlingill, and Philip Winster of Borrowebrigge: the purchase money was £570. Then come the details of tithes, messuages, houses, &c., elaborately recited in the customary phraseology. The rectory, &c., to be holden of the King and his successors "as of his manor of Eastgreenewich by Fealty only in free and common Socage and not in Capite nor by Knight's Service."

A question of considerable importance is whether Corney and his colleagues were purchasers on behalf of all the parishioners or only for landowners, also whether only for resident landowners. At the last election (1903) of a vicar non-resident owners, as well as resident non-owners, were excluded. But it certainly does not seem abundantly clear to a lay mind from such deeds as are within reach in the church chest that parishioners, not being owners, should be disqualified.

In 1614, in indenture dated July 25th, Corney and Co. are said to have made the previous bargain, &c., "in truste and confidence, which was in them reposed and putt . . for the use and benefitt of Thomas Powley, yeoman, of Kellett, and of all other the said parishioners owners of any

customary estaite of Inheritance or of freehold of Inheritance or other estaits for yeares or lives of lands lyeing within the said parish and that did contribute towards the payment of the sum of £570." The word "parishioners" excludes non-residents, but it is arguable that "parishioners" is not defined only by the words immediately following, and, further, that if "owners" only are intended, they were such owners as did contribute.

Eminent counsel's opinion has been taken, but such opinion is not the judgment of a judge. It is conceivable that at the time of purchase all the occupiers were owners, but, if so, was the purchase made for their benefit as owners or as parishioners? At any rate it is ludicrous that the resident owner of a two-roomed tenement or of a backyard (say) in Tebay, which is now a separate ecclesiastical district, should have the power of voting, while the non-resident owner of a considerable estate or the resident occupier of it is disfranchised. The original idea of the parish is clear, to secure for itself the advantages of patronage and of rectorial rights; but was the intention in 1612 on behalf of resident owners only, to the exclusion of other parishioners?

As we shall see later, acute disturbance has been aroused in the parish in this matter. And the fact that, as on a previous occasion, at the 1849 election non-resident votes were tendered, though disputed, shews that the local tradition was by no means decisive. Nor is there yet unanimity. Therefore, any document is of much value which will help to settle the uncertainty. There is a paper in the chest which states that the advowson was purchased by landowners in 1612 and conveyed to twelve feoffees in trust (who, when their number is reduced, must convey to other feoffees to be chosen by a majority) to present a godly and learned minister, &c., chosen by a majority within three months of a vacancy, "to the comfort of the said parishioners being purchasers, their heirs and successors for the time being, &c."

Putting this question of the rightful patronage aside, the survivors of the several intermediate bodies of feoffees in a regular succession from the beginning, according to the trust reposed in them, by a series of indentures have delivered to the present day to their several successors the rectory, &c., in trust. A majority of electors elect, and the feoffees, having been elected by a majority of electors, present to the bishop. But there have been constant difficulties and eruptions. These may best be recorded in notes under the names of the various vicars.

JOHN CORNEY, M.A. (1595-1643).—According to the Diocesan Register, a caveat was entered in 1637 by Edward Newburgh claiming to be called to the vicarage on Corney's death or resignation. Also by Thomas Barlow, M.A., Edward Birkbeck and others, in 1639, claiming the right to present. I believe that Vicar Corney died on July 12th, 1643. How, then, in 1637 could Newburgh claim to be called? On August 17th, 1639, Thomas Widdrington gives his written advice what is to be done "when the present incumbent dyeth." In 1643 some parishioners entered another caveat. These actions are not very intelligible, but evidently there was uncertainty about rights and procedure from the first, and the parishioners were long considering what to do on the vicar's death.

ALEXANDER FETHERSTONHAUGH (1643).—The rough copy of a paper to be submitted to counsel states that in 1643 Edward Birkbeck, the elder, of Orton, William Thompson of Cotflatt, and Robert Whithead of the Park,

> Being parishioners, but not feoffees, took upon themselves to drawe or cause to be drawne a representation, to which they set or caused to be sett the hands of divers parishioners without their knowledge privety or consent, whereby Fetherstonhaugh, who was chaplainne to Sir Henry Strahn (?) the elder, in service with the parliment, was presented and thereupon got induction (? institution)

without the consent of the feoffees who had chosen another minister, George Fothergill. This action

Caused great strife and confusion in the parish and forced the parishioners and feoffees to be at great charge and trouble with keeping out of the Church the said Fetherstouhaugh, who came in a forceable manner with Robert Whithead and divers others and did break open the Churchdoor to take possession thereof, insomuch that the feoffees and the parish were forced to watch the Church and caused it to be watched for the space of nine weeks or thereabouts, and the minister who then officiated there was forced to preache in the Churchyard for six Sabath days together, leaste the said Fetherstonhaugh should after the breaking of the doore mentaine and continue his possession therein, which did not only occasion Expense to the sum of one hundreth pounds or upwards but also did endanger the losse of the advowson contrary to all right and equatie and to the losse and damage of the parish to the vallew of six hundreth pounds.

The majority of the parishioners next proceed to ask Archbishop Usher, who held Carlisle *in commendam*, what he meant by instituting Fetherstonhaugh on this invalid presentation. Their letter is a spirited one:—

May it please you S^r^

Wee the ffeoffees for presenting the Vicar of Orton (whose names are hereunder written) do not a little wonder that, notwithstanding our due eleccon of M^r^ George ffuthergill to the said place, as we stand severally bound to the purchasers in greate sums of money; and that our presentacon authentically made and subscribed by us, was shewed you by the said M^r^ ffuthergill; you have nevertheless, to our greate prejudice, and without hearing what wee could alleadge, given Institucon and Induction to another, upon the sollicitation of some fewe in the parish, who of themselves had no manner of right to present thereunto, contrary to the votes of the greatest number of the purchasers, who by good right ought to have the nomination of the Vicar. And therefore wee earnestly intreate you, that you will either give Institucon and Induction to the said M^r^ ffuthergill, to whom it justly apperteines, or otherwise to returne your absolute answer by this bearer why you refuse to do it, that wee may take such further course for preservacon of our interest therein, as Lawe and present Authority shall afford, ffor wee intend

not God willing to sitt downe with the loss of such a priviledge, as wee have purchased att so deere a rate; thus craving pardon for our bouldness herein, wee comitt you to God and rest

Your humble Servannts.

One hundred and forty-five parishioners, whose names are written on a paper, had presented Fothergill to the feoffees, and he presumably had given satisfaction in respect of the following curious resolution of June 14th, 1643, signed by George Fothergill* and 56 others:—

We whose names are here subscribed being purchasers off the advowson of the Vicarage of Orton consent that what minister soever shall be willing to preach upon the 24 verse of the 4 of S^t^ John's Gospell [" God is a spirit &c "] shall be capeable of being brought within the compas of election but whosoever shall refuse to doe shall be uncapeable of being proposed for election, and the men who are willing to yeld hereunto shall observe to preach att Orton on the 28 of June next excepting him who preached this day [who probably was Fothergill].

Now, the Marquess of Newcastle, Commander of the King's forces in the north, having heard of the dispute, appears to have been trying to introduce one Mr. Lowther, and accordingly the Fothergill party send him a petition, in which, after stating that they had duly presented Fothergill, who was conformable in all points to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, they go on to say:—

And for that the Information w^ch^ yo^r^ Excellency hath received of the pet^rs^ disafection to the established government of the Church and State proceeds only from this particular, that they refuse to present M^r^ Lowther to be Vicar, who is a meere stranger to them and still in Ireland for anything they know, the pet^rs^ do therefore most humbly pray and beseech yo^r^ Excellency that the said Election which they have so duly made may stand firme and unalterable,

* The handwriting appears to be that of the Fothergill who became vicar. But he was, I think, at the time vicar of Pontefract. If so, is he not an instance of a non-resident elector? It is, of course, possible that his father was a resident, and that the signature is his.

notwithstanding yo^r Honor^s comendatory Letters in the behalf of M^r Lowther w^ch they acknowledge to have received after they had made the said presentation. And they shall ever most humbly pray as in duty bound for yo^r Lorp's prosperous and happy success in all yo^r weighty affaires and actions.

GEORGE FOTHERGILL (1643 - 1662). — Ultimately Fothergill prevailed, but we are told that in 1662 he was ejected for refusing to proclaim before the congregation his unfeigned assent and consent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Yet Bishop Nicolson refers to him as being a "true cavalier" in 1655, and he was preferred, as we have seen, in 1643, to a parliamentary chaplain. I suppose he escaped ejection in 1645 and managed to remain at Orton, because "in many cases the Church clergy were never interfered with at all, and complied with the demands of the law, if desired, by simply reciting the Church services from memory instead of using the Prayer Book" (Wakeman's History, p. 376). After the restoration and the Act of Uniformity he must have changed his views, but he must soon have recanted, for in 1663 he became Rector of Warsop (not Worksop, as sometimes supposed), where his bondsmen for paying firstfruits were Abraham Fothergill of St. Dunstan's in the West, Wm. Fothergill of St. Olave's, Southwark, and John Fothergill of Epperton, Notts. He and his wife are buried at Warsop: they had three children:—Thomas, who succeeded his father; George, a citizen and leather-seller of London; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Wharton, of Orton. No doubt he belonged to the Brownber family. In 1655 one George Fothergill, clerk, paid 18s. 4d. for Trannahill, Brownber, at the general fine due to the Lord of the Manor or Ravenstonedale, and when at Warsop he contributed to the endowment of Ravenstonedale Grammar School. He had been educated at Sedbergh, and afterwards graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1627, M.A. 1631. In 1641 he became Vicar of Pontefract. This summer in Warsop

Church I came across a small brass plate on the west wall, " Heare lyeth the Body of Master George Forthergill [the o is cut in place of u erased] whoe was Rector of Warsop Twenty yeares whoe departed this life in the seventy six yeares of his age the Twenty third of August Anno Domine 1683." Below are skull and crossbones twice. Above this brass is a smaller one:—" Thomas Fothergill A.M. nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Rector mortem obiit Kal 17 Jan anno {salut: 1703 / ætat: 57

The elder rector seems to have had an Orton friend staying with him at Warsop, who died there, for there is an entry in the register:—1670 "Buried Edward Birkbeck late of Orton in the County of Westmorland." Possibly this was Fetherstonhaugh's *quondam* supporter.

The Rev. R. J. King, now Rector of Warsop, writes in an account of his parish:—

A curious circumstance is connected with the tablet to the former of these two Rectors. When removing it just lately (1884) from the tower, where it was lost to sight, to a more prominent position on the west wall, it was discovered that the inscription exposed to view was a comparatively modern one, and that the original inscription which contained the same words, only in a quaint sort of spelling, had been turned to the wall, We need scarcely add that the older inscription is the one now to be seen. 'The modern side of the plate contains also the arms of the family—a buck's head couped within a bordure engrailed or.'

There is a document at Orton, witnessed by William Ion, John Tebey, and Hugh Gibsonne (in whose hand it is written), wherein George ffothergill, in May 13th, 1663, remits and releases for ever to the inhabitants his whole tithe interest to the rectory of Orton, and undertakes "not to trouble, molest, or hinder them of ther ssure claim of another minister according to the benefitt of the former purchase of the rectory or patronage."

ROGER KENYON (1662-1703).—Some further entries in the accounts of 1662 are interesting after the troublous times :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Ringers May 29th ... ... ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Towards the Communion Book ... ... | | 1 | 6 |
| 5th of Nov. to the Ringers ... ... ... | | 0 | 4 |
| Towards the Surplice... ... ... ... | | 11 | 0 |
| To Tho Haistwistle for Ale 29th of May 1661 ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Bell ropes ... ... ... ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Waiting at Church and hireing Webster [probably to stitch the King's Arms] ... ... | | 2 | 0 |
| For the book of Common Prayer ... ... | | 1 | 6 |
| Ringing Nov 5th ... ... ... ... | | 0 | 4 |
| For the book of Articles in pt ... ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| To the Bishop's officer when he gave his answer to the Articles ... ... ... ... | | 2 | 0 |
| To Mr ffothergill towards the book of common prayer ... ... ... ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| To Mr ffothergill concerning the surplesse ... | | 8 | 0 |
| To the ringers upon powder treason day ... | | 0 | 4 |

See *Transactions*, xi., p. 263, for the discrepancy between the register and the stone in the vestry as to the date of this vicar's death, on which page I may point out an error after Thomas Birkbeck's name. The register is not inscribed by him on the fly leaf as *Churchwarden ibid*, but as *Cleric. Pochial. ibid.*, *i.e.* parish clerk.

THOMAS NELSON (1703-1736).—He was previously curate. See p. 204 "Miscellany Accounts." In his time an injunction was issued to repair the churchyard wall :—

Apud Carliol 21o Die Mensis Maii 1708 } Thomas Tullie M.A. Chancellor of the Diocesse of Carlisle to William Binless John Robinson Thomas Holme Edmond Robinson Bryan Wilson and Richd Bethem Churchwardens of the parish of Orton al's Overton in the County of Westmorland and Diocesse of Carlile Yeom'

Greeting Whereas it was presented to us at the last gen'all chapter holden at Appleby on Wednesday the Twenty Eighth day of Aprill that your Churchyard

wall is out of Repair you are hereby enjoyned and strictly comanded to Repair the premises within mentioned after the date hereof and to Certify the true
Thos Tullie performance of this our Injunction Under the hands of yor Minister and Churchwardens at the next Consistory Court to be holden at Carlile after the Expiration of the aforesaid upon paine of excommon.

Ri. Aglionby
Reg'rarius.

And in 1714 considerable repairs were done to the roof as appears from this document :—

Noveriut universi per præsentes nos Reginaldu' Lickbarrow de Barras Green in paroch' de Kirby Kendall et Com' Westmerelandiæ Yeom' et Edmundu' Atkinson de Coatgill in paroch' de Orton et Com' prædict Yeoman teneri et firmiter obligari Johanni Boneson de Orton et Johanni Overend de High Gate Curatoribus Ecclesiæ . . . . et Johanni Addison et Roberto Scaife Quæstoribus parochiæ . . . in quindecim libris bonæ et legalis monetæ . . . . nono die aprilis . . . annoque Domini 1714. . . . .

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound Reginald Lickbarrow shall and do well and sufficiently cast all such lead whether old or new as may be necessary for covering the middle roof of the parish Church of Orton and all the gutters belonging the same and likewise all such lead as may be necessary for ye gutters of the steeple and for covering of the east end of the said Roof over ye Queen's Arms the breadth of the said Roof with sufficient spouts for carrying of the water at both ends of ye said Roof and a fillet on the north side of the Battlement, And likewise shall well and sufficiently lay on and joynt the said lead so casten and shall uphold and maintain the same for and during the Term of Seaven years frō and after Lammas Day next ensuing the date hereof and shall find all things necessary for the same sarking* and lead only excepted that then this present obligation shall be void and of none effect or else remain in full force powr and vertue.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
Richard Ogden
Edward Birkbeck
Tho: Nelson

Reg. Lickbarrow
Edmund Atkinson

* Sarking=thin boards used for sheathing, especially under slates.

Over page is the following:—

Nov$^{r}$ 19 1714

Memorandu that the within named Reginald Lickbarrow is obliged by this bond only to uphold the new Lead w$^{ch}$ he has casten and laid upon the parish Church and Steeple of Orton

Nov y$^{e}$ 19 1714

Rec$^{d}$ then of Christopher Birkbeck and y$^{e}$ rest of y$^{e}$ Churchwardens the sum of one Pound three shillings in full of all accounts claimes and demands by me Reginald Lickbarrow

Test:

Tho: Nelson

Edw$^{d}$. Branthwaite

Another document of this vicariate is an agreement signed by 19 persons (May 2nd, 1707)

By the Inhabitants of Orton, Chappell and Scarside, that the officies of Churchwarden and Overseer of the poor shall for the future go by Garthrow and begin with John Addison of Chappell who is to seve y$^{m}$ both y$^{s}$ year and frō him to pass next year to William Bindless and . . . . (Or)ton Towend to Thomas Holme.

I Tho: Nelson Vicar of Orton do allow of y$^{r}$ Agreement provided yu always present me a substantial man for Churchwarden.

Tho: Nelson.

Richard Burn (1736-1785).—Having been previously curate and schoolmaster, he became vicar in 1736. As so often happens, he has left but little note of his own church and parish. Much of his time was taken up by correspondence, of which I give some specimens. Here is (1) a letter of Bishop Osbaldiston in 1749, exhibiting the episcopal attitude towards Methodism:—

Sir,—It is a concern to me to hear the Methodists have made their progress into your Parish in this Diocese; the best measures, as experience has hitherto shewn us, to prevent their infection from spreading, are to use great prudence and moderation, in every step we take, to defeat their attempts to disturb the minds of our people. Those by arguments drawn from reason and Scripture may be prevented from going astray, and the same applied with meekness and wisdom to enthusiasts will expose their errors tho' never convince them. The extravagant delusions and wild conceits they espouse leave no room for the impressions of Truth, but seem to entitle them

to the pity and compassion shewn to the inhabitants of Moorfields. So far as they are like reasonable men, they have a right to all privileges the Law will give them, but in my opinion I do not apprehend they come within the Toleration Act, that was made for the case of such Dissenters as were then in being, and can't in any fair construction be extended to these of other denominations that have since sprung up. I know, the Methodists have had the benefit of that Act in a neighbouring Diocese and had their house licensed, but when that was done, I thought the measure wrong, as I still do. I begin my journey this day for Yorkshire, therefore have not leisure to say more on the subject at present, but shal be glad to hear, how matters go on between you and the turbulent spirits you have to deal with and shal be ready to give you any assistance in my power for the service of the Church.

Rose Castle — Richd Carlisle
Septr 4th 1749

Next is an amusing letter from the Vicar of Brough to the Chancellor at Orton, Tuesday, November 13th, 1770:

Mr Chancellor,

I Davus Burgensis Servus, not servus* servorum, that title appertaining to my Betters, having an Ænigma to propose to my Master Oedipus ecclesiasticus, beg ye Favour of his Solution, which, I hope, he will ye more readily grant, as it is, I dare say, as easy for him to do in the Matter, as it was for his Type of Thebes, who, surely was no Bœotian, in other Matters.

Banns of Marriage between two Persons, both of this Parish, were published the second Time in this church of Burgh, on Sunday last, ye 11th Inst. The Banns were forbidden on this *second* Publication, not before on the first. Cause alledged by the Forbidder, a Man, was prior Contract between the Forbidder and ye Woman published. Query; Can the Minister proceed in Publication and thence to Matrimony? This forbidding, as I was not aware of it, somewhat surprised and confused me. On a little Recollection I enquired on the Spot, about all fearing the Man by this Match may gain a Settlement. Accordingly they look me up an Itinerant Pedlar of the Parish of Kendal who some two years ago says that the woman and he had agreed to be married and that some Body or other of Stainmore heard them agreed on the Matter, but that nothing has passed

* The vicar of Brough in 1770 was Thomas Barnett [Whellan]. Servus= your servant. Servus servorum is the title of the Pope. The allusion in the assumed name is to "Davus sum, non Oedipus." N

since upon the Business. This Pedlar is sent by Some of the Stainmore Folk to Church last Sunday to throw a Boom across the Port nuptial, and is provided by them with Provision of Meat and Drink for y^e^ Day and for the Service. I enquired whether this the cause; which he alledged was as above. Further if he w^d^ bring proof of his allegation and find sureties to be bound with him, in a reasonable Time, according to the Rubric in the office of Matrimony. He said he c^d^ and w^d^ do so some time this week.

I can find no Rubric, except in the office of Matrimony, relating to the present Circumstance. In some of the answers to Archdeacon Sharpe's querys on the Marriage Act, w^h^ I suppose you have, I find thus. The answers, I think I have told you, are said to have been given by L^d^ Chancellor Hardwicke and Chief Justice Lee. One of the answers is in these Words, " Persons under age are entitled to *publication* and to *Marriage* thereupon unless the parents and Guardians give notice of Dissent, to be notified before or at or after Publication; let the notice be *legal*, viz^t^:—in plain Terms and supported by sufficient Evidence: otherwise the Minister ought to proceed *to* publication and *in* publication and from thence to Marriage." Another is thus. " If the parent, or guardian afterwards (after having declared their Dissent) give their Consent the Publication nevertheless must be made de novo, as if there had been no prior publication at all—But this does no extend to Banns forbidden by other Persons and for other Reasons. For if the Person alledging Impediments do not prove them [query when and where] in a reasonable time the Banns that have been published will stand good."

Thus stands the matter at present. Having not the Codex either the more ancient or modern I was at loss for Information. But knowing who had and who was well acquainted with all cases relative to this matter, I take the liberty of applying to you for Advice, Counsel, and, if you please, Direction in this my Difficulty.

The Report concerning the Grounds of this forbidding, w^h^ I believe to be true is this. The woman is of Stainmore in whom the Heyday of the Blood s^d^ be supposed to be pretty well over. The Man with whom She was published is a stranger but an Inhabitant of Burgh for about six weeks last past and works day tale Work. The Woman has a small Cot of her own and a little Locque* of Money. The Inhabitants of Stainmore like not the Match. Now pray, M^r^ Chancellor, do help your Petitioner out of this Slough, and yu will add one to many Favours conferred upon, your ob: hum: Serv^t^

Davus Burgensis.

---

* *i.e.*, lock or lot; an unusual spelling.

(3) Next, Anthony Fothergill, of Ravenstonedale, according to promise reads some verses published by the Rev. Richard Mounsey, vicar there (who died 1780), or rather published in his name. Anthony was a good-natured but determined Protestant and Puritan, and he puts a note at the bottom, "A Fothergill's Satyr upon himself":—

*The Rev. Mr. Mounsey's Complaint against one of his Parishioners, a Satyr:—*

One ev'ning in my Parlour Sitting,
With Pipe and Pot and all things fitting:
And two'r three Jovial Friends about me;
Good Company you need not doubt me;
As we were growing somewhat mellow,
A noisy Blade, a Squabbling Fellow,
To plead the Doctrine he's Intent for,
Came blust'ring in without being sent for.
With Scrup'lous Conscience, void of Reason,
Talk'd ev'ry wicked Thing but Treason:
He calls all Creeds Religion's Foible,
And tells you, he believes his Bible;
Fiercely attack'd our Constitution,
Our holy Pray'rs, our absolution,
As void of sence, as of Discretion,
Press'd me to use the Whig's Confession,
Cram'd down our throats, tho' quite absurd,
Long since by Oliverian Sword.
No Creed ith'world with him is taking,
But only one of his own making:
He thinks even reading of the Creeds
Thrice ev'ry day is more than needs.
Denies his children Church Baptism,
Although we use nor Oil nor Chrism;
Will have no Sureties but the Parent,
He says, for want of Scripture warrant:
Nor Crucifix upon their Brow,
In tender Conscience can allow;
Popish Invention! or Prelatick!
Then like a thorow pac'd Fanatick,
In frantick mood and mad Capricio
Stamps Whig upon them ab Initio.

Turning your [faces] to the East,
He holds as a Religious Jest,
And points his own directly West.
Fatal Mistake to think the East,
Which by our Saviour's Birth was blest,
Is not far holier than the West.
He cannot think the Folk sincere,
When present Death's their form of Prayer;
Concludes old Simeon's wish unfit is,
So will not say his Nunc Dimittis.
Asserts, another pray'r he'll pitch on,
"Prevent us, O Lord," 's a contradiction:
No Eccles'astick Censure heeding,
Sits on his a—se while that's a reading,
Offers a Liturgy for mod'l
Fram'd by his own Sectarian Nodle;
A work, tho' all his Tribe combine in,
When done, no Honest Man can join in.
To call him Fool is not his Due;
Nor suits my Cassock were it true;
By these Criterions if you can
Sit down and guess who is the man.

R: M:

(4) Another undated "skit," probably by the same Fothergill, who was fond of scribbling, is on some turn-coat (once an ardent Jacobite), called both the "Gaby" and the "Don," who, having found a cushion in the church chest embroidered I.R. (Jacobus Rex), proceeded to change the I to G (Georgius), but looked very foolish when the offensive initials were shewn to be harmless, for Jennet Raymond:—

Wn Gaby Possession had got of the Hall
He took a survey of the Chappel and all
For that wth the rest was likely to fall
Wch nobody can deny &c

And first he began to rumage the Chest
Where he found an old Cushion wch gave him Distaste
The first of the kind ere troubled his Rest
Wch nobody can deny &c

Two Lett$^{rs}$ of Gold here embroidered were rear'd
Two Lett$^{rs}$ by Gaby once greatly rever'd
But now what was Loyalty Treason appear'd
W$^{ch}$ nobody can deny

*I.R.* quoth the Don in soliloquy base
See the works of this damnable Jacobite race
We'll out w$^{th}$ this I and put G in its place
W$^{ch}$ nobody can deny

And now to erase these Lett$^{rs}$ so rich
W$^{th}$ Scissors and Bodkin his Fin[gers did I]tch
For Converts in Politicks go thorow stitch
W$^{ch}$ nobody can deny

Then hey for Preferm$^{t}$ but how did he stare
W$^{n}$ convinc'd and ashamed that he was not aware
That I stood for Jennet for Raymond the R
W$^{ch}$ nobody can deny

The paper is torn here, but another fragment concludes thus :—

Then beware, all ye Parents, f$^{m}$ hence I advise
How ye choose christian names w$^{n}$ y$^{r}$ sons ye baptize
For if Gaby don't like them, He'll pick out their *Is*

Nowhere, of course, is "t'good auld doctor's" name more highly treasured than in Orton, but few traditions survive. They say he lived mostly in the kitchen at the vicarage with his wife (née Nelson). He was very asthmatical, and he thought it did him good to sit over the stream in the little summerhouse still to be seen in the corner of the garden, where he did much of his writing! Some stones of the old vicarage can be traced in the west wall by the road side. Romney painted his portrait, which is now in the possession of the Hon. William Lowther; but there is a capital little reproduction of it at the vicarage, as also of Mr. Milner. Also are preserved two of his chairs. Through Prior Garth, in which the trees are of the chancellor's planting, is a footpath, as he states in the 1749 terrier, from the vicarage to the church, but for no other purpose.

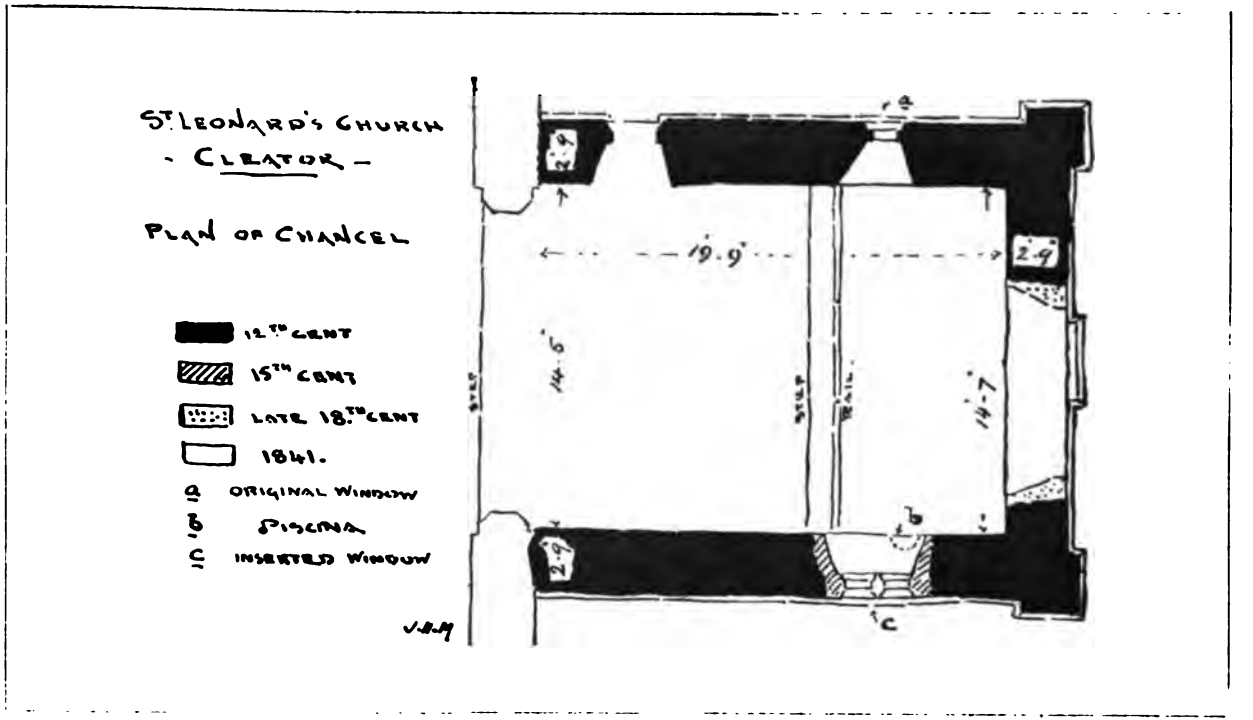
JOHN REDMAN (1786-1802).—There is a monument on the wall of the north aisle to the memory of John and Thomas, sons of James Redman, for many years parish clerk and schoolmaster. John, who became vicar, died January 23rd, 1802, aged 43: and Thomas was vicar of Kirkhaule, where he died May 28th, 1855, aged 94. Redman, who obtained 182 votes, had an easy victory at the election over the Rev. James Fothergill, M.A., who only had one supporter. This election appears to have been carelessly conducted; 19 non-residents voted, also a few minors, and several persons for their wives.

ROBERT MILNER (1802-1849) was J.P. and D.L. His tombstone is on the north side of the chancel. His wife was the only daughter of John Burn, curate of Caldbeck. A story is told of him collecting tithe in kind in one of the dales. As he was going away, the farmer shouted, "Hey, priest; thoo's forgitten summat; we've gitten a babby this moorning; thoo mun tak t'tithe o' that."

On Mr. Milner's death arose the greatest ecclesiastical storm that has swept over Orton, when John Septimus Sisson and George Atkinson competed for the benefice. But the story is too long for this paper.

On the south side of the church is to be seen the massive stone *mensa* of the old altar. Also the base (so I surmise) of the churchyard cross, brought back in the autumn of 1902 by Vicar Holme from the vicarage grounds, where a fragment of the column was used to support the roof of the summer house.

I must express my indebtedness to the Rev. Edward Holme and the Rev. T. H. Blackett.


St. Leonard's Church
- Cleator -
Plan of Chancel
12th Cent
15th Cent
Late 18th Cent
1841.
a Original Window
b Piscina
c Inserted Window
19.9
14.5
14.7
2.9
2.9
2.9
Step
Step
Rail
a
b
c
J.H.M

ART. X.—*The Church of St. Leonard's, Cleator, Cumberland.*
By J. H. MARTINDALE.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

THIS ancient church, now in the smoky mining district of the county, was no doubt like most ancient churches at its foundation, in the midst of beautiful surroundings close to the foot of Dent, on the banks of the river Kekle.

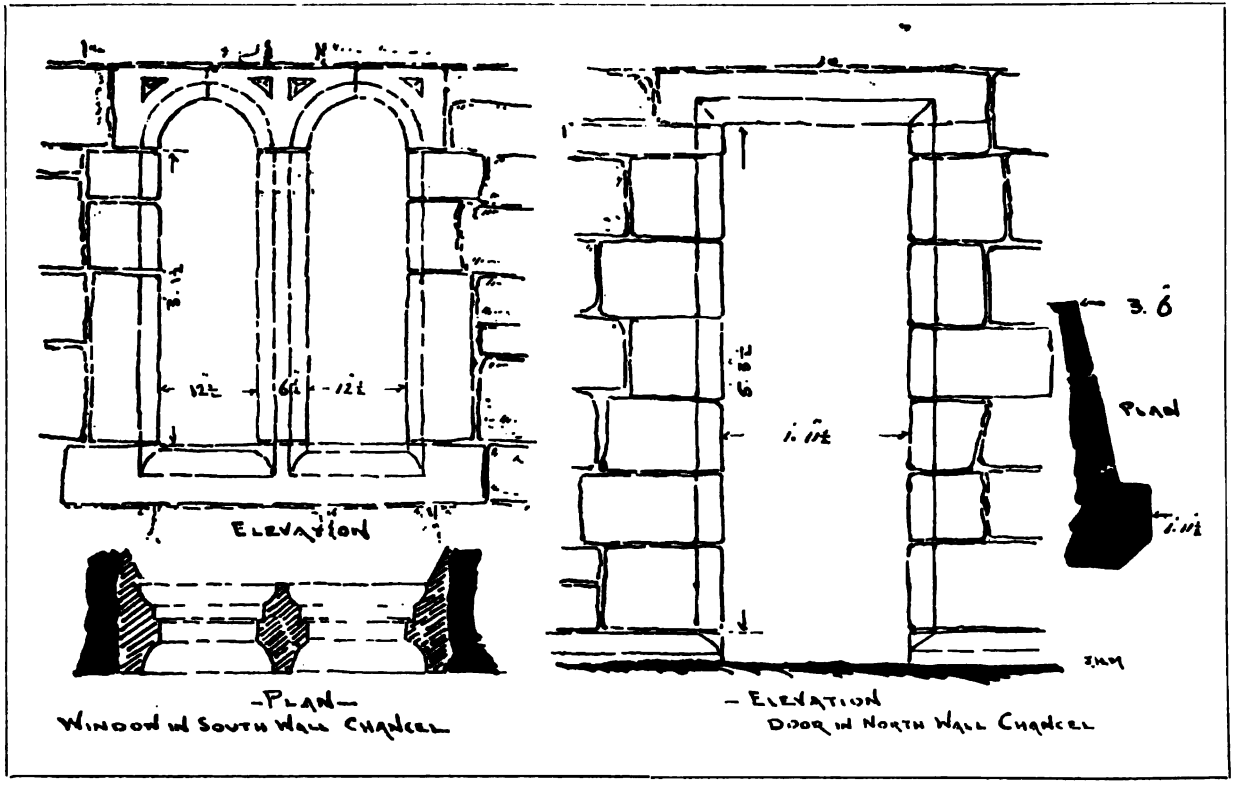
The only interesting portion of the building is the chancel. The nave was entirely rebuilt in 1841 in the style of that period, and all ancient features destroyed or obliterated. Fortunately the chancel was not touched then, although it had been some sixty or seventy years before.

The chancel is of very early date, the beginning of the twelfth century. The internal dimensions are 19 feet 9 inches long from east to west, and 14 feet 6 inches from north to south. The north and south walls are not quite parallel, the building being 2 inches narrower at the west end. All the walls are about 2 feet 9 inches thick, of fine blocked and squared masonry with wide joints, very similar in character to the masonry of St. John's Chapel in the White Tower, London, circa 1081. This wide-jointed masonry continued in vogue until the latter part of the reign of Henry I.; afterwards fine or close-jointed masonry came in. William of Malmesbury, describing the new work of Roger of Salisbury, says, "the courses of stone work are so correctly laid that the line of junction escapes the eye." The buildings so described were erected between 1115 and 1139, though the new style of construction would be a few years later in the north.

Externally the walls have a splay plinth course round the three sides, but otherwise have no strings or projections of any kind. The east angles are capped by solid pilaster buttresses 2 feet 5 inches wide on each face and 7 inches projection, rising in one height 7 feet 6 inches from plinth and finished with a single splay. A smaller and shorter buttress has been added in the centre of the east gable, finishing below the sill of the east window. The walls were raised about 2 feet at the end of the eighteenth century, the work being executed in red ironstone, and possibly the date may be fixed from the time when a certain quarry or pit was opened. The roof was reconstructed at the same time. At this alteration the old corbel quoins of east gable were happily left *in situ* and give the height of the original eaves as about 11 feet above the plinth. The quoin on the north side has a hollow with a recumbent animal in it, and is in a fair state; the south one is similar, but the carving is apparently foliage and is much worn by the weather. The original springer stones of the gable coping seem to have been destroyed, but two kneestones were used as springers for the raised gable, and these give the size and pitch of the ancient coping. The original apex stone was also replaced, and in the present works these indications have been followed in deciding the pitch and size of gable coping, and the stones themselves have been refixed.

In the north wall one of the original round-headed windows of the twelfth century building remains and has been opened out. It is 1 foot 2 inches wide and 2 feet 2 inches to the springer line; there is no rebate for the glass, but the crooks for a wood shutter remain. Internally the western jamb has been cut away, but the eastern shows the wide splay of the period.

A square-headed door remains on this side near the west wall; the jambs and head have externally a simple splay 3½ inches wide each way, finishing at the plinth, and the crooks for the door also remain here.




-PLAN-
WINDOW IN SOUTH WALL CHANCEL

- ELEVATION
DOOR IN NORTH WALL CHANCEL

MURAL PAINTING, PISCINA, AND MASONRY
OF CLEATOR CHURCH.

*Photo. by G. J. F. Martindale.* TO FACE P. 189.

In the east wall no traces of the original windows have been found, but fragments of an inserted fifteenth century one of possibly four lights.

In the south wall a two-light window exists, inserted in the fifteenth century, and no doubt occupies the position of a single light similar to the one on the north side. The lights are 12½ inches wide and 3 feet 1½ inches high to the springer line; the mullion is 6½ inches by 11 inches, with hollow mould both outside and inside. The window appears as if it had been prepared for or removed from some other building, as the head is dressed to receive a square hood mould which has never been fixed. The internal head is carried on stone corbel course across the splay reveals.

The arch between nave and chancel was a late insertion in a white stone—possibly Tallantire or Walk mill.

Internally, on the removal of the whitewash, fragments of painted decoration were discovered on the east wall. They were of two dates: the *later*, beneath two or three coats of whitewash, consisted of lettering turned a brown colour from damp, and undecipherable; the *earlier* was under a coat of plaster on which the later painting was executed; it was very fragmentary and consisted of scroll-work in black and brown. Similar traces of colour were found on the lintel of the two-light window on the south side, which gives a clue to the date, viz., after the insertion in the fifteenth century. Cleator must now be added to Canon Bower's list of mural paintings in the Diocese. (These *Transactions*, XV., 2).

In the south wall, about 4 feet from the east end, is a piscina. The head consists of a single stone 19 inches by 10½ inches, with semicircular recess cut in it, 11¾ inches in diameter with a splay on the edge 1¼ inches wide. The basin consists of the remains of a bowl 11 inches in diameter and about 4 inches deep; it projected about half its diameter, but the projecting part has been cut off. This piscina is apparently of the same date as the wall,

and if so is a very rare one. Parker, in his Glossary, says none are known to exist in this country earlier than the middle of the twelfth century. It is not mentioned in Canon Bowêr's list of piscinæ in the diocese; in character it is most like the one illustrated from Brampton old church. (These *Transactions*, XII., 19; pl. 8).

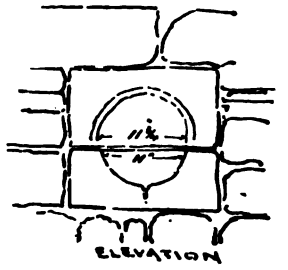
Perhaps the most interesting feature discovered after the plaster was removed is that the walls for a height of about 3 feet are built of round cobbles, above of dressed stones. Are these the remains of an earlier building? And was it only in extent the size of the present chancel?

No traces of west wall or foundation of arch have been discovered, this part being rebuilt in 1841.

In excavating for the heating trenches in the nave, portions of a clay and cobble floor were discovered at a level of about 12 inches below the present floor.

Very few fragments of dressed stone have been found—only one or two broken fifteenth century window heads and several pieces of floriated ledger tombstones.

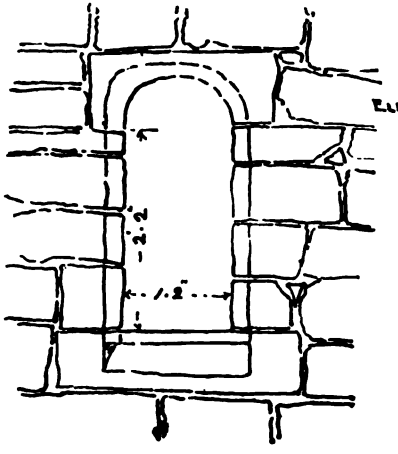
The sketches give plan of chancel, door and original window on north side, and piscina and inserted window on south side, with photograph of walling and mural painting.



ELEVATION

PISCINA SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL

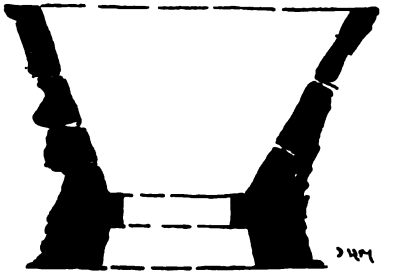
PLAN



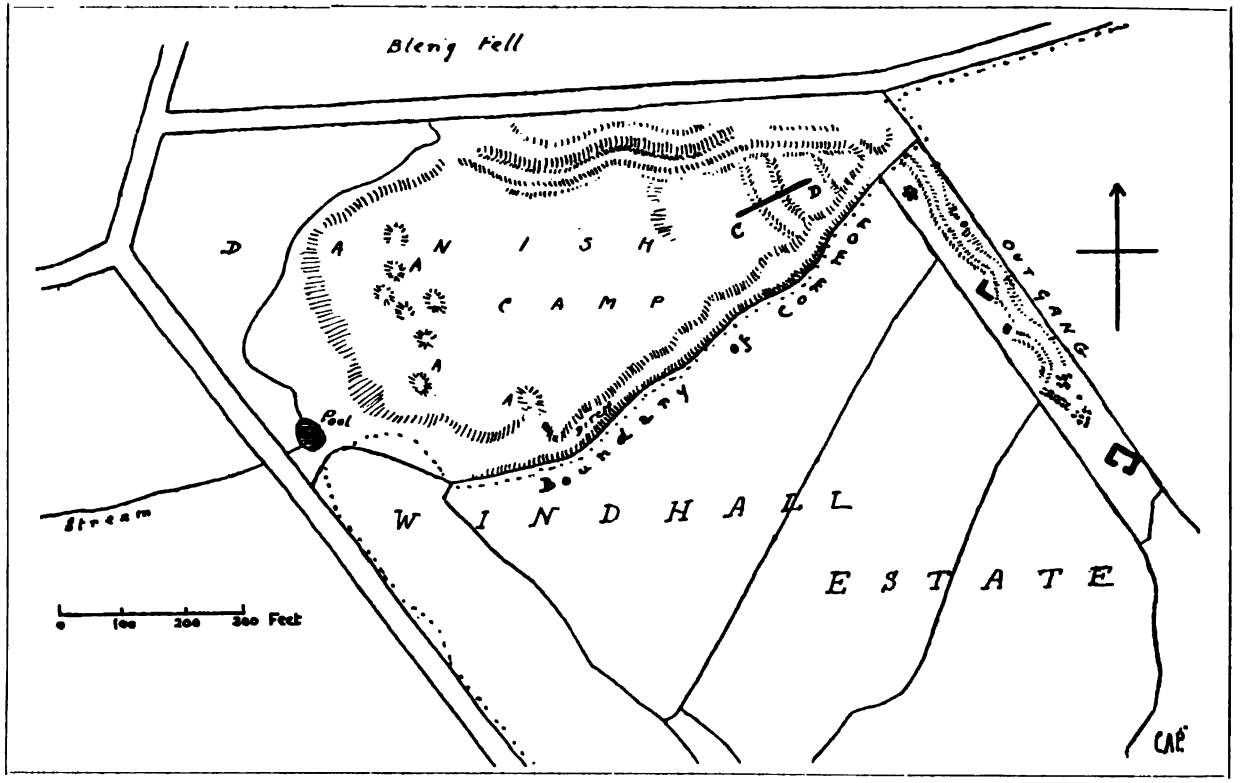

ELEVATION

WINDOW NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL

PLAN



UNIV. OF


Bleng Fell
DANISH CAMP
Boundary of Common
OUTGANG
Pool
Stream
WINDHALL ESTATE
0 100 200 300 Feet
CAE

ART. XI.—*The so-called "Danish Camp" at Gosforth.* By C. A. PARKER, F.S.A. Scot.

*Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

HALF a mile due north of Gosforth Church, near the edge of a plateau 260 feet above the valley below, and 440 feet above sea level, stands the farmhouse called "Windhall," a refinement of Wyndehowe, probably made by the Brownrigg family, people of sufficient local importance to be styled "gentlemen" in old documents.

From the Brownriggs, Windhall passed to Christopher Irton, a cadet of the local family, who died there in 1639. Since then it has passed through many hands. On a stone in an out-building is the date 1705, and the initials of Thomas Dixon and his wife.

The estate includes the site of a bygone house still known as Windermeresteel, a corruption of Wind-Hall-moor-stile; also several curiously named fields, such as Edwin's Bower, Carolina, Red Stile, Claremont, Wellington Close, Waterloo Park, Herbert Wife Brow, Outgang, and Danish Camp, the appearance of the two last named being such as to deserve investigation.

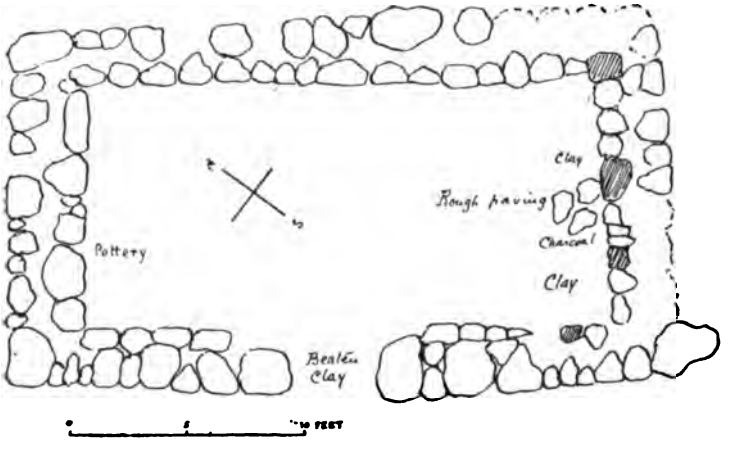
Danish Camp, a field rudely triangular in shape, about 275 yards long and 150 broad, was formerly part of Blengfell Common, having been allotted to Windhall at the division in 1812, and is bounded on the north and west by roads laid out at that date. A little stream runs through it from north to south, forming a pool in the south corner. At the east end of the field, the apex of the triangle, the strip called "Outgang" goes off at right angles, 175 yards long by 20 broad.

The greater part of the field is taken up by a pear-shaped plot of ground more or less elevated above the rest, on the west of which the ground descends somewhat sharply to the stream. At A.A. on the plan are recent gravel holes. On the north, a wavy ditch and bank can be distinctly traced, inside of which is a shallower ditch and smaller bank. On the south is a large ditch 8 feet deep at the west end and growing less till it almost fades out at the east. It is faced with stone on the Windhall side. The apex of the triangle is crossed by three concentric curved banks and shallow ditches on a small scale. Down "Outgang" runs a ditch and mound, faintly marked, following an irregular course past trails of walls, and in three places foundations of stone buildings.

Permission having been obtained from the owner and tenant, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. James Tyson, and I set to work to test the ground. A trench was dug from C to D and the foundations in "Outgang" excavated. We found the triple trench and bank evidently artificial, as in the banks patches of red clay and black top soil were mixed together above the normal level of hard undisturbed red clay and stones. The banks were about a foot high and seem never to have been much higher. They are not found on the common to the north, but if this was an angle the line may have coincided with the present road: the fields to the south and east have been ploughed.

The foundations excavated were all of the same character, two of three being mere fragments. The third, at the south end of "Outgang," was an oblong building with doorway in the middle of the longer south side, the threshold of which was hard trodden clay. The thick walls were very roughly built of large cobbles and free-stone, which is abundant close by. There was no débris, the building having probably been robbed to build fences. In the middle of the south end was apparently a fireplace paved with burnt stones set in red clay; at the south

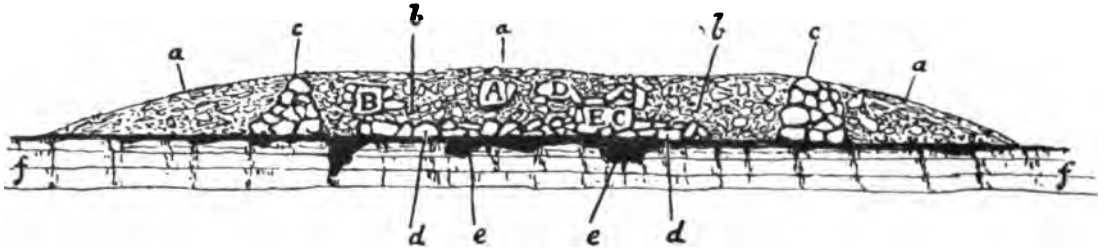
corner, under about 1 inch of clay, a layer of soot, charcoal, and burnt clay about 1 inch thick. At the north end, about a foot deep, were fragments of three sorts of glazed pottery, resembling the seventeenth and eighteenth century pottery found in the ruin at Rakefoot, Derwentwater, and at both ends flat sandstone slabs, apparently for roofing. It appears to have been a dwelling-house of the old type, a substantial stone house with outbuildings, not a clay daubin', and may date from the seventeenth century.




FOUNDATIONS NEAR DANISH CAMP, GOSFORTH.

We came to the conclusion that the triple trench might possibly be the corner of some early garth, though on a miniature scale compared with other triple trenches. Through this on the south of the field seems to have been dug the deep ditch which formed a kind of sunk fence, bounding the Windhall estate against the common. By the side of this, where it is continued down "Outgang," a wall appears to have been placed, which has since been removed. The deeper ditch and bank on the north side we considered to be the old road to Whineray, which became in time a hollow way with a secondary track

beside it, as often occurs. The new road was made in 1812, replacing this old road from the stream to the east cross fence. The whole arrangement of ditches, mounds, &c., appears to have been caused by a succession of things, and the name "Danish Camp" seems to be one given by a past generation of antiquaries, who called many earthworks, here and in other districts, by that vague appellation; and though the name is traditional, it may not be more than a hundred years old. The suggestions thrown out by the Rev. James Wilson in connection with the *curia* or early mediæval *court* at Bromfield may perhaps help to explain the fragment of ancient moated enclosure which seems to exist here.




SECTION OF TUMULUS ON SIZERGH FELL.

*Scale 10 feet to one inch.*

ART. XII.—*On another Tumulus on Sizergh Fell.* By Professor T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S.

ENCOURAGED by the success of our first attempt to find traces of the ancient inhabitants of the district, we turned our attention in the summer of 1903 to a larger mound about 150 yards further east than that already described (Art. II. of this volume). In this case I have to acknowledge the active co-operation of Mr. Gandy of Heaves.

This mound was not turfed over as had been that previously opened, but was covered with small fragments of stone such as might have been recently gathered off the pasture. Deeper down we found that the stones were imbedded in earth, which could not have been thrown on for any purpose, but probably accumulated in the interstices between the stones through long ages by the action of the wind, and other natural causes.

The surface of the mound was somewhat irregular, and near the middle there was a depression, as if someone had dug down to see whether objects of interest might not be found in the centre. Notwithstanding the doubts thus raised we attacked the east margin, and, clearing away everything down to the solid rock, followed it, extending right and left as we advanced. In this way we kept a clear section in front of us, which enabled us to see how the mound was constructed and to take care that we did not pass over some central interment sunk below the original surface.

The mound was circular, about 50 feet in diameter, after making allowance for some of the smaller stones having

crept down on the south side, towards which the ground gently sloped. The greatest height above the rock floor was 3 feet 6 inches. Near the margin there was a bank of larger stones some 3 or 4 feet across, but hardly regular or persistent enough to be called a wall (*c c* in the Section). After an interval of about 4 feet there were still larger stones, up to 2 feet in longest diameter, laid over the original surface soil so as to form a kind of rough platform, and all the skeletons we found were above the level of this platform (*d d* in the Section).

The top of the limestone rock was much weathered, showing pits and irregularities due to chemical decomposition, and the surface flaked off along the bedding planes. The soil which rested immediately upon it was largely composed of the insoluble residuum of this decomposition. Its colour was black and red, and due to oxides of iron and sometimes to organic matter, but not to fire in any case. Into this the large boulders sank, but they seldom touched any part of the solid rock.

The soil which filled the interstices between the stones of the mound was chiefly a black humus full of, and owing its colour to, organic matter. The interstices were all open when first the mound was constructed by heaping stones on the cairn, and the humus is due to dust, to blown fragments of various plants, to the operations of burrowing animals, and to the accompaniments and results of the interments. As the bodies had decomposed long before the interstices had been filled, the small fragments of bone fell or were carried through them to lower levels and thus got scattered. All the bones, being exposed to damp and wet, were much decomposed. Each accumulation of black mould was full of the shells of land snails, among which Mrs. Hughes recognised:—

Vitrea crystallina, Müll.
V. (Polita) alliaria, Miller.
V. (Polita) cellaria, Müll.

Pyramidula rupestris, Drap.
P. (Goniodiscus) rotundata, Müll.
Hygromia (Fruticicola) hispida, Linn.
Helix (Cepæa) nemoralis, Linn.
H (Cepæa) ? hortensis, Müll.
Buliminus (Ena) obscurus, Müll.
Cochlicopa lubrica, Müll.
Acicula lineata, Drap.

The bones of animals other than man were very rare. The tooth of an ox, a few teeth of sheep, two canines of fox, and some remains of mice and small insectivora were all we found. Where the human bones occurred there was generally evidence of their having been buried in a small chamber. In several cases large stones were still to be seen built up on one or more sides with a larger stone or stones overlying the bones, but the stones had generally collapsed when the body decayed away and the bones were crushed and scattered, as explained above. The skull was always found so associated with the lower limb bones as to indicate that the bodies had been placed in the chamber closely doubled up in a sitting posture.

In the Section I have shown the relative position of the skeletons.

*A*, the one first found, was that of a child of about seven or eight years old. We found many of its first and some second teeth.

The others, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, were skeletons of adults—some older, some younger. Many of the teeth were much worn, probably by eating gritty food. One had a large carious cavity, but they were generally sound.

The bodies in this cairn had been disposed of by inhumation and not by cremation, as in the case of the smaller mound close by, which we opened last summer.

We did not discover any ornament, weapon, or other object which would fix the age or race of the people buried in it. The manner of interment would suggest that they were older than those buried in the previously opened

tumulus, and that they belonged to the late Neolithic period.

---

*a*—Small, generally flat, dry, clean, white fragments of mountain limestone and a few boulders of Silurian sandstone (blue stones).

*b*—Large and small blocks of limestone and Silurian boulders in a dark vegetable mould with very black patches here and there.

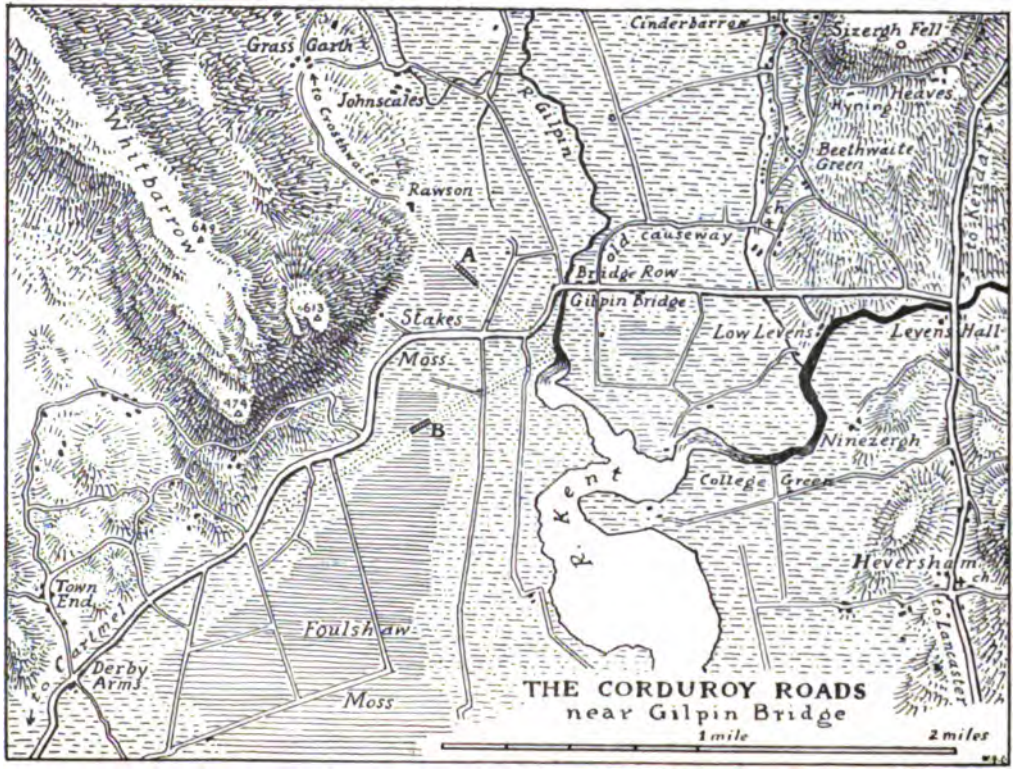
*c*—Rough wall encircling the mound.

*d*—Platform of large stones.

*e*—Red clayey earth covering the whole of the surface of the limestone and filling the pipes and fissures in it.

*f*—Mountain limestone, splitting off at the surface into thin slabs.

*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, position of skeletons.


Cinderbarrow
Sizergh Fell
Grass Garth
Johnscales
to Crosthwaite
R. Gilpin
Heaves
Hyning
Beethwaite Green
Whitbarrow
649
Rawson
613
A
old causeway
Bridge Row
Gilpin Bridge
Low Levens
Levens Hall
to Kendal
Stakes
Moss
474
B
Ninezergh
College Green
R. Kent
Heversham
Town End
Foulshaw
Moss
Derby Arms
to Lancaster
THE CORDUROY ROADS
near Gilpin Bridge
1 mile
2 miles

ART. XIII.—*Ancient Corduroy Roads near Gilpin Bridge.* By J. A. BARNES.

*Read on the Site, June 25th, 1903.*

A FRAGMENT of Corduroy road was brought to light in 1897 or 1898, when the peat cutters commenced operations on an isolated strip of peat moss which had previously been long undisturbed. This is the part of Stakes Moss (so called, perhaps, from earlier discoveries of these "stakes" in the ground) north of the road leading from Gilpin Bridge toward Grange and Cartmel and south of the farmhouse called Rawson.

In the map annexed this fragment of road is marked *A*, and the double dotted line shows its probable continuation north west and south east, through ground which, formerly moss, is now cleared of peat and drained. Such land, in the map, is shown by broken horizontal shading; the continuous horizontal shading represents the present extent of peat.

Since the discovery of the road several feet have been sliced off each year; and this year, through the courtesy of Mr. John Mason, who was getting the peats, I was present when the slice was cut off, and was able to examine the details of its construction.

It consists of cross timbers laid side by side on three lines of supporting logs parallel to the direction of the road. The larger timbers, some of them 2 feet 6 inches thick, had been split and laid face downwards; the smaller ones were left entire. At short intervals along each side of the road, pointed stakes had been driven deep into the peat to keep the supports from slipping outwards. We dug out one intact, and the point was 3 feet below the

level of the road. No nails, whether of iron or wood, were observed. The material is mostly birch, easily identified by the silver bark, but I noticed also one piece of ash. When freshly got out it has almost the consistency and appearance of gingerbread, and may be cut easily with a spade, but it shrinks and hardens when exposed to the air. It is not rotten, but, as it were, *pickled* in the juices of the peat.

If the trees had been growing on the moss around, we should have expected to find remains of fallen trunks in the same state of preservation at this depth in the bog, but such is not the case. At the present time birch and other trees only grow where the moss has been drained too dry for sphagnum to flourish. It is therefore probable that the trees were cut and split on the hillsides that slope down to the bog, and then dragged to the spot.

Axe marks were distinctly visible on many of the logs both at the ends and also on the split face, where it had been necessary to help out the wedge. The tool used had been about 1½ inches wide, much narrower and less effective than a modern wood-cutter's axe. Unfortunately, the marks are spoiled by the splitting and warping of the wood in the process of drying. The timbers appeared to be slightly worn and frayed on the upper surface, like the sleepers at a level crossing. A few broken nutshells were clinging to them, probably brought by human agency, as hazels would not grow in the bog, and squirrels would not be likely to frequent it. The road is from 15 to 16 feet wide and the length of the surviving fragment is 50 yards. The timbers are visible at both edges of the peat and may be traced across the intervening distance by pushing in an iron rod. The thickness of peat on the top of the road is about 3 feet at the edge where the section is exposed, but it reaches 4 feet in the middle, the difference being due to the draining out of the water and consequent subsidence near the edge. Owing to the narrowness of this strip it has probably been shrinking in thickness for the greater

THE CORDUROY ROAD NEAR GILPIN BRIDGE.

*Photo. by Mr. E. Stabler.* TO FACE P. 208.

part of a century, and the depth of the road below the surface may formerly have been double what it is to-day. It has been suggested that the road has been pushed down into its present position by the weight of traffic going over it; but there seems no reason to believe so. Nor can we say at what rate the peat formed in this particular site.

Half a mile further south there is another fragment (*B*) of similar construction, about 180 yards in length. I remember when quite a child hearing mention made of a wooden road buried in the peat moss, and when the piece before us was discovered I imagined it was the one I had heard of before. But on making further enquiries I found they were wide apart, and after considerable grovelling in bramble-grown ditches I discovered traces of the other piece on both edges of the moss. It is not a continuation of this piece, but the two if produced would meet at an angle of perhaps 60° near the river Gilpin. They were probably branches of a single road from the east which forked after crossing the Gilpin, one branch going north-west towards Lyth and Bowness, the other towards Witherslack and Furness. It is easy to see that this piece would reach the hard land at one end of Whitbarrow Scar, and the other branch avoids the opposite end of the same barrier. As the whole plain would be one great morass when the road was made, it probably extended from side to side of the valley.

An ancient causeway, locally known as the "Carsar," runs in a curve from Levens Church to Bridge Row and thence to Whitbarrow, bisecting approximately the angle between the two fragments of corduroy road. It follows the track of the old packhorse route, the continuation of which may still be traced along the foot of Whitbarrow, through Witherslack, to Newton.

The only relics found near either piece of corduroy road (so far as I am aware) are a bronze spearhead (or dagger) which has been for fifty years past in the Kendal Museum,

and a small perforated whetstone found in 1895 by Mr. John Mason. Both were at a lower depth than the road. A flint arrowhead, ploughed up in a field between this point and the Gilpin, is probably to be associated with the river rather than the road. (These implements have been mentioned in these *Transactions*, N.S., iii., p. 411.)

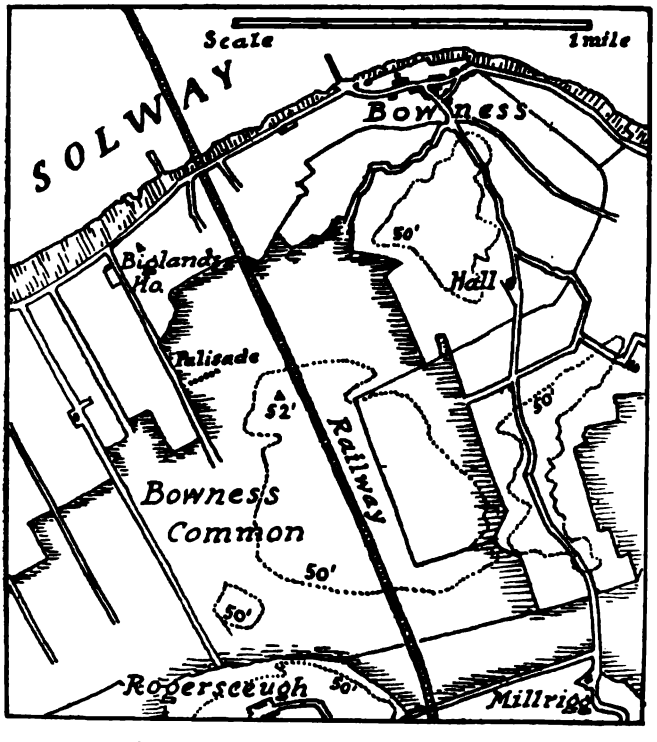
The problem of date can only be discussed on conjectural grounds at present, and the statement of it may be deferred in the hope that sooner or later some relic may be discovered which would fix the period beyond dispute.

ART. XIV.—*An Ancient Palisade on Bowness Common.* By T. H. HODGSON, F.S.A.

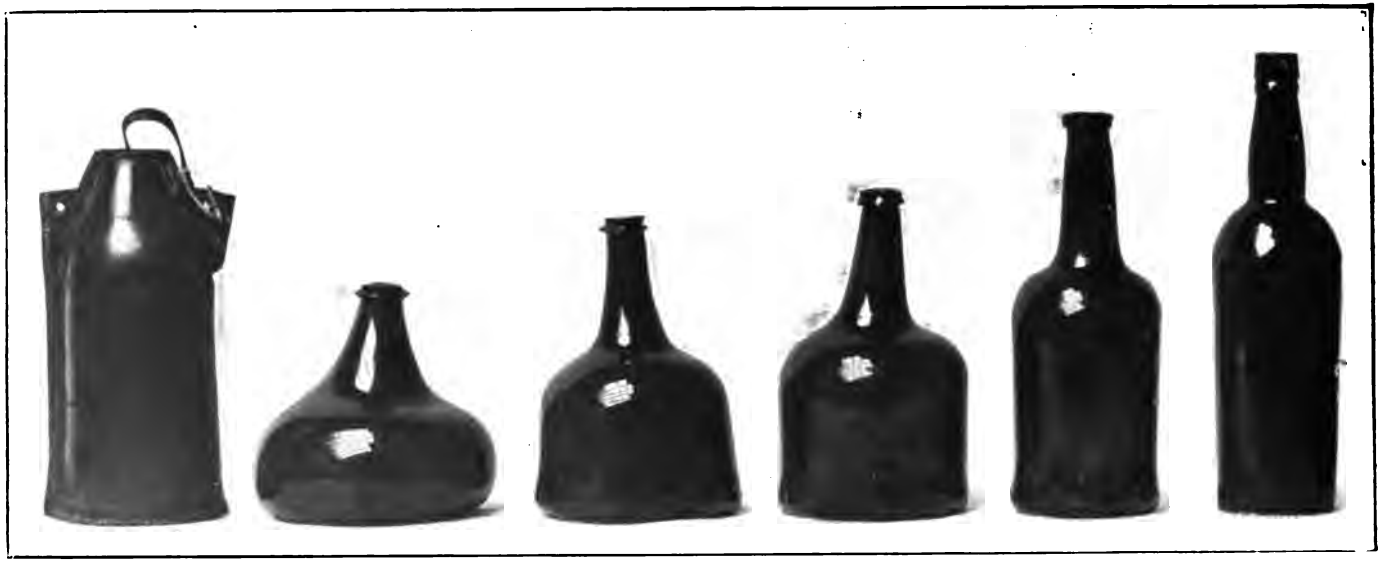
*Read at Carlisle, September 10th, 1903.*

IN July last a letter from Mr. Hopkins of Cardurnock, mentioning the discovery by a peat digger of an ancient palisade under the peat at Bowness Flow, appeared in the *Carlisle Journal*. In consequence I communicated with Mr. Hopkins, who kindly made an appointment to meet me, and also to have the peat digger in attendance, so that part might be uncovered in our presence. I accordingly met Mr. Hopkins on the 18th of July, 1903, and visited the place, when we saw some part of the palisade uncovered. It consisted of a row of small piles or stakes set close together and driven about a foot into sand which underlies the peat. The workman said that he usually found two rows of these piles, about a foot apart; at the spot, however, there appeared to be only one row. The stakes were of various kinds of wood; oak, birch, hazel, and, I think, alder, were clearly distinguishable. They were well preserved and shewed no sign of decay having set in before they were covered up by the growth of peat, but were, of course, very soft. One which we got out entire was about 3 feet long and 2 inches in diameter. This appeared to be the average size. Some were split in halves, and I saw one stake which was the middle piece of a stem which had been split into three. They were well pointed, the points being made by a long clean cut, such as would be made by a heavy tool having a clean cutting edge; it could not have been made by stone, or probably even by bronze implements. They were driven about a foot into the sand, the remaining 2 feet being embedded in the peat, which rose to 5 feet above their tops, a total thickness of 7 feet of peat.

Several had their roots attached, in fact the appearance was rather that of a brush fence into which stakes had been driven to fill up interstices; but it may well be that saplings having the roots attached had been used and the roots buried for the sake of stability, as the roots appeared to have been cut. A few stones, which must have been




brought to the spot, as they do not, so far as we saw, occur in the sand, were found at the base of the stakes, and had probably been used to secure them. The tops of all the stakes were cut to a uniform height of 2 feet above the sand. Some women who were looking on, and seemed much amused at the interest we displayed, told us that similar palisades had been found at other places in the moss.



| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles II. | William and Mary. | George I. | George II. | George III. | Edward VII. |

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BOTTLE.

*Photo. by H. Herbert, Windermere.*

TO FACE P. 213.

Art XV.—*The Evolution of the Bottle, illustrated from a Westmorland Dust-bin.* By WILLIAM LITTLE, of Chapel Ridding.

*Read at Carlisle, September 10th, 1903.*

WHETHER the skin bag or the earthen jar was the earliest form of vessel for holding liquids there is no evidence to show. But, considering the structure of wine skins still used in Spain and the East, we may assume that the raw hide, flayed without ripping, first suggested itself for this purpose, as it would require no more preparation than the tying up with sinew of the ends and legs. Upon its size and shape the amphora would be modelled, and although the aperture of the wine skin is at the thin end, or bottom, whilst the aperture of the amphora, even in the earliest examples, is at the thick end, or top, the progressive mind which advanced from perishable hide to less perishable clay, would be quite capable of devising the simple yet thoroughly practical vessel for the keeping of liquids which has been in use without change of size or shape for thousands of years.

As the production of wine increased and transport was required, the hooped cask became a necessity, and the cooper's craft had its beginning in an age beyond the time of Pliny. The art of distilling spirits from fermented liquids, known in the eighth century and practised in the Middle Ages for medical purposes, began to be employed on a commercial scale in the sixteenth century for the production of potable liquors. Something less porous than wood or earthenware was required to hold the highly volatile " water of life," and the fragile scent bottle known upon toilet tables since the days of the Pharaohs, the phial of the alchemist and the leech, expanded into a

globe of coarse glass flattened at the bottom by being set down before it was cool. The next step was to give the globe a cylindrical shape by rolling it, still red hot at the end of the blow-pipe, on a sloping stone, whilst the glass-blower pressed the round bottom inwards by pushing it against a stone or metal knob. For nearly two centuries glass bottles were thus blown by lung and shaped by hand until the brass mould came into use, by which a uniform size and shape was obtained with less time and labour. Science now comes to the relief of human muscle, and the furnaceman's arm is superseded by the use of gas for melting the materials, and the blower's lungs by a pneumatic apparatus which forces the molten glass into every corner of the mould.

A series of steps in this progression is illustrated by the bottles figured herewith. Four of them possess local antiquarian interest, being from Townend, Troutbeck, the residence of Mr. George Browne. Emptied by a bygone generation of Brownes, they had lain in a dusty heap time out of mind, until the present head of this old "statesman" family kindly placed some of them at the writer's disposal. From the crust still adhering to the inner surface their latest contents must have been red wine—probably Burgundy.

None of these bottles bear any date or maker's mark, but by comparing them with specimens in the London Guildhall Museum and others, the dates of which are known, it is possible to fix their approximate ages. The oldest (*B*) are of Dutch make, and, with other Dutch innovations, probably came over in the reign of William and Mary, filled with Schiedam "Schnapps," and were afterwards filled and refilled with the rough red wines in vogue in England early in the eighteenth century. The bottle (*C*) belongs to the period subsequent to 1713 and may be of Dutch or English make, whilst (*D*) is apparently English of about 1750—so that we may safely assign them to the reign of George I. and II. respectively. *E* is

unmistakably English and was made to hold the port our grandfathers loved when George the Third was king.

For the sake of completing the series I have placed at the beginning of the row a "leather botell" of the time of Charles II.—so highly lauded in the song of that title and period. The "stoppel" is missing. It was a thin leather strap rolled into a cylinder and held in place by a small strap passing over the top. At the end of the row (*F*) is a standard bottle of the present day, blown in a mould and holding one sixth of an imperial gallon. Taking this as a datum, the capacities of the older bottles vary greatly. The "leather botell," which was not used for storage but was in fact the pocket-flask of the period, holds $3\frac{1}{4}$ wineglassfuls more, reckoning the glass at three fluid ounces. The squat Dutchman holds one glass more and the next bottle (*C*) holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ glasses less. Perhaps it is an early specimen of the "rogue" bottle, although advertising was scarcely known in the time of George I. There is a broad-shouldered English look about (*D*), and its capacity is $1\frac{1}{4}$ glasses above our present standard, whilst the port drinker of George III.'s time got fully half a glass less than he was entitled to.

---

NOTE.—At the reading of this paper Mr. Francis Nicholson called attention to notes in Walton and Cotton's *Complete Angler* (Ed. of 1822, Part i., pp. 36, 38) attributing the invention of bottled beer to Dr. Alexander Nowel, a famous Protestant preacher of the reign of Edward VI., exiled during the Marian persecution, dean of St. Paul's 1561; died 1601 at the age of 95. Quoting from Fuller (*Lancashire Worthies*, p. 115) the note states that he "was accustomed to fish in the Thames; and having one day left his bottle of ale in the grass, on the bank of the river, he found it some days after, no bottle but a gun, such the sound at the opening thereof; and hence, with what degree of sagacity let the reader determine, he (Fuller) seems to derive the origin of bottled ale in England."

It may be remarked that Dr. Nowel's bottle would most probably be a leathern one like A. The stopper, held by its strap, would resist the internal pressure, and would fly out with a "pop" when released. But there could be no bottling of ale on a practical scale for more than a century after Dr. Nowel's time, and until glass bottles became sufficiently cheap and plentiful.

ART. XVI.—*The Christians of Ewanrigg.* By ALAN D. CURWEN.

*Communicated at Carlisle, September 10th, 1903.*

THE Manor house at Ewanrigg, lately demolished, appears, like many of the country houses in the district, to have originally consisted of a square Pele tower. The manor was anciently possessed by a family bearing the local name, for Robert de Ewanrigg appears as witness to several deeds. In 1368, Lady Margaret de Multon was in possession, for in that year license was granted by the Bishop to John de Thwaites to be domestic chaplain to her, in any convenient building within the manor. (Nicolson and Burn.) It afterwards became the property of the Thwaites family, and in the seventeenth century was purchased by Ewan Christian—according to one account, with a sum of money won from the Bishop of Sodor and Man at play.*

The family of Christian, anciently McChristen or

* Joseph Thwaites of Ulnerigg, Esq., is mentioned as the owner in John Denton's *Accompt*, 1610 (p. 14 of our Tract Series, No. 2). Sir Daniel Fleming in 1671 says "Unerigge [belonged] formerly to the wealthy family of the Thwaites, and now to the Christians" (Tract Series No. 3, p. 17). Edmund Sandford, about 1675, mentions "Vnerigg an Ancient squires Towerhouse and familys residence for most part Though they had an other Lordship called Thwaits vp in the head of Millome: Mr. Joseph Thwaits, in my time one of wittest brave monsirs for all gentile gallantry hounds, haukes, horsecourses, boules, bowes and arrowes, and all games whatsoever: play his 1ooli at cards, dice, and Shovelboord if you please, and had not above 2ooli p. an: yet left his children pretty porcions: and dyed beloved of all parties. (His wife was Mr. Georg Salkeld's daughter of Rosgill.) And his son sold it to Mr. Barwis, and Mr. Barwis to Mr. Christian deimster in Ile of Man" (Tract Series, No. 4, p. 22). The Lysons (p. 97) and Whellan (p. 356) give the date of the sale by Richard Barwise to Ewan Christian of Milntown, deemster, I.o.M., as 1638. "Thomas Denton, writing in 1688, says, Mr. Ewan Christian hath built a good house out of the shell of the old tower" (Lysons, p. 97).

As to the name, J. Denton's "Ulnerigg" seems to be analogous to "Ulnedale" (Uldale) which is usually supposed to be the dale of the Ellen, Alne, or Olne: so that Ulnerigg would be the ridge, as Ellenborough was the Burg, commanding the river. The spelling Ewanrigg seems to have crept in after the appearance of Ewan Christian. Nicolson and Burn indeed say, "The place was so called at first from one *Ewan* who was a Scotch king or chieftain:" on what authority?—ED.

McChristin, have from the earliest times on record taken an active part in the government of the Isle of Man, and their history belongs properly to that country; but as they have intermarried with some of the best-known Cumberland families, and have naturally had frequent occasion to cross to the coast of Cumberland on their way to other parts of England, an account of the family may not be uninteresting to members of this Society. In drawing up the pedigree I have made use of that which appears in Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, a MS. copy of the *Manx Chronicle*, the Earl of Derby's treatise on the government of the Island, contained in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, and the Appendix to the Introduction to Sir W. Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*.

The first of the name* in Hutchinson's pedigree is William McChristen, a member of the House of Keys.

* Mr. A. W. Moore gives a list of old forms of the name, taken from documents:—"Mac Crystyn [1408], Mac Christene [1504], Mac Cristyn, Mac Chrastene [1511], Mac Cristin, Mac Cristen [1586], Christin [1610], Christing [1626], Cristen [1632]." The form "Christiane," he says, "is given in the Statute Law Book as 1419, but it is more probably 1499: Christian is not the usual form till the seventeenth century." "It is a very common name in the Isle of Man, especially in the parish of Maughold. Compare (Scandinavian) Christian, Christiansen." Mr. Moore thinks that the name *Kristin* came from Iceland; the Celtic *Mac* was prefixed to it, and then it gradually became Anglicised (*The Surnames and Place-names of the Isle of Man*, p. 87). On this Mr. A. D. Curwen notes:—Jenkin Moore and John *Christine* appear as deemsters in 1419—(*Manx Chronicle* - MS. copy seventeenth century).

Christian was not uncommon in the early middle ages as a personal name, male and female. Christianus was Bishop of Candida Casa 1154-1186 (Chancellor Prescott's *Wetherhal*, p. 85). Christiana, wife of Ketel son of Eltred, lived at the end of the eleventh century (*ibid.* p. 371), and other ladies of the name are known. The Norse feminine form was Kristín, whence our Christina; a Frú Kristín, princess of Norway, is named in *Sturlunga-saga*, vii., 40, early in the thirteenth century.

In the pedigree of the MacLeans (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii., p. 482) there is a Cristina, daughter of Murdoch MacLeod, son of Tormod (Thormódr), son of Leod (Ljótr), son of Gillemuire, son of Race (Ragi), son of Olbar (Ölvir), son of Gillemuire, son of Ealga of the Beautiful Locks, daughter of Harald, King of Norway. This, says Skene (*ibid.* p. 356), is probably a fragment of the true pedigree of the MacLeods. The name Christina is obviously Norse.

The Norse masculine is Kristinn; not found as a name in the earlier Icelandic sagas. But in the genealogy of Clan Kenneth (Skene, p. 485), Cristin mac Cainnig (of Ross-shire, a partly Norse district) appears in 1222 as Gilchrist filius Kinedi, proving that Cristin was merely Norse for Gilchrist, Gillechrist, or in full Gaelic spelling Giollacriost.

A search in the *Annals of the Four Masters* shows that names beginning with Gille came into fashion only in the latter half of the tenth century, when Norse and Gael blended. The first Gillechrist mentioned died in 998. The name became common, especially in the Viking districts of Scotland.

He was present at the Tynwald Court held the Tuesday next after the feast of S. Bartholomew, 1422.

He was succeeded by his son John McChristen, who was seated at Altdale, in the parish of S. Trinity, I.O.M.

He was succeeded by his son John McChristen of Altdale, who was a Deemster of the Island, and Justiciarius Regis with John Moore in 1500, 1502, 1505, and 1509. The Deemsters are two in number, and their office is that of judges and lawgivers. At the Tynwald Court the Lord or his Lieutenant sat to promulgate the laws of the island, and when any doubtful point arose the Deemsters were consulted and gave their opinion, either offhand or after consultation with the 24 ancient men called the Keys.

John McChristen was succeeded by his son of the same name; he purchased the estate of Milntown * in the I.O.M., was Deemster with Thos. Norris in 1511, 1512, 1516, 1517, 1520, and 1521, and first put the monks' laws in writing. He was entered by the Homage Jury on the Manerial Records for the estate of Milntown in 1511, probably on purchasing it, and was living with his son William 1524 (Lib. assed.) He married a daughter of — Skillicorne of Pries Hall co. Lancashire,† and was succeeded by his son—

---

In the *Chronicon Mannia* the sixth bishop is Christinus Archadiensis, Cristin of Argyll: buried at Bangor, Ireland. Later, in 1238, Gospatric and Gillechrist son of MacKerthac, were sent by the King of Norway (Hákon Hákonsson) to expel Harald from the Isle of Man; they governed the country as viceroys of the Norwegian King. Gospatric died in 1240 and was buried at Rushen Abbey; but Gillechrist apparently continued as governor for a year or so, until Harald had made his peace with Hákon and was reinstated. Now among the Norse of the I.O.M. the Scottish Gillechrist would be called Cristin, and his sons would be indifferently called MacGillechrist or MacCristin. I do not say that he founded the family in question, for there is a gap of 168 years between him and the first recorded Manx McCristins.—ED.

* Milntown (near Ramsey) was, Mr. A. W. Moore says, formerly called Altadale (*op. cit.* p. 315) the seat of John McChristen in the previous century. Was the new purchase adjacent and additional to the old property?

† "Sir Philip Skillicorne was a vicar in 1521. Skylycorne [1511], Skillicorne [1521], Skylleskorn [1540], Skillicorn [1650], Skillecorn [1651] . . . a name peculiar to the Isle of Man, is puzzling" (Mr. A. W. Moore, *op. cit.* p. 91). Scillycorn of Scillycorn was one of the Lancashire families between Henry VII. and William III. (Baines, ii., p. 79). Adam de Skyllicorne in 1359 had a lease of the fishery at Penwortham on the Ribble. Preesal is at the mouth of the Wyre, close to the Furness Abbey estate of Stalmine; whence perhaps the appointment of Sir Philip to one of the Furness Abbey churches in Man, and the connection of his family with the island.—ED.

Wm. McChristen of Milntown, Deemster with his father, mentioned with his father in the Lib. assed. 1512 and entered on the Manerial Records for the Milntown estate 1527. He died about 1535. His brother the second son, John McChristen, was Water Bailiff (apparently a sort of customs officer) of the Isle of Man, and had the granting of leases, and the ordinance of Pele Castle by gift of Henry VIII.

Wm. McChristen was succeeded by his son Ewan of Milntown; he was a member of the House of Keys 1532, mentioned with his father in the Manerial Records 1535, succeeded to the estate in that year, and died about 1539. He married, and was succeeded by his son—

William, entered by the Homage Jury on the Manerial Records 1539, mentioned with his mother in that year and in 1554, and died 1568. He was succeeded by his son—

William, entered on the Manerial Records 1568, and in the Lib. assed. taken at Pele 1569, 1575, and 1577. He died 1593.

In the MS. *Manx Chronicle* I find Robert and Don Christin mentioned as members of a jury, impanelled to advise with the Deemsters concerning the unlawful clipping of some sheep (1570).

Wm. McChristen married a daughter of — Culwen of Clifton, Cumberland, and was succeeded by his son—

Ewan, born in 1579. He was made Deemster at the age of 26 in 1605, and held the office for 48 years. He was Deputy Captain of Pele Castle under Sir Foulke Hounckes, Kt., and was the first of the family to give up the prefix *Mac*, and appear under the name of Christian (Lib. assed.); he died in 1653. I believe this Ewan to be the "Deemster Christian" mentioned by James, Earl of Derby, in his Treatise; he was at that time the head of the Clan, which was so numerous, and according to the Earl had got possession of so many places of power in the island, that he determined to reduce their influence. The

Earl remarks of the family, "There be many of the Christians in this country, that is, Christins, for that is the true name. But they have made themselves Chief here, wherefore, if a better name could be found they would likely pretend unto it. I pray God they be Christians indeed, and honest men, for then it matters not how many be of a name." This Ewan Christian, son of a Culwen of Clifton, seems to have been the one who bought Unerigg.

Ewan was succeeded by his son *John*, born August 1st, 1602; he married on the 31st August, 1622, Margaret daughter of John Parker of Bradkirk, in the parish of Kirkham, in Lancashire. He was constituted assistant Deemster to his father, in the latter's absence, by special warrant of the Lord Proprietor.

[Edward Christian, second son of John Christian, vicar of Maughold, who was descended from another branch of the same family, takes a prominent part in the government of the island at this period. He made a voyage to the East Indies and became owner of a vessel in the trade with that country, where he amassed a fortune. Returning to England, he appears in the suite of the Duke of Buckingham, by whose influence he got command of the "Bonaventure" Frigate of 37 guns. He returned to the Isle of Man 1627 and was early noticed by Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, who says of him in his Treatise, "He is excellent good companie, as rude as a sea captain should be, but refined as one that hath civilized himself half a year at court." The Earl seems to have trusted him implicitly at first, but afterwards complains that he presumed on the favours shewn him, and in 1643 we find him in prison on a charge of treason, where he remained until released under the government of the parliament in 1651. He was again imprisoned in January, 1660, for plotting against Chaloner, governor under Lord Fairfax for the parliament, and died January 19th, 1661; buried at Kirk Maughold.]

We now come to William Christian, brother of the last-mentioned John, the Deemster. He was born 1608, and is famous in Manx song as Illiam Dhone (brown William). He was appointed Receiver General 1648. His master, the Earl of Derby, was executed at Bolton 1651, having been taken prisoner in Cheshire after the battle of Worcester, and immediately afterwards Col. Duckenfield took possession of the island in the name of the parliament. On the Restoration of Charles II., the then Earl of Derby proceeded to try William Christian for alleged treachery in handing over the island to the parliament. He was tried by a court consisting of the Governor, Deemster Norris (John Christian and his son Edward not appearing) and the 24 Keys; he refused to plead before this court, and was condemned and shot on Hango Hill on the 2nd January, 1662-3. He made an eloquent speech, recorded in the Parochial Register, and died with intrepidity. His son George and nephew Edward appealed to Charles II. in council, taking with them such records and persons as were necessary to prove their case. As a result of their appeal, the Governor, Deemsters, and Council were brought up to London, and compelled to appear, together with the Earl, before the King in person, in council. They decided that an Act of Indemnity to all rebels having been proclaimed by the King, William Christian ought to have received the benefit thereof. It was therefore ordered that full restitution be made to his heirs of all his estates, real and personal. A very detailed account of William Christian's trial, written apparently by the then representative of the family, is to be found in the Appendix to the Introduction to Sir Walter Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*. Whatever were Christian's faults, party-feeling ran so high at that time that it is difficult to arrive at an impartial opinion of these transactions, but it would seem that his execution was an act of revenge for what the Earl no doubt looked upon as the murder of his father by the agents of the parliament. What is reputed to be

the portrait of this William Christian hangs at Workington Hall. He appears as a tall handsome man of about fifty. He is dressed in a complete suit of black, consisting of doublet, hose, and long black cloak, the doublet being edged with gold; on his head he wears an embroidered white and gold skull-cap, and his belt is of the same material.

"In so shifting a scene, who would confidence place
In family power, youth, or in personal grace.
No character's proof against enmity foul,
And thy fate, William Dhone, sickens our soul."

Translation from the Manx.

John Christian (brother of William Dhone) was succeeded by his second son *Edward*, born August 7th, 1628. He married Dorothy, third daughter of Thos. Wilson of Heversham, Westmorland, a sister of Edward Wilson of Dallam Tower. He was a Deemster of the island, and died about 1693, being succeeded by his son—

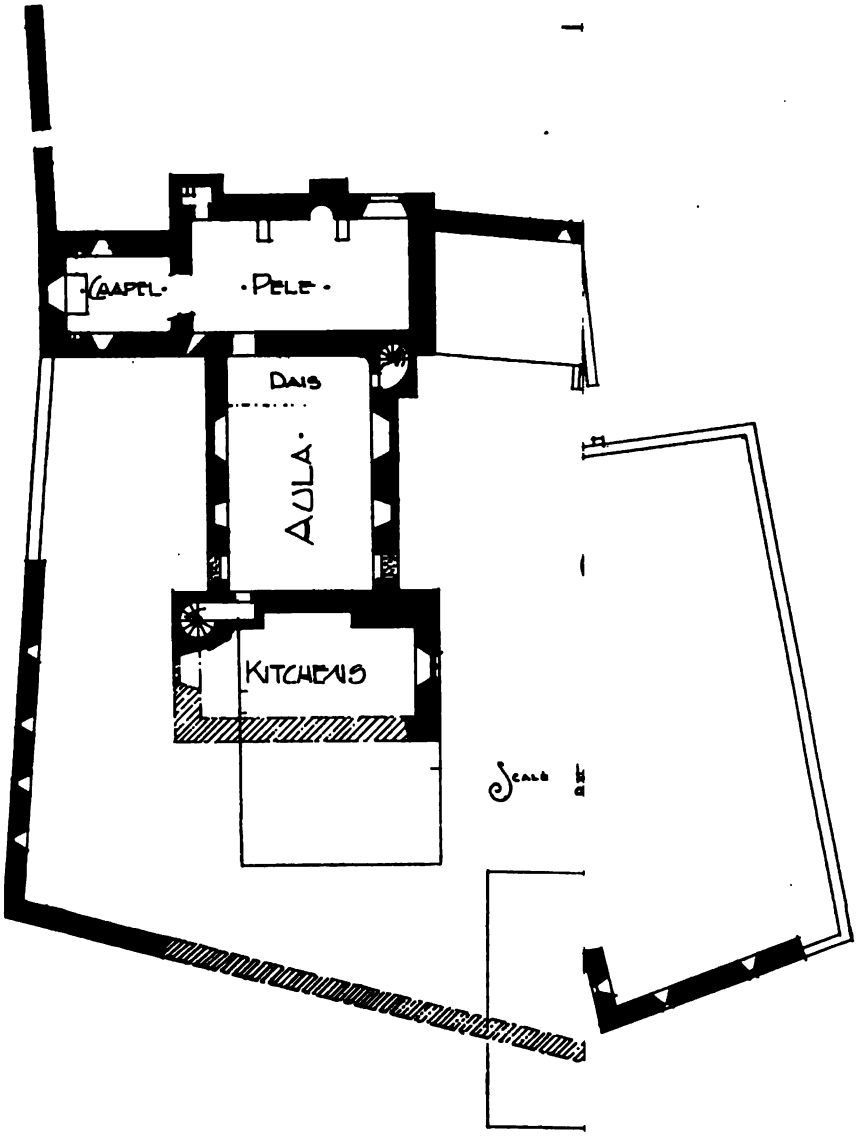
*Ewan*, born 1651. He it was who rebuilt or added to Ewanrigg. He was a barrister-at-law, and married on February 12th, 1677, Mary, eldest daughter of John Caine of St. Mary, Whitechapel. He died the 10th of September, 1719, and was succeeded by his third son *John*, born May 14th, 1688. He married May 14th, 1717, Bridget, eldest daughter of Humphrey Senhouse of Netherhall.

He was succeeded first by his eldest son *Ewan*, born on the 28th July, 1718, who died on the 16th of August, 1752, and afterwards by his second son *John*, born at Ewanrigg the 5th of October, 1719. He was High Sheriff of Cumberland 1766, and died at Petty France on his return from Bath on November the 23rd, 1767. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Eldred Curwen of Workington. The fifth son, Edward, born the 15th July, 1725, was, according to Hutchinson's pedigree, a captain in the Navy; died unmarried, and was buried in Cambridge. The sixth son Charles, born 23rd December, 1729, was an attorney-at-law and lived at Moreland Close, Brigham,

Cumberland. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Jacob Dixon of that place, and their tenth son Fletcher Christian was the leader of the mutiny on the "Bounty." Mary, the eldest daughter of the above-mentioned John and Bridget Senhouse, was born March 19th, 1721, and married on the 24th of June, 1740, Edmund Law, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and father of the first Lord Ellenborough.

*John* Christian, third son of John Christian and Jane Curwen, was born at Ewanrigg on July 12th, 1756. He married on September 10th, 1775, Margaret, daughter of John Taubman of Castletown, I.O.M. She died in February, 1778, leaving an only son, and in 1782 he married as his second wife Isabella Curwen of Workington, the ancestress of the present family of that name. In 1790, he assumed by Royal licence the surname and arms of Curwen. He was High Sheriff for Cumberland in 1784, M.P. for Carlisle in 1786, and continued to represent the city in several parliaments. He was afterwards M.P. for the county, and retained the seat until his death. In 1790 he took an active part in the debate in the House of Commons concerning the sale of the Isle of Man, and again in 1805. In politics he was a Whig, but he is best remembered in Cumberland for his efforts on behalf of agriculture, and it was he who first instituted agricultural shows. At Workington Hall there are several portraits of John Christian Curwen, the best by Romney, a full-length, representing him as a young man with powdered hair. He is dressed in a blue riding coat, buff breeches, and top boots; his right arm rests on his horse's shoulder. He died in 1828.

His son *John*, who was born in 1776, succeeded him in the Christian estates. He was called to the Bar in 1803, was a Deemster of the Isle of Man, and a J.P. for Cumberland. He married on the 23rd of April, 1807, Susannah, daughter of Lewis Robert Allen of Bath, and died Feb. 27th, 1852. For further descents see pedigree.




F. CURWEN.

ART. XVII. — *Beetham Hall.* By J. F. CURWEN, F.R.I.B.A.

*Read at Beetham, September 11th, 1903.*

THE River Bela is called in ancient documents the "Betha," and has doubtless given its name to the *ham*, or rather *holme*, which became the head place of the manor of Beetham: spelt Beithum about 1200 (Prescott's *Wetherhal*, p. 338), Bethome in Ivo Taillebois' Charter (*ibid.* p. 402), and Bieðun in Domesday (written in capitals, the D being "crossed" and equivalent to a soft th).

This manor was held for a long time by the de Beethams, a very distinguished race of men under the Barons of Kendal, but which of them commenced to build the ancient hall it is at present impossible to say.

The earliest account we have of the family is of one Ralph de Beetham, who attested the foundation charter of Cockersand Abbey, and for the health of his soul and the soul of Ingaretha, his wife, gave a salt work and two patellæ in Beetham to the Abbey of Furness. In the year 1208, his name appears in a final concord, touching a fishing dispute in the estuary of the Kent, with William, prior of Cartmel. Later, he appears as a witness to a confirmation charter by Gilbert Fitz Reinfred to Roger de Heaton of the hamlet of Torver, and again as a witness, between 1216-1220, to a grant by the same Gilbert to Reiner de Stiveton of the land of Medlar. There was a Bishop of Hereford named Robert de Beetham, who died April 22nd, 1148.

Thomas de Beetham, his son, succeeded, and about the year 1206 married Amice, who, by the way, made fine of 40 marcs for her inheritance from her father, Richard son

of Roger. In the year 1228, Thomas, with others, perambulated the forest of the lord King in county Lancaster. He must have died soon after the year 1242, leaving issue two sons, Ralph and Roger.

Ralph de Beetham was delivered as a hostage to King John for the future fidelity of Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, after the baron's rebellion in 1215, but he lived subsequently to inherit his father's estates.

Thomas de Beetham, his son, succeeded. He was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland in 1302, 1309, 1311, and 1312, and obtained a charter from King Edward II. in 1311 for a market to be held at Beetham, which has long been obsolete. He died prior to the year 1314, for in that year the reversion of what his widow, Emma, held in dower was settled upon Joan, wife of John le Tours, Lord of Lowick.

Sir Robert de Beetham, his son, succeeded, but we know nothing of him except that he had a son, Thomas de Beetham, who inherited the estates and married, about the year 1320, Parnell, the daughter of Sir Robert de Burton, and left issue two sons, Sir Ralph and John.

Sir Ralph de Beetham had in 1335 a grant of free warren in Beetham, and in 1347 he was ordered to send the prisoners whom he, with Thomas de Ross of Kendal Castle, had confined in their castles to the Tower of London. He was a juror on an inquisition in 1354 and attested a grant in 1370. Robert de Beetham, his son, succeeded, and was in turn succeeded by his son John, who was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland in 1407.

Sir Thomas de Beetham, his son, succeeded, to whom in 1416 a commission of array was issued, by which he was directed to muster all men-at-arms for border duty. In 1424, he was one of the representatives of Westmorland in Parliament, and Sheriff of the County in 1431. He was living in 1442, and at his death left two sons, Sir Edward and Roger, and one daughter, named Elizabeth, who married Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley Castle.

Sir Edward de Beetham succeeded, but died without issue; consequently the estate went to his brother Roger, who had only one daughter, named Anne. She married about the year 1484 Sir Robert Middleton of Leighton. Roger sided with King Richard III. in the War of the Roses, and after the defeat at the battle of Bosworth Field on the 22nd of August, 1485, the manors of Beetham, Farleton, and Witherslack were forfeited to the Crown, and the name of de Beetham failed for ever. Sir William Stanley deserted King Richard in the hour of his need, and for reward Henry VII. granted to him these fallen family estates. The manor subsequently passed to the de Cliffords, and was finally sold by Lord Clifford in 1767 to Daniel Wilson of Dalham Tower.

The de Beethams took the arms of Lathom, viz., Argent, a chief indented, azure; surmounted by a helmet, and for a crest an eagle's head.

The abode of these mesne lords of Beetham was doubtless erected at first as a simple pele, and as wealth increased under successive owners, developed into little less than a fortified castle of great pretensions. Both Camden, the historian, and Leland, the chaplain to King Henry VIII., who visited the dwelling in the time of its 16th century glory, expressly describe it as a castle and one of the principal feudal places in the district.

Truly, there are no particular defensive advantages in the level site beside the river, but the lord overcame this by building a very large girt enclosing wall, which to the greater part of its length is still visible. The area thus enclosed measures about 70 yards long by 45 yards wide. The wall, 3½ feet thick, stood from 10 to 15 feet high up to the ramparts, at which level a row of corbels carried a projecting parapet 4½ feet higher. The lower portion is pierced at regular intervals with deeply-splayed loop-holes for the archers. There is a square bastion at the north-west angle, where Dr. Taylor in his *Manorial Halls* says he found the remains of a stone staircase, all trace of

which has now disappeared. Along the north side there has evidently been a row of low buildings within the courtyard, about 100 feet long, which were doubtless used for the lodgement of the retainers. The greater portion of the southern wall is now enveloped in the more modern seventeenth century hall and farm buildings.

The gateway stood near the centre of the north wall, but when the buildings connected with it disappeared I do not know. The Rev. William Hutton compiled a MS. history of his parish about the year 1762, in which he says, "By an easy ascent from the river we come to a gateway, being the grand entrance into the castle yard."

Of the castle itself, the remains now standing occupy the south-east corner of the quadrangle, and comprise a block containing the ancient hall, at either end of which are two flanking wings running at right angles to it, giving an eastern frontage of 92 feet. The hall measures 39½ feet by 25 feet, or, by way of comparison, it is about the same length as both Sizergh and Levens, but 5 feet wider than the former and 3 feet wider than the latter. In superficial area it is only excelled by the halls of Wharton, Askham, Isel, and Yanwath. The walls are 4 feet thick, and there are still to be seen the stone corbels on which rested the feet of the oaken and open timbered roof.

On examining such a hall it at once becomes necessary to determine which was the upper or dais end, and here I am sorry to say I entirely disagree with the opinion of Dr. Taylor, who, so far as I am aware, is the only other person who has written a critical description of the building. In his *Manorial Halls* he points to the southern wing as comprising the kitchens and offices, doubtless mistaking some modern piers for the fireplace jambs, and consequently places the dais at the northern end. Now, the joist holes for the various floors are plainly visible in this wing, shewing that each ceiling was very low, and who has heard of a kitchen to such a pretentious castle as

BEETHAM HALL : EAST FRONT. TO FACE P. 229.

this one having a ceiling only some 8 feet in height? If Dr. Taylor had wormed himself into the cow stalls now existing in the northern wing he would have discovered the early segmental arch and jambs of the ancient kitchen fireside. Again, the hall is lighted by four windows, two on either side, and the two at the southern end are very long, reaching from the roof nearly to the ground, whilst the northern pair are short and placed high up in the wall, proving to my mind that the two main windows lighted the dais at the southern end of the hall, and that the northern windows were placed high so as to admit of a music gallery projecting below their cills. Finally, at the northern end there are still to be seen two large doorways, one on either side, for the entrance of the retainers, which could not possibly have been at the dais end.

The architectural features of the doorway and window openings give a very good idea of the approximate date of this building. They are of the transitional or late fourteenth century period. The doorways have the exterior arch pointed and surmounted by a hood label, whilst their interior arch is segmental and splayed on to square jambs. The outer arches of the two main windows are likewise pointed with tracery heads and label mould and have in the same way segmental arches within. But the two smaller windows are linteled on the outside with a label mould covering a square tracery head, whilst internally their openings are spanned by carnarvon arches.

One curious feature about the hall is that there appears to have been no fireplace or flue, at least I can find no trace of such, yet it is hard to believe that the hearth stone remained in the centre of the floor down to so late a period as the seventeenth century. If it were so it was certainly the most hospitable position for diffusing heat to the greatest number of those whom the lord entertained and feasted, giving rise to the proverb,

'Tis merry in the hall
When beards wag all.

A newel-stair turret led from the dais up to the first floor of the southern wing, which as I believe contained the dwelling apartments of the family. The basement would be used for storing purposes, but on the first floor was the lord's solar, a very commodious apartment, measuring 36½ by 19 feet. Here is still to be seen the hooded fireplace, the flue from which passes through the wall and is carried upwards by a narrow chimney built up on the outside face of the wall. Above there have been two other storeys with many rooms, each containing a fireplace and square-headed tracery windows looking southward. To the side is a projecting garde-robe turret, but most prominent of all is the adjoining tower on the eastern face, containing the chapel and probably the priest's dwelling. On the ground level there is a single room some 18 feet square, with a fireplace and two small square windows strongly secured with crossbars of iron. On the first floor and adjoining the lord's solar is the chapel, a peculiarly fascinating spot, still clearly shewing the details of its arrangement. One jamb remains of the doorway leading from the solar, and as you enter through you face the eastern wall, where you can easily trace on the plaster the shape of the stone altar. Above is a three-light window with a good tracery head, whilst on each of the side walls there is another small decorated light. Facing the altar, to the right there is still the trefoil-headed piscina and recessed lockers or aumbries on either side. Further, there is a stone spiral staircase in the thickness of the wall of one corner, giving entrance from without, so that the tenants and neighbours might attend the services without passing through the private apartments. Above the chapel are two other storeys, but the whole wing is now floorless and roofless.

The northern wing on the other side of the hall has clearly been devoted to kitchen and domestic offices. As I have already said, the large fireplace opening remains intact although hidden from view, likewise the doorway

THE CHAPEL, BEETHAM HALL.

(The darker shade below the window shows where the Altar stood).

*Photo. by Mrs. J. R. Ford.*

TO FACE P. 230.

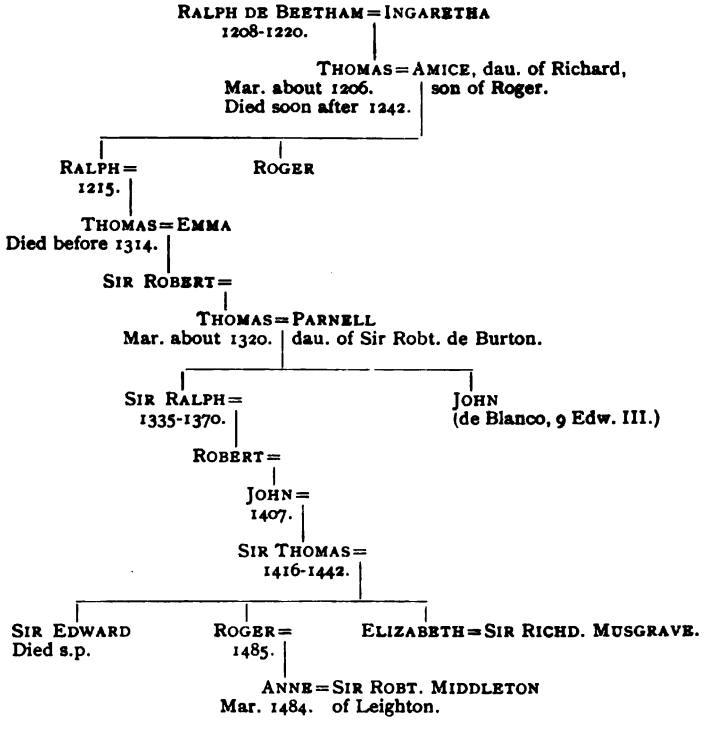
into the hall can easily be traced, although now blocked up; and further, there still remains the spiral staircase leading to the rooms above. By a close examination of the western wall next the courtyard, I have been fortunate enough to discover the point where the old wing stopped and where the wall to the modern farm building commenced. We can thus determine at once the original width of this wing, and as a further proof we find that the windows on either end arrange themselves centrally.

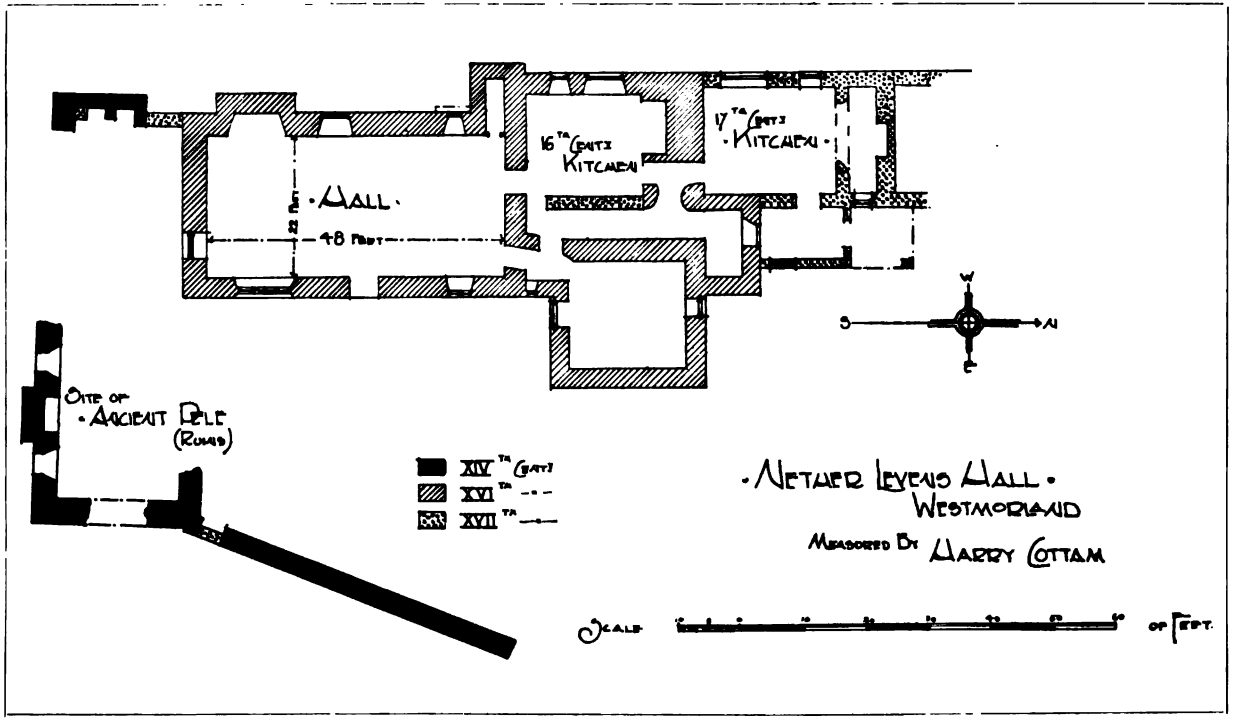
Under what circumstances the castle lost its grandeur and became ruinated I cannot discover, but Sir Daniel Fleming, writing in the year 1671, describes it as "a fair house, but now much ruined." It is interesting, therefore, to notice that in the courtyard there now stands the present farm house with a dated stone let in over the porch,

revealing the fact that almost immediately after Sir Daniel visited the castle it was dismantled and a modern building erected in its stead. Of this seventeenth century house I have no need to speak, excepting perhaps to draw attention to the splendidly kept oaken staircase with its turned balusters and ball-capped newels. Of course, the initials on the porch stone do not refer to any of the de Beethams, but to some subsequent owner.

The Rev. Wm. Hutton in his MS. history of Beetham says, "Behind the house was the Park, and in one of the walks there are the remains of a lodge, and near it a spring of good water which Camden says had a petrifying quality, but there is little or no appearance of such quality at present." Again, Whellan in his history speaks of two large fishponds to the south of the hall. Finally, we find that in Queen Catherine's survey of the Richmond Fee, the Earl of Derby is charged with the annual payment of £2 13s. 4d. for Bethom Park.

# PEDIGREE OF THE DE BEETHAMS.




16TH CENTY KITCHEN
17TH CENTY KITCHEN
HALL
22 FEET
48 FEET
W
S
N
E
SITE OF ANCIENT PELE (RUINS)
XIV TH CENTY
XVI TH
XVII TH
NETHER LEVENS HALL
WESTMORELAND
MEASURED BY HARRY COTTAM
SCALE
OF FEET

ART. XVIII.—*Nether Levens Hall.* By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.R.I.B.A.

*Communicated at Nether Levens, September 10th, 1903.*

ABOUT five miles south from Kendal, lower down on the banks of the Kent, are the two ancient halls of Over and Nether Levens, one on either side of the river and each a moiety of the other. In the year 1188, Ketel,* the son of Uchtred, who then owned the whole, sold off Over Levens to Henry, son of Norman de Redeman, but retained Nether Levens until at least the year 1197, when, or soon after, it passed into the hands of a family who bore the local name of de Levens. How long they remained in possession I cannot say, but during the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries there were several members of the family, who, by the way, attained to a considerable position, mentioned as of Levens Hall. For arms they bore—Argent on a bend sable three escallops of the field; for crest, a slip of vine proper.

The family of de Levens probably sold the manor to the Prestons of Preston, and as early as the year 1452, we find mention of a Richard Preston who obtained a license to have an oratory within the manors of Preston and Levens. In 1677, Sir Thomas Preston was charged with a free rent of 20s. for his fishery in the river Kent. He died without male issue, and one of his two co-heiresses carried the manor of Nether Levens in marriage to Herbert, Lord Montgomery, who about the year 1694 sold the same to Edward Wilson of Dallam Tower. Such is the very brief outline of the possessors.

* This Ketel must not be confounded with Ketel, the son of Eldred, who one hundred years before was a witness to the foundation charter of Wetheral Priory.

The hall itself stands upon the west side of the river, from which it is only separated by a narrow roadway. Several yards of the defensive curtain wall, which enclosed the ancient pele, are still standing, shewing a height of 12 feet to the rampart walk some 3½ feet wide, but the breastwork which would rise above is gone. The pele stands in a line with this wall, and was apparently only a small one, measuring 25 feet in width, with probably a proportionate length of about 32 feet; such as those of Clifton, Dalston, or Kentmere. It is now, however, with the adjacent buildings, a total ruin—the openings are broken down and the stone dressings gone—leaving no clue as to its date, and little can be gathered as to the internal arrangements. The walling consists of rough limestone rubble and boulders, and is about 3 feet thick. Within has been as usual a low cellar, but apparently not vaulted; above has been the solar, with a window opening to the east and two to the south, on which side also there is a fireplace with chimney flue. Away to the west an angle of an old wall remains, which seems to shew that the whole block, as it existed at this period, extended to some 60 feet.

When this ancient structure became insufficient as a residence, at the latter end of the sixteenth century, a new hall was erected at right angles to it, thus forming the well-known L shape on plan. From the date stone at the northern end it would seem that Thomas Preston was the builder of the enlargement in the year 1594. The hall is a magnificent apartment, measuring 48 feet by 22 feet internally, and has had the dais at the southern end, for here is placed on the eastern wall a large wide Tudor window of four lights, with elliptic heads surmounted by a square dripstone hollowed in cavetto. The casements, with the diamond-shaped panes, have been removed, but some glass with the old Preston arms and the arms of the Wilsons is still preserved. On one of the mullions is scratched the date 1649. Opposite, on the western wall,

NETHER LEVENS HALL : WEST ELEVATION. TO FACE P. 236.

NETHER LEVENS HALL.

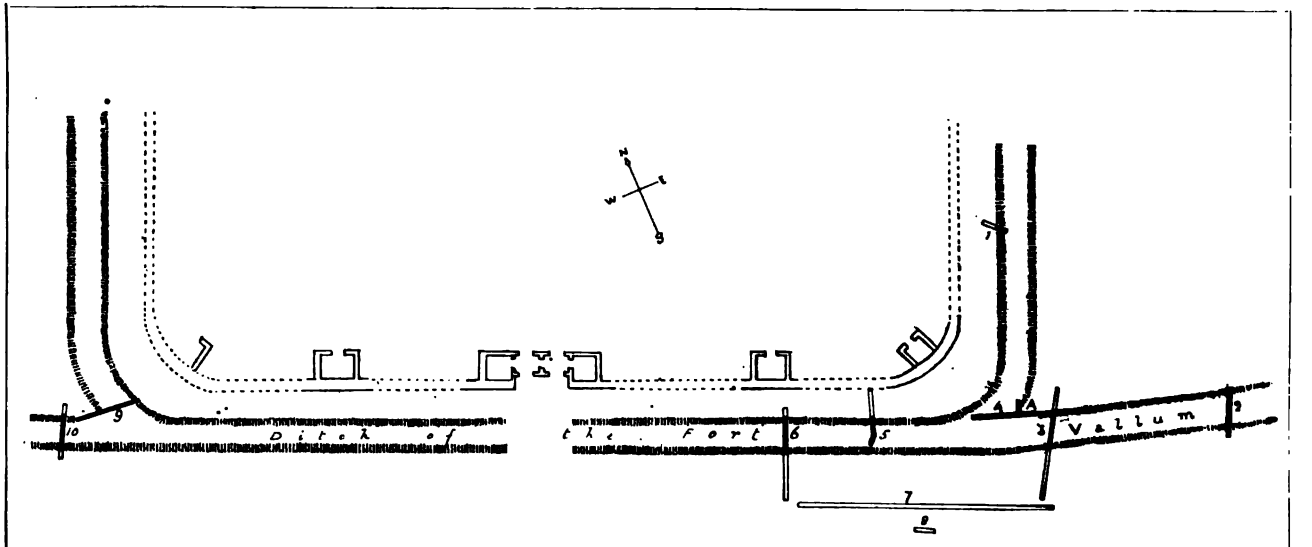
DAIS WINDOW. TO FACE P. 237.

close to the dais, is a remarkably fine example of a wide open-mouthed fireplace. The span is 10 feet, and consists of a built up four-centred arch, with a hollow cut on the edge all round. The remains of the old stone staircase to the rooms above can still be traced, and at the north-west corner is a projecting turret, which must have been used as a garde-robe. Leading out from the hall are two doorways, connecting with the larders and kitchen, the great fireplace of which latter apartment was recessed back into an enormous wall 10 feet in thickness.

We now pass to the later development of the seventeenth century. The great hall, now no longer wanted of such dimensions, was partitioned off, and an oaken staircase in four flights, with square moulded handrail and turned bannisters, took the place of the older stoneway. The kitchen became a parlor and a new kitchen extension was erected, where we find the development of the ingle nook.

The back or west side of the house, of which is given a view, presents several mullioned and elliptic arched windows and projecting chimneys built out square and running up into the heavy circular shafts so characteristic of Westmorland. On this side also there are some interesting traces of a raised up roadway below the turf leading toward a circle of trees, which I must leave to others to elucidate. Interesting also is the pigeon house with its walls covered with pigeon holes from floor to roof, and there has been dug up from below the soil an ancient grave slab with a bishop's pastoral staff carved upon it, but to which bishop's tomb it belongs or from whence it came I cannot explain.

I am indebted to Mr. Harry Cottam for kindly measuring up the plan here illustrated.




EXCAVATIONS AT CHESTERS. 1903.

Trenches
Ditch found

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of feet

ART. XIX.—*Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1903.* By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A., Scot.

THE tenth Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee will be briefer than usual. Rain and other difficulties prevented any attempt at extensive operations—and in respect of the rain we may observe that we were hindered, not only by the actual showers and storms, but by the wetness of the ground, which caused deep trenches to fill speedily with water. We were able, however, to make an excursion into Northumberland—not as a committee, but in connection therewith—in search of the Vallum at Chesters. Here we found reason to think that the maps are correct, and the line of the Vallum coincides with the line of the southern rampart of the fort: we were also able to correct a few details, provisionally, in the planning of the buildings.* In Cumberland itself a trench across the Vallum at Hare Hill illustrated the construction of the Vallum mounds; some trenches at Newtown of Irthington filled up a tiny gap left in 1902; some observations of drainage work at Burgh by Sands gave negative evidence as to the site of the fort at that village.

We have to thank Mrs. Clayton for kindly allowing us to work in her park at Chesters. We have also to thank the Earl of Carlisle and Mr. F. P. Johnson, and their tenants Mr. Gibson of Lanercost and Mr. Gillespie of Newtown, for leave to dig in Cumberland. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson have, as before, undertaken the toilsome, but most necessary, task of laying down the trenches and preparing plans.

* I described this to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on Aug. 26th, 1903.

## I.—The Vallum at Chesters.

As is well known, the line of the Vallum has almost everywhere vanished from the surface in the immediate neighbourhood of a fort, and this is the case at Chesters. Its line is visible, however, a little distance to the west, and this line, if produced nearly straight, would coincide almost exactly with the south rampart of the fort. It is, indeed, so laid down on the maps of MacLauchlan and the Ordnance Survey, and MacLauchlan adds (p. 32) that it here made a slight bend, diverging a little from the Wall on each side of the fort in order to reach the two ends of the southern rampart. Had it run strictly parallel with the Wall it would, according to his account, have fallen on to the east and west ramparts a few yards north of the corners of the fort. (Fig. I.) We desired to test

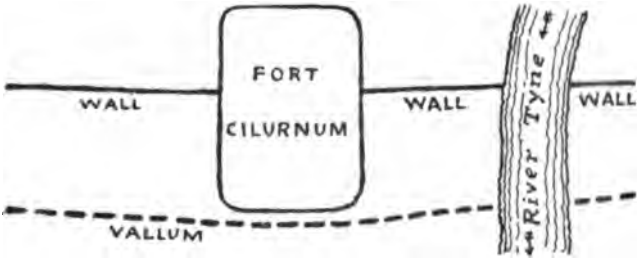



Fig. I. Lines at Chesters, from MacLauchlan.

with the spade this judgment formed on the surface. The work was difficult. The subsoil is naturally wet here: the ground has been much disturbed and is full of huge stones; the site is a private park and not an open fell side where appearances do not matter, and our time was limited. We obtained, however, reasonable evidence, first, that a ditch ran round the fort with a broad berm of 15 or 20 feet between itself and the ramparts. This had been usually assumed; we strengthened the assumption by finding the ditch on the east and south sides. Secondly,

that the ditch of the Vallum, pursuing a slightly bending course, runs into this fort ditch at each of the southern corners, and coincides with it along the south face of the fort. We were able to decide that the Vallum makes the slight bend asserted by MacLauchlan, at any rate on the east side of the fort. But an attempt to trace the Vallum on the east bank of the Tyne was only doubtfully successful. The following are the details of the trenches which we dug :—

I.—Trench 13 feet long, outside the east wall of the fort. This revealed the inner lip of the fort ditch, 8 feet from its west end and about 20 feet from the face of the Wall (berm). The dip of yellow gravel against black mixed earth was very clean.

II.—Trench 31 feet long, across the presumed line of the Vallum near the slope of the ground to the Tyne. This was too difficult to dig wholly, but unquestionable traces of a flat-bottomed ditch,—the bottom 9½ feet deep at 7½ feet from the north end of the trench and 9¾ feet at 16 feet. Near the bottom, at 8 feet deep and below, were found pieces of leather, traces of ferns, heather, and the like and a stratum of greyish clay.

III.—Trench 60 feet long, parallel to II. but further west. Here also the heaviness of the ground forbade complete excavation. The north end of the trench shewed a stratum of grey clay like that of trench II., but it contained no foreign matter such as leather or vegetation. This was the least satisfactory of our trenches, but the grey clay may reasonably be taken to represent the ditch of the Vallum.

IV.—Trench 35 feet long, nearly perpendicular to III. and west of it. A ditch was found running right along the trench east and west, and at 10 feet from its east end the eastern edge of another ditch running in from the north at an angle (point A on plan). The undisturbed soil between the mixed soils of the two converging ditches was very plain. It is no great assumption to call the ditch running east and west the Vallum ditch and the ditch which meets it the ditch of the fort.

V.—Trench 30 feet long, west of IV. and perpendicular to the south wall of the fort. This filled rapidly with water and could

not be dug out. But the north lip of a ditch—presumably the combined fort and Vallum ditches—was noted about 15-16 feet from the outer face of the fort wall. Remains somewhat resembling a wall running east and west were found at 23½ feet from the fort wall and overlying the ditch. Similar remains were found in trench VI., and it is possible that at some period the ditch was encroached upon for building purposes. But we had not time to trace these remains out.

VI.—Trench 52 feet long, west of V. and parallel to it. The northern lip of a ditch was found at 15 feet from the outer face of the fort wall, the southern lip at 37 feet. The filling of the ditch shewed the following layers—(*a*) surface soil and mixed earth containing bones, potsherds, stones, etc.; (*b*) layer of gravel, at first sight looking as if undisturbed; (*c*) grey clay; (*d*) peaty matter, moss, boot-leather, Samian and other potsherds at 5-6½ feet deep. At 26½ feet from the fort wall were traces as of a wall running east and west; compare trench V.

VII.—Trench 135 feet long, parallel to IV., dug in order to ascertain whether by chance the supposed Vallum ditch here swerved away from the fort as at Birdoswald. Undisturbed soil was found all along it.

VIII.—Trench 12 feet long, parallel to VII., dug for additional certainty besides trench VII. Only undisturbed soil was found.

IX.—Trench 24 feet long, near the S.W. angle of the fort. We found mixed earth and stones to 6 feet deep; then, greyish clay, and in it boot-leather, bones, potsherds, to 7½ feet deep; water hindered further search.

X.—Trench 31 feet long, at right angles to trench IX. Here again we had to dig through 6 feet of mixed earth and stones; below was dark matter, peat, bones for 2½ feet, and then the undisturbed soil forming the bottom of the original ditch. The north slope of this ditch was found close to the north end of the trench; the south slope (much damaged, apparently) was 4 feet from the south end, so that the width of the ditch may have been less than 27 feet.

Various small objects were found in these trenches, but few of special interest. The pieces of leather and potsherds are mainly little fragments, but one boot is sufficiently

perfect to deserve restoration and illustration. The Samian ware is of ordinary types: the ornamented pieces belong to the bowl-class which dates probably from the second and third centuries. A base silver ring, a hone (?), and a small coin of Gordian (found in the upper soil of trench VI.) are also noteworthy.

The excavations at Chesters were superintended by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Mr. R. Booker, and the present writer.

## II.—The Fort at Chesters.

During our excavations we were able to take a few admeasurements of the fort. We could not attempt any complete survey, but two details may be worth noting:—

(1) Mr. Hodgson's observations with a prismatic compass and my own with a plane table agreed in shewing that neither the fort nor its central buildings, called the "prætorium," is a true rectangle. The south and east walls of the fort, the only ones sufficiently uncovered for correct measurement, are not at right angles, but would, if produced, contain a slightly smaller angle. The "prætorium" also is not a true rectangle, and its south side is not truly parallel to the south wall of the fort. Small inaccuracies of this sort are, of course, common in Roman forts both in England and abroad;* this example is worth noting because the archæological plans of Cilurnum, in Dr. Bruce's works and elsewhere, shew the buildings to be regularly laid out. The Ordnance Survey Map shews the irregularity, and is, in this case, more correct than the archæologists.

(2) The south-west corner ef the "prætorium," as figured on the published maps (again excepting the Ordnance Map), appears without one or two details of interest. The two western rooms contain two central "squares" of flooring, and the room marked A on the

* Mr. St. John Hope tells me, however, that he has tested minutely some of the public buildings at Silchester and finds them, as a rule, absolutely correct.

plan (Fig. 2) yielded, when excavated, some coal and other traces of firing. Similar features have been noted at Housesteads and elsewhere. Further, a room has to be added between the room containing B and the steps of

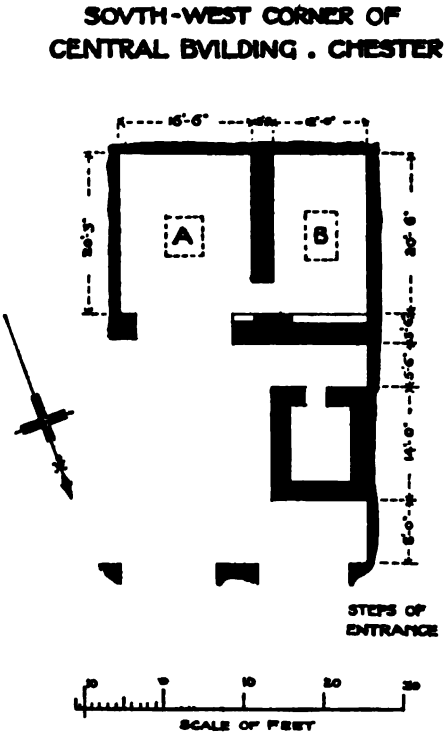



FIG 2.

the western entrance to the "prætorium." A rather puzzling structure exists in nearly the same position at Housesteads. The Chesters room measures externally 12 by 14 feet, has a door on the south side 33 inches wide, and is surrounded by walls 27 inches thick. I am told that broken glass was found in it.*

* It may be added that the three entrances to the rooms at the south of the "praetorium" (room A and two rooms to the left of it, not shewn in Fig. 2) are not 18 feet wide, as is stated in Dr. Bruce's *Handbook* (p. 94, ed. 4), but the central one measures 13½ feet, the left and right ones 12½ feet each.

## III.—The Vallum on Hare Hill.

Just outside the north-east corner of the Abbey Park Wood, and immediately under the farm of Harehill, the Vallum survives in fair preservation.*

A trench was dug here in 1894 and an opportunity offered this year for another section, about 100 feet west of the former work. Unfortunately, the wetness of the soil prevented a complete section.

The Vallum here consists of a north mound and berm, ditch and two south mounds. It measures superficially about 125 feet from the north edge of the north mound to the south edge of the southernmost mound. The base of the north mound is about 30 feet wide. The two south mounds are distinctly smaller; the berm may be reckoned at 15 feet wide, the ditch at 26-27 feet. The subsoil of the hillside is a red sandy clay, with a very thin layer of whitish-grey clay lying above it generally. Our excavation of the north mound (Fig. 3) shewed that its top has

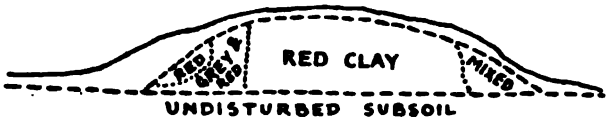



Fig. 3. North Mound of Vallum, Harehill (1 : 100).

been much ploughed down and soil has been piled against its north slope, either through ploughing or through the natural drainage down the hillside. The bulk of the mound is the clay of the subsoil, principally red, partly grey. The whole is obviously no chance upcast, but a definite bank. In the berm and ditch the undisturbed soil lies close below the surface, and we have here the original contour, only largely levelled down by ploughing. Of the south mounds, the southernmost is, as usual, the

* It is one of the fairly numerous places where the ground rises sharply to the north of the Vallum, shewing that, if the Vallum had a military "front" at all, that front cannot be to the north.

larger. It consists of a bank of red clay like that in the north mound, but rather smaller. The inner (marginal) mound contained no such bank, but a thin layer of mixed earth hardly more than 4 feet long. Here, as at Appletree, the north and southernmost mounds of the Vallum consist of definite banks of earth, obviously taken from the ditch, while the inner or marginal mound is a much more uncertain structure.

The work at Hare Hill was supervised by the present writer.

## IV.—Excavation at Newtown of Irthington.

In 1902 we were prevented from tracing the Vallum across the field between Newtown and Headswood (plan, Vol. iii., p. 340) by the presence of a crop of turnips. In the spring of 1903, however, we had the opportunity of getting on to this field, and so completing the work. Mr. Hodgson, who supervised, sends the following account of it :—

We proceeded to dig a trench in the production of the line already found, at a distance of 380 feet from the fence on the S.W. side. We at once found the ditch, not a very well-defined section, but filled with grey silt mixed with black vegetable matter, and easily distinguishable from the red sand which here forms the subsoil. At a depth of 7 feet 4 inches we got through the silt, and the red sand of the subsoil reappeared. This trench was at nearly the lowest point, the water draining toward it from both sides; the accumulation of vegetable matter was, therefore, as might be expected, considerable. The slope of both sides of the ditch was found fairly well marked in the red sand. We then proceeded to dig a trench across the continuation of the same line, at a distance of about 900 feet from the fence before mentioned, and about 150 feet from the point at which the field falls steeply to the alluvial holms of the Cambeck. Here we again found the

grey silt, as well as the slope of both sides, and, at the depth of 7 feet 4 inches, as before, found that the red sand reappeared, showing that we had reached the bottom of the ditch. This trench being on higher ground, the water had drained away from it, and the black vegetable matter was much less in quantity, but at a depth of 7 feet we found leaf mould, among which were the remains of a leaf, probably an oak leaf, still retaining its texture when examined under the microscope. The crop being off, a well-defined "slack" was plainly visible for at least two-thirds of the length of the field, exactly in the line of the Vallum ditch, which it probably represents. We were thus satisfied that we had traced the Vallum to the cliff overhanging the valley of the Cambeck. There seems no prospect of our being able to trace it across the valley. The steep banks have been evidently subject to much erosion, and the low-lying holms are liable to such frequent and heavy floods that all traces must have been long since washed away. But the line now found would probably continue till it intersected the line produced from the point marked "cliff" on the map. This would be a little north-east of the small stream coming down from near the house at Beck, where the course of the Cambeck, which has evidently changed often, may well have been at the time of the Roman occupation.

## V.—The Roman Station at Burgh-by-Sands.

In September, 1903, the Carlisle Rural District Council laid a sewer at Burgh-by-Sands, along the road to the north of the churchyard for a distance of about 550 feet, passing directly across the area of the Roman Station as laid down on MacLauchlan's Survey, and crossing the supposed site of both east and west walls of the Station. No trace of walls or foundations of any kind were seen, nor were any relics, not even a fragment of pottery or hewn stone, discovered, though a careful watch was kept.

The cutting was made to a depth of 8 to 10 feet, through red sand with water-worn pebbles of various stone, and no trace of disturbed or mixed soil was seen, though the subsoil is such as would at once betray any disturbance.

MacLauchlan (p. 81) does not speak confidently of the site assigned by him to the Station. He appears to base it chiefly on uncertain analogies. It now seems certain that it is incorrect.

Earlier notices of the Station are slight. Camden says, "There was also another Roman Station, which by a change of the name is at present called Burgh-upon-Sands." But he makes no suggestion as to its situation. Gordon, in 1724, mentions Burgh, but he does not even suggest that there was a Roman Station there. Horsley, in 1732, is more explicit. He says, "The name of Burgh leads one to think of a Station there. And when I was upon the spot I saw and heard of such other evidences as lead no room for doubt. The Station has been a little to the east of the church, near what they called the Old Castle" (of the de Morvilles) "where there are the manifest remains of its ramparts. On the west side the remains are most distinct, being about six chains in length." Hutton, in 1801, says, "Severus was obliged to choose (for the site of the Station) a low meadow, about 200 yards east of the church, called the Old Castle, the foundations of which are still visible." Bruce is doubtful. He quotes Horsley, and seems to accept his view. But he thought that the church and churchyard were within the Station.

On the whole, Horsley is probably nearer the mark than anyone else. The field in which the Old Castle traditionally stood is to the east of the village and to the north of the road leading to Carlisle, opposite the present vicarage. A man who was employed in draining it told us that it is full of made earth and fragments of stone, though he had seen no trace of foundations. The Roman remains found at Burgh, so far as their site have been minutely

recorded, seem to come from the eastern side of the village. Potsherds have been found in the churchyard, and a few other things at the vicarage and near it.

There is no building stone in the neighbourhood, and Wall and Station would be early spoiled to their foundations, perhaps for the De Morvilles' castle, which itself has in turn been destroyed for similar purposes.

The work at Burgh was watched by Mr. Hodgson, to whom the preceding paragraphs are due. The vicar of Burgh, the Rev. J. Baker, also rendered kindly aid.

## Expenditure.

The whole expenditure in 1903 was defrayed by private subscriptions, and the balance of the £25 voted by the Society for our work, now £15, is intact for use next year. We have to thank the Yorkshire Archæological Society for a contribution of three guineas towards our work on the Roman Wall.

---

## Note.

We desire in these Reports to avoid controversy, except such as arises directly from our work. We do not, therefore, propose to discuss here the paper by Dr. Emil Krüger on "Die Limesanlagen im nördlichen England," contributed to the "Bonner Jahrbücher." Nor do we, on the other hand, wish silence to be interpreted as agreement with Dr. Krüger's views. We should like, therefore, to say briefly that we cannot regard his article as contributing any real advance towards the solution of the Mural problems. Dr. Krüger treats his evidence, both ancient and modern, with much arbitrariness, and he commits serious errors in points of fact, which vitiate his criticisms and his theories alike. These defects neutralise the useful material which is also contained in his pages, and the net result is not to bring us nearer, but to take us further away, from a correct appreciation of the facts of the English "Limes."

---

ART. XX.—*Survey of the Roman Road from the Maryport Camp to Cross Canonby Vicarage.* By J. B. BAILEY.

*Read at Maryport, September 10th, 1903.*

FOR many years the determination of the exact direction of the Roman road for the first few miles of its course from the Maryport Camp to Carlisle, has to some extent occupied the minds of antiquaries. Writing in the *Transactions* (vol. v., p. 186), Mr. Jos. Robinson says,

> The work I have had in hand (*i.e.*, near the Maryport Camp) was suggested to me by Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., and was begun with a twofold object, viz., to determine accurately, field by field, the course of the road from this camp to that near Wigton, and, if possible, to find if the road to Beckfoot ran along the shore, as generally supposed. As there is no evidence of the latter known nearer to Maryport than the point to which I have traced it from the Beckfoot Camp, I was in hopes that I could find in these fields the point where the two roads separate, assuming they do so. The point where the road to Old Carlisle, near Wigton, began to deviate from the straight line was found in the fourth field from the Maryport Camp, but, so far, no trace of the other has been seen.

Unfortunately, Mr. Robinson was not able to carry his explorations further, but, as some portion of this work then fell to my lot, I naturally felt desirous of completing it when he left the district.

Till 1887, however, little opportunity occurred to follow up the clue already obtained. In this year, accompanied by Mr. T. Carey, also one of the band of explorers in 1880, we found undoubted traces of the road in a field bordering on what is now known as the Bank End Lane. (*Transactions*, vol. ix., p. 435.) This field is number 13 in H.M. Ordnance Survey made during the year 1899.

Incidentally I would here mention that the "cup and ring" marked stones (*Transactions*, vol. ix., p. 435) were

found in this same field. Somewhat unfortunately, the record is placed in the field on the opposite side of the road (No. 15). This is, of course, not correct. How the mistake occurred I am not able to say, but, as the information on all the various "finds" there recorded was given to the officials making the survey by myself, I may probably unwittingly have caused it. Those who have the new Survey can accordingly alter the allocation.

Little more was done till the early part of 1899, when the officers of H.M. Ordnance Survey were engaged in the district. Mr. R. Hoyle, who was responsible for the Maryport Section, called upon me to ask if it were possible definitely to decide the exact direction of the road, as he was anxious to include it in the Survey in this case. He was the more wishful of doing it, as his colleague in the Crosby district had succeeded in tracing it from the direction of Aspatria to the vicarage at Cross Canonby.

Accordingly, on March 2nd, 1899, we commenced operations. Proceeding to the "find" of 1887, already mentioned, we found it impossible to get across the marshy ground between us and the turnpike road. However, skirting Barney Gill for a few yards to the north-east, we came to a place where apparently a *bridge* had crossed. The evidences were very strong on one side of the water course, but so far we have not been able to examine the other side, though even here everything points to the same conclusion.

Fortified, however, with the fact that, in company with Mr. T. Carey, we had some years ago noticed similar traces to the find of 1887 along the occupation road to the west of Birkby, we determined to follow the course of Garley Gill (field 418) to that road.

As this field had fortunately just been ploughed, we had every opportunity of thoroughly examining it. Nor were we disappointed in our search, for we soon were in touch with a long line of cobbles similar in every respect to those we had seen previously. Such cobbles were rarely found

far from the edge of the gill, and this in itself seemed to point to the fact of an ancient road. In short, without interruption we were able to keep in touch with them till we came to the occupation road itself (field 349).

Into this we dug in several places with varying success till we came to field 391. Here the present road, which had hitherto followed a straight course, now deviated in a long curve to the east. Judging that this would afford a good chance of finding whether a road had crossed the arc of the curve, we narrowly examined this field, but particularly where the deviation from the straight course took place. In a very short time we came upon a small section of the cobble pavement still intact, the plough having just passed over it, leaving it uncovered.

From this point we were able, by means of numerous cobbles that had been ploughed up, to cross the field in a straight line till we reached the present road again at the gateway in field 390. Following the occupation road for a short distance we soon came to a portion of it where it turns abruptly to the right. We, of course, crossed the fence immediately in front of us into field 387.

This said fence, and several others, were composed of larger stones, both freestone and granite, which may have been a portion of the original Roman road, if such it was. However, no sooner were we over the fence than, whatever our feelings may have been previously, we felt now assured that we had made no mistake in our estimate of this road, for road it had evidently been. Moreover, the characteristics were exactly in keeping with what we had noticed in 1880 in the four fields nearest to the camp.

Nor were the traces of a meagre description, for the stones were literally in cartloads. As we proceeded across the various ploughed fields the number of cobbles showed no diminution, and there was no cause for the slightest hesitation in following up the traces of the road.

They lay in a perfectly straight line, and within a breadth of some 14 to 15 feet; indeed we rarely found one

outside this zone. The plough, however, had done its work of destruction well, for there was no trace of bedding visible.

So clear then were the traces that we did not stop to examine for them when we came to a pasture field; we simply passed on to the next ploughed field, where, without the slightest difficulty, we were able to resume our search. So we went along till at last we arrived at a point in the field exactly opposite to the vicarage at Cross Canonby, the road evidently passing where is now the main gateway.

Thus, without seeking it, we were drawn to the same objective as Mr. Hoyle's colleague had been. It would seem as though the Roman road from Aspatria to the proximity of the Maryport Camp had been put on a tangible footing.

But, on our return journey, we did something more, for we pursued an imaginary course, such indeed as a road might have gone had it kept much nearer to the sea. We were led to take this course as various opinions had been expressed as to the presence of a Roman road a short distance to the east of the cemetery. A careful examination of every field through which we passed was made, and, although a large number of the fields were ploughed, still we were not able to find the slightest trace of any such road. Nor looking at the chief characteristics of the country, would it appear as though the Romans would have made their road in any other direction than that we have described.

Little more remains to be noted. Early in 1902 the Rev. A. Ainley and myself with very little difficulty traced the course of the road across field 13 so far as Bank End Lane. Hence there seems little doubt but that it proceeds across field 15 and the corner of No. 27, and so on to the place where Mr. Robinson found the deviation in 1880.

The field being in corn, we were unable to examine it.

## ART. XXI.—*Pre-historic Man at Bristowe Hill, Crosthwaite.*

By the Rev. Canon RAWNSLEY.

IN the spring of this year, 1903, a very interesting find of pre-historic implements was made on the Vicarage Hill, or Bristowe Hill, as it is called, in the parish of Crosthwaite, which seems to prove that in Neolithic times men had a settlement here. The fact that the few houses on the east of the hill are called Great Crosthwaite has always led us to believe that from the sixth century, when Kentigern set up the cross in the "thwaite," this locality had been looked upon as the centre of life in the neighbourhood, and the name "High Hill," or "How Hill," for the hamlet at its northern base, has also pointed in the same direction. That the Norsemen probably occupied the hill has been guessed by the fact that until the middle of this century the Baldhrwort, or Baldmoney—a sacred plant of the Norsemen—grew on the hill.

But of the primitive people who dwelt there in British times nothing certainly had been known until this spring.

Isaac Hodgson, the builder, was preparing the ground for the erection of a house for Mr. Anson of Bowden, and when his men were excavating for foundations in a line almost due east and west on the north side of the top of the hill, they came upon traces of what had evidently been a fosse or ditch, running apparently from north-east to south-west. This ditch, from 3 to 5 feet deep, had been entirely filled up with blackish mould, whose contrast with the yellow "leck" of the hill, both in colour and consistency, was very marked. At the point where they struck it, they came upon four pieces of stone, one of them the portion of a lid or saucer, which had been hexagonal in shape. Another, a cube, of what seems felspathic granite, in the shape of a brick, weighing about

(1)
Stone Celt.

(2)
Square Block.

(3)
Stone Saucer or Lid.

(4)
Broken Quern (Upper Stone).

(5)
Broken Quern (Lower Stone).

FINDS AT BRISTOWE HILL, CROSTHWAITE.

*Photo. by Mr. H. Mayson.*

TO FACE P. 254.

7lbs, which had evidently been worked into shape by the hand of man, and had been used, as I surmise, either as a weight, or more probably for the first roughing out of a stone hammer.

Side by side with these was a broken quern of very rude workmanship, the fracture of which showed there had been some difficulty in making the bore-holes meet for the flour to run through; perhaps it had been broken up and discarded on that account. But the interest in the find centred in a portion of a small stone axe which had been carefully polished, and the fragments of which, thrown away into the ditch in such close proximity to the quern, enabled us to know that they had both belonged to the old stone-axe men who dwelt on Bristowe Hill.

I interviewed the men who found them, had the photographs made, here reproduced, and gave careful instruction for further search at the point where excavation was likely to touch the same fosse.

In my communication, read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903, I suggested that the name Bristowe might possibly be a corruption of Britannorum Statio, which would be given to the place by the Romans when they entered the country. I was prepared to be told that it was much more likely that the hill was called after some old yeoman farmer who became in comparatively modern times landowner.

The name is not unfamiliar to Cumberland ears, and though I cannot find traces of any landowning in this neighbourhood by a person bearing this name, there is resident in Borrowdale a farmer who bears the name Bristow, and Mr. Collingwood has found traces of the name in other parts of the country (Mungrisdale and Berrier).

Judging by analogy of such names as Crosthwaite, it is much more probable that the name of Bristowe Hill was given to families who lived in its neighbourhood than that the family gave its name to the hill. But the name itself

has been a great perplexity to me. A visit to Bristol, which from Saxon times up to Elizabethan days seems interchangeably to have been called Brigstowe or Bristowe, and which has been a puzzle to historians, has enabled me to ascertain that Prof. Sibree, of the Bristol University, has probably solved the riddle. He has come to the conclusion that the name of Bristowe was originally Brigstowe. He finds that in many instances the word "stowe" as the ending of a place-name, signifies the site of a cell or chapel of some patron saint, which has been thereby preserved. He is of opinion that Bristowe=Brigstowe, and means the chapel or cell of St. Brig or Briga, an Irish saint, the disciple of St. Bridget. He is the more emboldened to think this because St. Brig was the sister of St. Brendan or St. Brandan, whose name still survives in Brandon Hill at Bristol.

Remembering the three church dedications in the Derwent vale to the Irish St. Bridget—Bridekirk, Brigham, and Bassenthwaite—remembering also that we at Keswick, by the side of the Greta, have also a Brigham and a Nun's Well, it has occurred to me, that here we have in Bristowe Hill a link with that historic past when the Irish missionaries of St. Patrick's day and St. Bega's day were busily employed in bringing the gospel message to Cumberland; and I cannot help believing that at one time there stood either on the hill or beneath it a little chapel or cell of St. Brig, which gave the name to the place where Neolithic man had formerly his habitation. The How well, which is thought to be the Holy well, at High Hill is still spoken of, though it was filled up at the beginning of this century.

I have to add that the broken quern and axe head and the little piece of stone saucer are, by the kindness of Mr. Anson, deposited in the Fitz Park Museum, Keswick. The photographs, kindly lent by him, illustrating this paper, were taken by Mr. Henry Mayson, Lake Road, Keswick.

ART. XXII.—*The Home of the Derwentwater Family.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

*Read at Lord's Island, August 29th, 1902, and at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.*

LORD'S ISLAND, DERWENTWATER.

CAMDEN said:—"The Derwent, falling through these mountains, spreads into a spacious lake, called by Bede *Prægrande stagnum, i.e.*, a vast pool, wherein are three islands, one the seat of the knightly family of the Ratcliffs; another is inhabited by German miners, and a third, supposed to be that wherein Bede tells us St. Herbert led a hermit's life" (Gibson's ed., vol. ii., p. 1006, but Camden's original statement).

In 1709, Dr. Robinson (*Natural History of Cumberland and Westmorland*) spoke of the house on Lord's Island, with its gardens and orchards, as destroyed. In 1777, Nicolson and Burn (ii., p. 80) said:—"CASTLERIGG, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor of Derwentwater. But after the heiress of that family was married to the Ratcliffs, the family seat was removed into Northumberland, and the castle went to ruin, and with the stones thereof, the Ratcliffs built an house of pleasure in one of the islands of Derwentwater; and the demesne was broken into tenancies, whereof Gawen Wren's was the principal, which was also infranchised; only the ancient park, which bends towards Derwentwater side, continues in demesne. . . ." On p. 86 of the same volume they mentioned St. Herbert's and Vicar's Islands, and speaking of *another* they continued:—"This, it is said, was inhabited by the miners, until their works were destroyed by the Civil Wars."

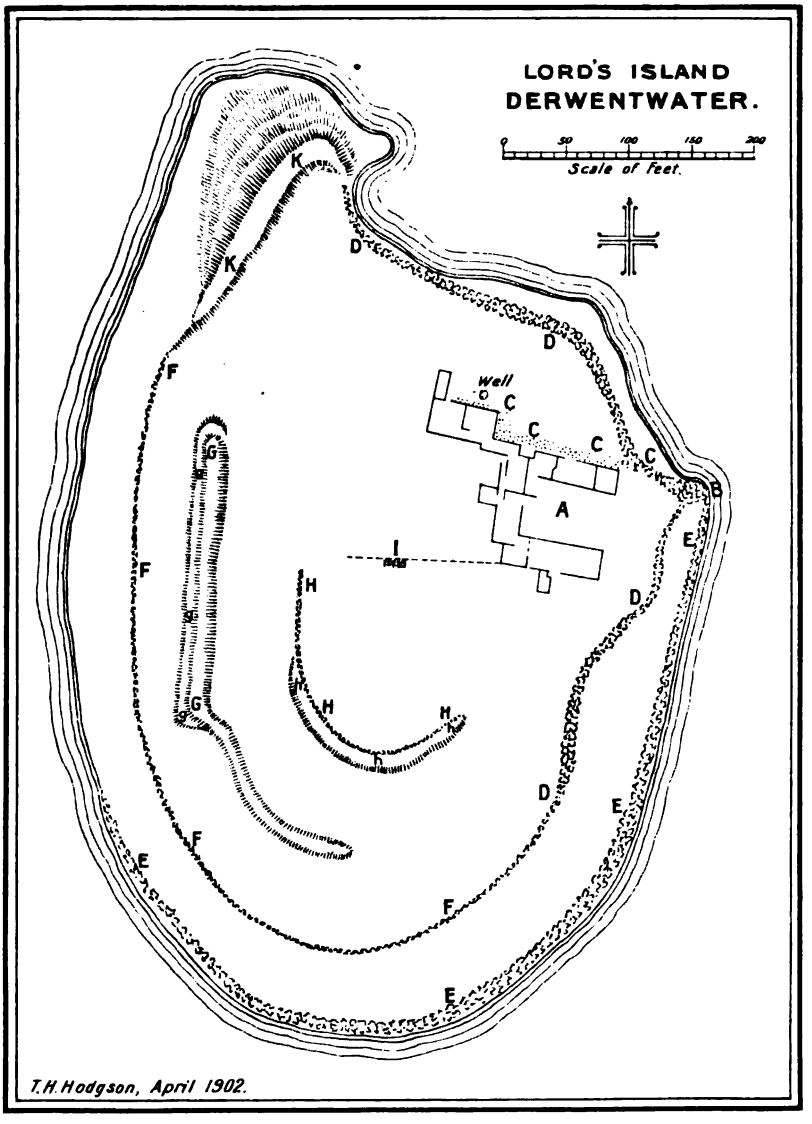
The Lysons (*Cumberland*, 1816; p. 85) said:—"The Derwentwater family are said to have had a seat at Castlerigg, overlooking the fine lake from which they took their name; their successors, the Radcliffes, built a house for their residence, on the island called Lord's Island, now belonging to the Greenwich Hospital. Leland, who was in Cumberland in 1539, calls this 'the Head Place' of the Radcliffes."

Of the ruins of this house in 1796 Mr. Joseph Pocklington made an "Ichnography" (sketch of the traces), attaching names to the rooms. A copy of the original plan is now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Marshall of Castlerigg Manor; and a reproduction was given by the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A., in *The Last of the Derwentwaters*, 1874. The house had been in ruins, as we now know, for about a century at least, and Mr. Pocklington made no excavations, nor even careful measurements. His plan is by no means complete or correct, and no good purpose would be served by reproducing it once more.

Some years ago Mr. R. D. Marshall and Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite made a partial excavation of the space marked in Pocklington's plan as the Pantry, and found the footing of the walls, with old tobacco-pipes, a spur-buckle, a curtain-ring, and bones.

In 1901, Mr. R. D. Marshall proposed that the place should be thoroughly examined, and the Council of the Society deputed Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and the present writer to assist. The exploration lasted from April 23rd to May 3rd, 1902, inclusive; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson undertaking a careful instrumental survey, from which our two plans are reproduced.

PLAN NO. 1, LORD'S ISLAND.—The references to the lettering of the plan opposite are as follows:—


LORD'S ISLAND
DERWENTWATER.
0 50 100 150 200
Scale of feet.
Well
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
T.H. Hodgson, April 1902.

TO FACE P. 259.

A—Remains of house.

B—Ancient boat-landing.

C.C—Path to boat-landing, paved with cobbles.

D.D.D—Rude breastwork of large stones, much broken down in most places.

E.E.E—A similar breastwork at the water's edge. It probably went round the island, but has been destroyed on the west and north sides by wave-action.

F.F.F—A steep escarpment, generally 5 to 6 feet high; probably natural.

G.G—Ditch, and g, g, g, bank of earthwork, sometimes called "Butts."

H.H.H—Apparently the footings of a drystone wall. It is continued on the south in a semicircle, having a ditch, h, h, h, in front.

I—A small platform of roughly-squared stones; the highest point of the island, being 19·1 feet above the level of the lake at the time of the survey, which was rather above the usual line.

K.K—A ridge of shingle, probably natural, and due to wave-action.

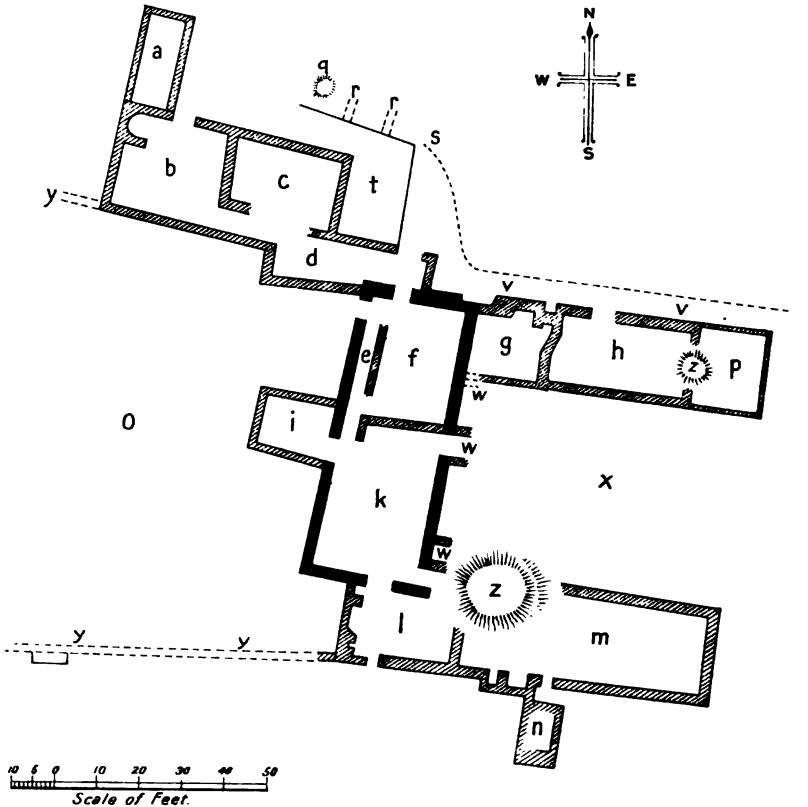
THE BOAT LANDING.—The main approach was from Stable Hills, a farm on the mainland, to east of the island. On both sides of the channel are ancient stone piers or wharves, about 2 yards broad by 10 yards long, and ending in a well-defined cross wall. Stumps of a small wooden pier on the island are modern. Local legend has it that the channel is artificial, making the island out of a peninsula; which is impossible. Another story is that there was an underground passage to the mainland; which need not be discussed. More likely is the tale which tells that there was a bridge, either from wharf to wharf, or from the island northward, where the water is wider, to Strands Hag. But by this last route the bottom is soft, and a bridge on wooden piles would be impracticable. There are some remains of stakes, apparently old, on the Stable Hills side, but the distance and depth of the channel, in which no trace of piles or piers can be seen, make the story of a bridge very doubtful.

BREAKWATERS.—All round the southern half of the island the line of normal high-water is marked by large cobbles (E.E), some measuring not less than a yard across, evidently set there to act as a breakwater. On the western side, where the waves beat the shore, the cobbles are displaced, but can be followed. On the north-west side is a V-shaped mound (K.K) of pebbles thrown up by the waves, and from this along the north and north-east is a low bank or wall of stones (D.D), apparently meant as breakwater, and reaching to the wharf (B). On the south and west sides, at a varying distance from the shore-line, is a natural escarpment (F.F), here and there built up so as to form an inner breakwater against high floods. None of these afford the least hint of any attempt at fortification.

THE BUTTS.—Along the western side of the island is a straight trench (G.G) 250 feet long, and squarely terminated at both ends. Examination showed that the soil was merely thrown up with the spade, to make a spoil bank on the lower (west) side of the trench, and that the banks were never much higher than at present. It could not have been a fortification nor part of any pre-historic earthwork; no traces of pre-historic life were found in the island. We found no continuation of this trench suggesting an enclosure. It is locally called "The Butts," and may have been used for archery practice.

GARDEN WALLS.—East of this, and curving round to the south part of the island, is the track of a low wall or bank (H.H), perhaps a division between different parts of the gardens and orchards, mentioned above by Dr. Robinson. On the wall at Stable Hills there are seventeen pieces of red freestone, each about a yard long, with holes as if for sockets or dowel holes to support uprights. These are said to have come from the island, and may have been the bases of garden railings.

From the ruins of the building, at the south-west corner, the footing of a rough, poorly-built wall runs west. The Pocklington plan shows this as turning with an acute




THE HOUSE ON LORD'S ISLAND, DERWENTWATER.

T.H.H. AND E.H., 1902.

TO FACE P. 261.

angle to rejoin the buildings at their north-west side, and marks the space it incloses as "Garden." We could not follow this wall throughout its length owing to the growth of trees; but on the highest point of the island we found it again, together with a little platform (l) made by increasing its thickness. This may have been the base of a summerhouse or turret. Such a feature might have been used as a look-out, but not for military purposes; the work is all too slight.

PLAN NO. 2, THE HOUSE ON LORD'S ISLAND.—The key to the lettering is as follows:—

a—Outbuilding.
b—Kitchen.
c—Pantry.
d, e—Passages.
f, g, h, i, k, l, m—Rooms.
n—Turret (or staircase ?).
o—Garden.
p—Paved court with kerb and step.
q—Tank.
r, r—Drains.
s—Rubbish heap.
t—Paved court with kerb.
v, v—Cobble path with kerb.
w, w, w—Steps ?
x—Court.
y, y, y—Fragments of dry-built walls.
z, z—Trees and roots preventing excavation.

As this plan was prepared after excavation, in the course of which both the inner and outer sides of all the walls laid down were found and measured, it may be safely taken as superseding the Pocklington "Ichnography."

NORTH WING.—From the wharf on the island a cobble-paved path (v) led up to the north-east corner of the buildings, and ran along the north side to the kitchens (b, c, d). The front of the house looked eastward into a court (x) flanked by two wings. The north wing (g, h, p), though in the plan it seems larger than the south wing,

stopped short with the second cross wall, and contained only two rooms, marked by Pocklington "Study" (g) and "Brewhouse" (h). The third space (p) was not a building, but only a platform raised upon two steps.

We did not excavate the fireplace of the "Brewhouse," as it is filled with the roots of a large tree (z); but the mass and form of the rubbish, and the presence of brick, show that there was a fireplace in the east side of this room. Red brick was found near all the other fireplaces, and stray bits elsewhere in the building; there can be little doubt it was used for the chimneys. The bricks are

FIG. I.

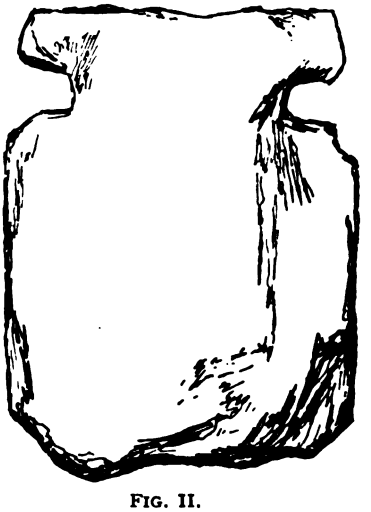


FIG. II.

narrow and thin, and of a bright orange red, rather coarse and poor. Mr. R. D. Marshall thinks they might have come from the old brickfield and kiln in the "Common" plantation near his house of Castlerigg Manor; the hill on which that house stands was formerly known as Skinners-kiln-hill, tanning being an old Keswick industry. Brick was also made beyond Threlkeld.

The door of the "Brewhouse" does not open into th

court, but into the kitchen side of the house, giving probability to the name assigned to this room. Beyond it, and opening upon the same cobble-paved path to the kitchens, is a small cobble-paved closet, on the floor of which was found a turned bone handle (of a small riding-whip ?), 3 inches long and less than half an inch broad. (Fig. I.) This closet forms a niche in the outer wall of the "Study," carved out of the thickness of the fireside wall.

The "Study" had a door leading into the court, and a large fireplace with the usual cupboard beside it. The floor was laid with about 1½ inch of plaster, in which some of the flagstones were left. Many pieces of slate were found here, as elsewhere in the buildings, evidently from the roof. Some of these had holes for nails and some were notched. (Fig. II.) These notched slates are often found in ancient buildings, and were called (at least at Coniston) "werslers" (wrestlers) from the way they locked into one another along the ridge of the roof; their use being to close the rigging without a cap of freestone or pottery. Most of the roofing slates on the island were of the dark purple Skiddaw stone, which is known to have been the earliest sort used hereabouts; but there were also many roofing slabs of green slate in all parts of the building. It is locally said that Borrowdale slate was not riven until 1835; but these, from whatever quarry they came, are identical with Borrowdale slate, and were certainly used in the seventeenth century.

THE SOUTH WING.—In the Pocklington "Ichnography" all the south wing is occupied with one enormous room, having a large bay on the south side, and all labelled as "Chapel." We found, however, that this wing consisted of two chambers (l, m), each with its fireplace, and the supposed bay was the débris of one fireplace together with an adjoining block (n), forming the porch of an entrance from without. A curious feature of this porch is an oblong (14 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches) of solid

masonry, which may have been the base of a staircase, or more probably of a tower—not a pele-tower, but possibly a turret in which hung the bell now in Keswick Town Hall.

This bell is discussed by the late Rev. H. Whitehead in these *Transactions* (XI., pp. 152-157). The inscription is "H D 1001 R O," and it seems that the letters have not been tampered with, but were cast exactly as they now read. (Fig. III.) The form of the bell is consistent with

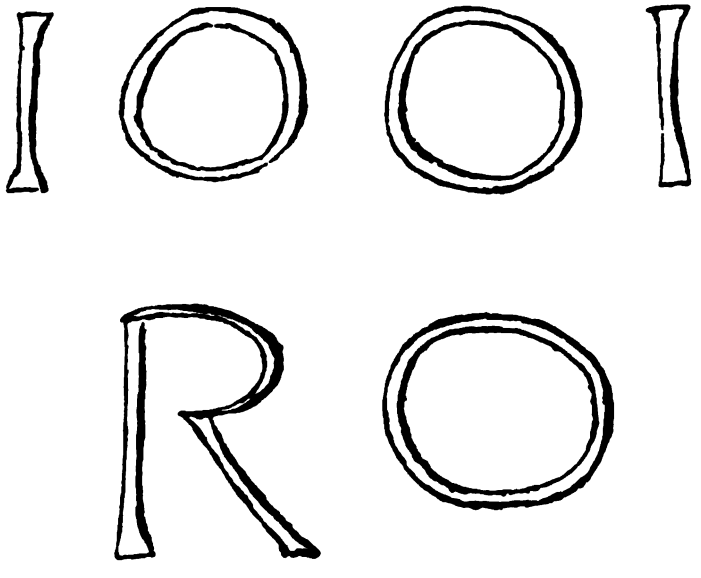


FIG. III.

the suggestion that "R O" stands for Robert Oldfeild, a peripatetic bell-founder in the North of England from 1586 to 1615, and the "1001" may be simply a blunder or an accident for 1601. The "H D" is not explained, but can have nothing to do with "Derwentwater."

Mr. R. D. Marshall tells me that the first lease granted by Sir Francis Radcliffe after Sir Edward's death, dated at Spindleston (Northumberland) August 25th, 1664, is of

**One certain house situate being and standing in the middle of the said Towne of Keswicke belonging unto the s[d] Sir Francis Radcliffe commonly called or knowne by the name of Court-house or Moot-hall . . . the tenant to suffer the clock or Town bell to hang in the s[d] house, the inhabitants of Keswick giving reasonable satisfaction for hanging the same.**

Entering beneath this tower and through the L-shaped porch, one would have come into a large room, 57 feet long by 20 feet broad, with a great fireplace, to the left of which was the door, and to the right a cupboard. Owing to the slope of the ground the eastern end of this room must have been above a cellar; in the cellar we found bits of coal. The wall at the east end was much thicker than elsewhere in the building, as if to support a great gable and high roof; but there was nothing in the way of ecclesiastical features to indicate that this was the east end of a chapel; though, of course, a private chapel would not necessarily differ in its construction from other rooms in the house—the difference would be made in furniture and fittings. Every part of the interior was lined with plaster. About three-quarters of an inch of coarse plaster, made with lake gravel, was dashed on the wall and covered with about half an inch of fine plaster worked perfectly smooth, and in some places (cornices ?) moulded as shown in the section (Fig. 4.) No roughcast was seen anywhere on the outside of the walls.

FIG. IV.

The north-west corner of this wing was not dug out completely, because a large tree with spreading roots (*z*) came in the way; but no doubt there was a door through the party wall between the great room (m) and the smaller room (l), or the passage which may have intervened between the great room and the central building. The smaller room (l) has a fireplace with a little cupboard

on each side, and a window, of which one splayed jamb remains, looking south.

CENTRAL BUILDING.—The oblong with black walls in the plan No. 2 seems to be the original building, to which the wings and kitchen were added at a later date. The walls of this central building are rather better built and slightly thicker on the average than the rest; and what is more conclusive, they are not bonded into the walls of the wings, kitchen, rooms (l) and (i), and the party walls within the oblong. The suggestion of Fisher Crosthwaite was that the house was built by Sir Thomas Radcliffe soon after the middle of the fifteenth century; this rectangle would represent his original mansion, a plain rectangular building, with no fireplaces, the fires being on hearths and everything in a primitive style. Then in the Elizabethan period additions were made, and the original rectangle was cut up into two rooms (f, k), and a passage (e) leading to the kitchens, in the wall of which a fireplace was made to warm one of the new rooms, while the other remained without a fire, being perhaps the entrance hall, with front door and steps down into the court. Doors were knocked through into the little withdrawing room (l) and in the south corner towards the "chapel," which may have been reached by a short passage. On the west side another door was made into the small bay or chamber (i), called by Pocklington the "Breakfast room," which may possibly have been a staircase. The walls of this are very poorly built.

All these rooms and passages were plastered inside, and the floors were flagged; the chimneys were built of brick, and quoins and other important parts were of freestone. One of the legends of the place is that the freestone was brought from Penrith, and passed from hand to hand along a line of soldiers! Fisher Crosthwaite, in the pamphlet quoted (Appendix), says:—"None of the stones are squared, which shows that rubble masonry was the fashion at that day, no quarry having been opened for

building stone in this neighbourhood till within the present century," the nineteenth. There is, however, plenty of cut freestone in the building, though all available pieces must have been carried away—some, we have seen, to Stable Hill, and some to build Keswick Moot Hall, according to tradition, and smaller lots for domestic purposes. One fragment found near the north door of this central building (Fig. V.) is part of the billet carving

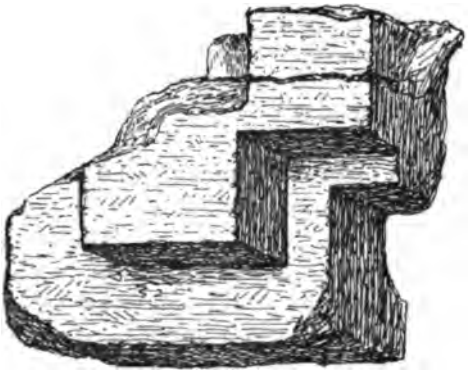


Fig. V.

of a lintel such as was in vogue about 1600. For a parallel see these *Transactions* xii., p. 156, and the door at Hornby Hall, which, though not an exterior door, is of carved freestone such as this must have been.

KITCHENS.—From this north door a passage (d), which Pocklington marks as "staircase," leads to the pantry (c) and kitchen (b), built much less solidly, and apparently not intended to carry an upper storey. In the kitchen the fireplace has only one jamb left, or perhaps occupied the whole length of the wall from that jamb to the corner of the room. To the right of it was the oven or girdle-plate, in a semicircular recess, much burnt. A few bits of pottery were found here.

A door leads from the kitchen out upon the cobble-paved path before mentioned, which broadens out along the kitchen, pantry, and passage (d) into a platform or yard with a kerb (t). North of the kitchen was a poorly-built enclosure (a), marked by Pocklington as "offices." To the right of the kitchen back door and beyond the kerb of the path is a tank (q) with sides of hard sammel. In May it appeared to be a spring, and on excavation filled with clear water, but in August it was dried up. To the east of this are two drains (r, r) in the sammel, in one of which was found an old iron muck-rake or drag. The ashes were thrown out to the east of these drains in a space (s) formed by the re-entrant angle of the cobble path, on a floor of sammel, in a corner upon which no doors opened.

The ash heap must have been cleared from time to time, for it was not very large, and, though it was all turned over, very little was found in it. There were bits of cannel coal (probably from Whitehaven, where coal was worked in 1620) and fragments of wood ashes, beef and mutton bones, cockle shells, a quantity of ancient tobacco pipes, and fragments of pottery and of straw coloured window glass, one millimetre thick. There was also found an opaque white facetted bead of glass, and the neck and bottom of an old port bottle. These last, with a cut wine glass and a bit of a teapot strainer, were not lying deep, and may have been dropped by visitors to the island at any time since the house was ruined. During the Society's visit on August 30th, 1902, the Rev. A. F. Still Hill picked up in the central building a piece of glass partly encrusted with lime, and showing brilliant iridescence after being washed—the "push" or bottom of an ancient wine bottle, perhaps of Mr. Little's type B (see plate facing p. 213 *ante*). This, with the other finds, is now in the Keswick Museum.

POTTERY.—The following is a list of the fragments of pottery found in the ash heap and kitchen :—

A.—Three parts of handles of large jugs; very soft blackish clay, with decayed yellow glaze, of which the surface is an opaque powdery brown skin with the yellow showing beneath it. Also one bit of a side from a large wheel-turned pot, apparently of the same ware.

B.—Two bits of handles, soft red clay, brownish yellow glaze, very iridescent. Also five bits of similar ware.

C.—Piece of a smallish wheel-turned pot; hard light-grey clay; glaze only outside and much decayed.

D.—Part of the neck of a small jug or pipkin; soft buff clay, with remains of white glaze both inside and out.

E.—Bit of pot, hard, dark-red clay, purplish black glaze; and bottom of pot, perhaps the same.

F.—Fragment of pot, lighter clay than E, but glaze similar.

G.—Fragment of small plate; hard light-red clay, yellow glaze.

H.—Lip of pot; buff clay, pattern indented, yellow glaze.

I.—Bottom of black pot, yellow raised slip pattern.

J.—Bit of red plate, white raised slip pattern.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (assistant secretary to the Society of Antiquaries), to whom these fragments were sent, kindly wrote :—

I have looked over your pottery, which seems to be all mediæval and mostly late. Your pieces (I) and (J) are very remarkable. *Re* (I) see a note by Micklethwaite in our *Proceedings*, vol. xv. You will also find a paper that will help you much in the last number (for March, 1902) of *The Archæological Journal.*

The piece I, (Fig. VI.), though very little is remaining,

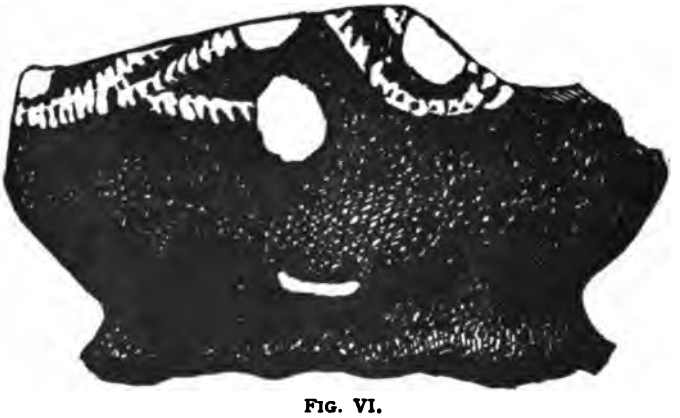


FIG. VI.

shows the knop and twig pattern in slip which is characteristic of the pottery found by Mr. Micklethwaite at Kirkstall Abbey, and dated by him from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the dissolution. But the stalks in this are not continuous lines; they are apparently worked over with a tool such as the blunt edge of a cut stick, so as to produce a succession of comma-like touches of solid white. The article by Mr. R. L. Hobson in *The Archæological Journal* calls the Kirkstall pottery "Cistercian ware," from the fact that it has been found in Cistercian abbeys chiefly in the north of England and at Valle Crucis, and remarks that it is different from the black ware of the seventeenth century in its superior hardness and thinness and in its browner glaze. This piece from Lord's Island (like another found in the old house on Castlerigg, see below under Derwentwater Castle) is certainly hard and strongly fired; its glaze is brownish yellow, which over the dark red clay makes a brownish black ground and a raw sienna coloured pattern; the bottom is not flat, but pinched or crinkled round the edge. Perhaps we may consider it to be a later imitation of the Cistercian ware.

THE DATE OF THE HOUSE.—We have seen that the house was built at two successive periods, the original central part perhaps being the work, as Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite suggested, of Sir Thomas Radcliffe (about 1460), and the rest early seventeenth century. After the rebellion of 1715, for which the last Earl of Derwentwater suffered, his estates here were given to Greenwich Hospital, from which they were bought in 1832 by John Marshall, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, whose son, Reginald Dykes Marshall, Esq., is the present Lord of the Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, and owner of the island.

It has been popularly said that "the 1715" put an end to the Radcliffes' residence here, though Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite wrote (in the paper quoted):—"It is very probable that the house was dismantled during the Civil Wars about the year 1651."

A deed in the possession of Mr. R. D. Marshall records the sale of "all that the mannor or lordshippe of Castlerigge and Darwentwater" on August 5th, 1653, by Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, bart., and Francis Radcliffe his (son and) heir, to Thomas Keightley of Hartingfordbury Park (near Hertford). The island is described as "all that capital messuage or mansion house called the Isle, being in the great lake called Derwentwater, together with a parcell of woody pasture called the Isle, conteyning by estimation three acres." This deed was cancelled on December 22nd of the same year.

The house was therefore standing at the end of 1653, though destroyed, as Dr. Robinson said, in 1709. Old local belief held strongly to the statement that the Keswick Moot Hall was built partly of material brought from the island. Among Jonathan Otley's papers Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite found a memorandum dating the first Moot Hall 1695; the second was built in 1812. But in these *Transactions* (ii., *The Crosthwaite Parish Registers*) Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite quotes an entry of 1657, recording the burial of William Munkhouse of Keswick, and adds—"There is a tradition that a Will Munkhouse was drowned by overloading a boat containing stones which he was bringing from Lord's Island to build the first Town Hall in Keswick. The boat sank half way between Lord's Island and Friar's Crag. There is no other Munkhouse recorded till 1702, when a person of the same name was buried in the Quire. I think," continues Mr. Crosthwaite, "the former date will be the correct one. The boat was never raised, and the cairn of stones was visible in the lake for long after." Mr. R. D. Marshall finds that William Mounkhouse was witness to a lease of land by Sir E. Radcliffe of Dilston, dated July 14th, 1657, and again (in the same handwriting) on March 26th, 1662, and on August 18th, 1662. Leases were granted to W. Mounkhouse on August 26th, 1664, and in April, 1670. This may be the second of the name.

In "The Last of the Derwentwaters" Mr. J. F. Crosthwaite says that he had seen a printed account of the sale of household goods on Lord's Island, among which was the old lock now in Keswick Museum, and that the sale was made by two persons without authority, in the time of Cromwell's Parliament, when the estates were sequestrated from Sir Edward Radcliffe.

But Sir Daniel Fleming, writing in 1671, says:—"*Derwentwater* a village in a place surrounded by the Derwent where the famous family of the Ratcliffes have a fine seat"; and Edmund Sandford, writing about 1675, speaks of "the mannor house of the Ile hall" as the "mansion house and dwelling of John (*sic*) Lord of Derwenwater . . . now Lord of this Ile." Neither writer seems to know much about the place or people; and yet, if the house had been a ruin for many years, Sir Daniel and Sandford would have been aware of the fact.

At any rate Dr. Robinson tells us it was ruined in 1709, and when James, last Earl of Derwentwater, came to Keswick in the spring of 1710 (C. H. Bowden, *The Life and Death of James, Earl of Derwentwater*, 1897, p. 9) he must have put up in the town. Mr. Crosthwaite thought he would have stayed at the Queen's Head.

THE STORY OF THE TREASURE.—Guide-books (*e.g.* Baines, 1834, p. 128; Hudson, 1843, p. 63; Jenkinson, ed. of 1893, pp. 171, 178) tell the story of the Countess of Derwentwater's escape in 1715 by the Lady's Rake from the island, where, according to Whellan (p. 340), her husband, "up to the time of the mad rising in the north, had been living happily and hospitably in his fine old castle, reflected in the clear waters of one of the most beautiful of the English lakes"! The local legend is to the effect that sentries were posted on the roads, but the Countess, collecting all her plate and jewels, with which to bribe the Whigs and buy her husband's safety, fled up the Rake and so to London, not without losing many of her valuables by the way. Some tell of a chest of plate

sunk in the lake. Mr. R. D. Marshall gives a tradition that the lady lost her jewels in the lake and dropped her handkerchief on her way up Walla Crag, where until lately it could be seen. Mr. Edwin Jackson of Cockermouth supplies another variant,—that she escaped up the gill with her apron full of money, but the apron strings broke and the money, or most of it, was scattered.

In these stories we have echoes of common folk-lore; there is a tale of a chest of plate in Windermere at Silverholme, and the witch's bratfull occurs in various places. But, accepting a basis of truth in the legend, Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite suggested that it referred to some adventure of the family at the time of the sequestration under Cromwell's Parliament; they did not, however, live here at that period.

Pennant, however, in 1774 seems to allude to the crag as the Lady's Leap, which puts a different complexion on the case; and some facts recently come to light seem to explain the treasure story.

Between 1856 and 1862 Henry Lightfoot of Keswick found a number of silver coins near the Lady's Rake and sold them to Mr. Jackson of Keswick (father of Mr. Edwin Jackson), whose MS. note gives the following particulars of the locality. The exact spot was on the north side of Catbeck Gill, which divides Walla Crag from Falcon Crag; south of the wall of the Great Wood and at a few yards from it, a short distance above where the wall takes a sudden bend northwards. There were no fragments of an earthen pot nor vessel of any kind. The coins were scattered loose among the gravel. Lightfoot searched the gravel bed above the place where the coins where found, thinking that the detached coins might possibly have been washed down with the gravel from some place above, where the main hoard had been deposited, but nothing more was found, and these coins have since remained apparently unknown to the historians of Keswick until

they were shown at our meeting, August 30th, 1902, by Mr. Edwin Jackson's kindness. There are 34 in all, and all silver pennies of Edward I. and Edward II. Eleven inscribed

EDW R ANGL' DNS HYB.

are of Edward I.; five from London, two from Bristol, and one each from York, Dublin, Lincoln, and Canterbury. Twenty-three inscribed

EDWA (or EDWAR) R ANGL' DNS HYB.

are of Edward II.; of which eleven are from the London mint, seven from Canterbury, three from Durham, and one each from Bury St. Edmunds and Berwick.

Other pieces of money had very possibly been found earlier. At any rate this accounts for the "apron-string" legend as far back as 1856. But lost treasure had been known nearly a century earlier, somewhere in the neighbourhood. Mr. R. D. Marshall finds in an account-book of 1769—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ap. 10. | Paid Matthew Brockbank for ale to treat the men that brought the old silver coin ... ... | 0 . 2 . 6 |
| | Paid John Penny for one-third part of the value of the old coin | 0 . 5 . 6 |

The latter item has been crossed out. Mr. Marshall thinks it may have been objected to when the half-yearly examination took place in September, 1769, by Walton and Smeaton, the officers of Greenwich Hospital, which then owned the estate. If the silver coin was worth 16s. 6d. it must have been an unusual piece, or more likely the word "coin" is used as a plural.

Rustic imagination, struck by the fact of lost treasure, though careless of the date of the coins, and confusing some expulsion of the Radcliffes under the Commonwealth or at the Revolution of 1688 with the more tragic fate of the last Earl in 1715 and the pathetic part which the

Countess then played in the story—how she personally begged the King for her husband's life—must have attached these circumstances to the name of the Lady's Leap or Rake, and so evolved the legend.

### Vicar's Island and Rampsholme.

In the deed of 1653 mentioned above there is also a reference to Vicar's Island, showing that it was owned by the Radcliffes at that time, though how they came by it remains a mystery. It is described as "all that parcell of pasture ground called Vickar Isle with a little ruinous house upon it, bounded with the great lake called Darwentwater, containing three acres and one roode." This cannot refer to St. Herbert's Island, which was never part of the Derwentwater estate; it must refer to that now known as Derwent Island (a name formerly given to Lord's Island), the most northerly of the islands of Derwentwater. In ancient times this was called Hestholm, pure Norse for "horse island"; that is to say *holm*, meaning "land rising from water, island," might be either Anglo-Saxon or Norse, but *hest* in the language of the sagas is equivalent to *hengest* in Anglo-Saxon, so that Hestholm is a distinctly Scandinavian word. It is found in the confirmation of a deed *temp.* Richard I., quoted by Dugdale, giving to Fountains Abbey "Crosthwayt cum ecclesia ejus, cum villa et cum lagiis de Wattendlane (Watendlath) de Staynethwayt (Stonethwaite in Borrowdale) et cum toto Langestrothe (Langstrath) et insula de Hestholm." The island later belonged to the church, whence its name. In 1539 Leland said:—"The third island is Vicar Isle, full of trees, like a wilderness." The grant of this in 1541 to John Williamson is mentioned by Nicolson and Burn (ii., p. 86). Camden, already quoted, refers to it as inhabited by German miners. Thomas Denton, quoted by the Lysons (*Cumberland*, p. 86), says that Vicar's Island was inhabited by the Dutch (German)

mineral men, and sold by a co-heir of Joseph Heckstetter, the great miner. But Joseph died in 1656 (*Crosthwaite Register*) and we have seen that three years earlier it was in the possession of the Radcliffes, and then contained a "little ruinous house." Perhaps Joseph Heckstetter himself had sold it to Sir Edward when it was no longer needed as a miners' refuge.

In 1777 it was owned by the Ponsonbys of Hale (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 86). In 1786 it was inhabited by Joseph Pocklington (Hutchinson, ii., p. 165) and known as Pocklington's Island, adorned with the sham Druid's Circle seen in Peter Crosthwaite's map, an ecclesiastical boathouse, and a fort, as well as the mansion which replaced the Hind's Cottage, "with its embowering sycamores and cattle shed," lamented by Wordsworth (Guide, Section Third, *Changes, and Rules of Taste for preventing their bad Effects*). The next owner was General Peachey (or Peché, as Green spelt it), who demolished the circle and fort. From him it came to Captain Henry, and from him it was bought by Mr. H. C. Marshall.

RAMPSHOLME.—The name resembles that of Rampholme in Windermere, perhaps from *Ramp*, wild garlic. This little islet also belongs to Castlerigg Manor. Mr. R. D. Marshall told me that there was iron slag upon it; and Professor J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., of the Yorkshire College, kindly analysed samples, with this result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ferrous oxide ... ... ... | 63·63 |
| Ferric oxide ... ... ... ... | 6·20 |
| Lime ... ... ... ... | ·55 |
| Silica ... ... ... ... | 27·80 |
| Moisture ... ... ... ... | ·45 |

The slag is, therefore, of the type found in the old rude bloomeries of High Furness and elsewhere, possibly of a period earlier than the German miners. A parallel to this use of an island for iron-working is found at Peel Island on Coniston Water; and it may be that in an

unsettled state of the country the valuable products of the industry were protected in such a position better than on the mainland.

I could not find the exact site of the hearth without digging; but under the trees and moss in the highest part there is material enough, and a blackness in the earth which betrays the smithy. Rampsholme is not mentioned by the old writers; there is no account of iron-smelting here, nor would so tiny a work be carried on by the Germans. It may have been a private enterprise of the Radcliffes or mediæval Derwentwaters. West, writing in 1778 (*Guide to the Lakes—Keswick*), mentions the bloomery at the foot of the ascent to the Stake as not visible in his day. "No tradition relates," he says, "at what time it was last worked."

"DERWENTWATER CASTLE."—Nicolson and Burn, as quoted above, say that the Derwentwaters had a seat upon Castlerigg, before the heiress of the family married a Radcliffe, when the house on Lord's Island was built. This statement was followed by Hutchinson, the Lysons, and others, including the late J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A., who (in *The Last of the Derwentwaters*) suggested that the move was made in the middle of the fifteenth century, and he repeated the story that stone was taken from "Derwentwater Castle" to build the island house. He used, Mr. Thomas Crosthwaite of Rakefoot says, to point out a hollow tarn-basin close to Rakefoot as the probable site of the castle; the exact spot is about the *g* of *Spring* in the six-inch Ordnance Map of 1867.

In continuation of our work at the island, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and the present writer were directed by the Council of this Society to examine sites believed to represent the early home of the Derwentwaters; and in April, 1903, we spent some days in digging and exploring upon the higher parts of Castlerigg.

RAKEFOOT. — The basin supposed by Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite to be the site still holds water in very wet

weather. There are many stones lying on the surface of the peat, and it seemed at first sight not impossible that a pele might have existed there, with a tarn serving as its moat. We took the most solid and likely bit of ground in its area and dug a deep trench, only to find peat at a great depth, and the stumps and roots of birch trees, showing that it had not been disturbed for ages. The stones are merely clearings from the land around, and the appearance of walling or embankment in some parts is due to draining. Mr. T. Crosthwaite says that the whole was drained not very long ago (within the nineteenth century) and that it is remembered how, in the course of the operations, one man was nearly overwhelmed by the soft sides of the deep trench falling in upon him, and rescued just as his head alone emerged. In fact, the drains are 15 feet below the surface. The whole basin appears to be filled with peat, on a bottom of blue clay. No cut stones or other relics were met with in this field to justify further search, either for "Derwentwater Castle" or for the Roman camp which some have located here. The exact site of the Roman pottery found on Castlerigg Fell, mentioned by the late Rev. J. Clifton Ward in these *Transactions* (i., pp. 220, 221), is not known to us. A tripod kettle or jug, with handle and spout, was found near Rakefoot, Canon Rawnsley tells us, and is still in the neighbourhood. The old Ambleside road is plainly visible within the north wall of this field, and the "slack" of its hollow course is easily traced hence to Causeway-foot in the Naddle valley, but there do not seem to be any positive evidences of Roman character, though it is the ancient road from Keswick southward. Of course, the point where this road crosses the ridge is the most probable spot for any defensive or dominant fort, and in the next field there are remains which seemed to promise a reward for excavation.

CAUSEWAY-HEAD.—These ruins are in the south-east corner of the field to the east of Rakefoot, now the Bull-

copy, but formerly known as Causeway-head. Before digging, it quite seemed as if one could trace a small square pele, divided by a party wall, with a stair-turret at one corner, and a hall and other buildings adjoining. Bits of old roofing-slabs of Skiddaw slate are built into the fence which runs along the south side of the ruins, and just east of the eastern fence, within easy reach, is a perennial spring coming from under a rock. The "slack" of an old path runs up from the ancient road to this site, which commands a fine prospect of Naddle, Threlkeld, Castlerigg, and the neighbourhood, such as one might suppose an early pele-builder to have chosen.

We began work on Monday morning, April 20th, 1903, by digging through the apparent stair-turret, which proved to be a peat-stack bottom, but bits of pottery were found. Then we trenched the biggest heap of stones, finding no walls, but many potsherds, ancient tobacco-pipes, and pieces of coal and freestone. Under the fence we found the footing of a wall, with parts of two walls starting out from them at right angles; and here we came upon a lump of plumbago and bits of "rud," among much coal of a poor and earthy kind. Another wall was found, also at right angles to that beneath the fence. Under this, window glass, pipes, and pottery were found, but this wall extended only for two or three yards, without coming to termination or corners at either end. All the surface indications proved to be mere rubbish-heaps, not in the least indicating foundations below them, and the little fragments of walling were so short and scanty that no plan of the house could be made out. Neither doors, windows, nor fireplace could be fixed; the very corners had disappeared. The stones had been carried away, down to the foundations, no doubt to build the fences, and perhaps also to build Rakefoot. But from the remains it was evident that the house had been a farm steading of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and certainly not "Derwentwater Castle."

Along the path leading north-east to the old road there are several turfed heaps. In one of these we found two patches of cobble paving beneath piles of Skiddaw roof-slates. The two pavements were discontinuous and at different levels, and might have been two thresholds or approaches to a hut or shed, perhaps a clay-daubing, now clean gone.

A little to the east of this, in another mound, was a quantity of iron slag, not as hard and bright as that at Rampsholme or in the Coniston bloomeries, though one fragment was vitrified. We could not find the hearth, but some experiment may have been made here to smelt the ironstone which crops out in the Brockle-beck just above Rakefoot.

The apparent enclosures, as if for gardens, were not stone-walled, but seemed to be rubbish-heaps left after the removal of all available building material.

In this site at Causeway-head we found (April 20th and 21st, 1903) :—

Skiddaw slate roofing slabs, averaging half an inch thick, and bits of freestone.

Plumbago, a piece weighing 8oz., rubbed on one side (as if used for polishing ?)

Rud (soft red chalk), rubbed as if used for marking sheep or ornamenting a flag floor.

Ironstone and iron slag. Three pieces of rusted iron, one a knife blade and another a part of a reaping hook.

Coal ; a large piece when burnt split into rectangular forms and left a heavy ash.

Window glass, green and full of bubbles, one-eighteenth of an inch thick.

Tobacco pipes, various sizes, with flat base.

Pottery of various types :—A—Soft black clay, green glaze. B—Dark buff clay, green glaze. C—Grey clay, lined with light red, no glaze. D—Light red clay, green glaze ; many different sorts, of varying age. E—Light red clay with black glaze ; in one jug the glaze has been allowed to run down so as to form vertical stripes. F—Red clay, dark brown glaze over white slip pattern ; the small fragment found resembled I in the list of pottery found on the island

(Fig. VI.). G—Red clay, slip pattern and light coloured glaze; resembling J in the pottery from the island. H—Buff clay, a jug handle painted with coarse horizontal black stripes, light glaze. I—Plate, faced white and elaborately hand-painted. J—Buff clay with marbled pattern and yellow glaze, resembling a fragment found in the house at the "Danish Camp," Gosforth (see p. 197 *ante*).

I am unable to say where these various wares came from, but offer these lists as a contribution to the much-needed account of Cumberland pottery in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Causeway-head belonged to the Aglionbys of Staffield, from whom it came by marriage to the Rev. Beilby Porteous, who sold it to Mr. Waugh. There does not seem to be any available account of this ancient house, which was probably abandoned before the nineteenth century.

Having disposed of these sites we cast about for other ancient buildings on Castlerigg.

BELL INTAKE.—About 200 yards south of Rakefoot, Mr. T. Crosthwaite showed us the ruins of a little house about 12 by 7 paces in extent in a lap of the hill near the ancient Watendlath road, which leaves the old Keswick and Ambleside road at Causeway-head to climb the hill and cross the moors southward. Bell Intake is in the possession of Mrs. Barnes and in the tenancy of Mr. Wilson of Castlerigg Hall, and the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite appears to have had reason to believe that these ruins represent the place where spinning and weaving went on during the plague, some 520 or 530 years before the time when he gave this information to Mr. T. Crosthwaite. The remains are those of a rude shed, rather than a dwelling-house, and offered no inducement to dig for "Derwentwater Castle."

CASTLERIGG HALL.—Farther down the ridge there is the old house named Castlerigg in the Ordnance Map, but now generally known as Castlerigg Hall, owned by Mrs. Barnes and tenanted by Mr. Wilson. It contains

two Jacobean staircases and a fixed oak cupboard dated 1648, no initials. In a back doorway, removed from its original position, is an interesting door of double planks, thickly studded all over with wooden nails; another door, not so thickly studded, but also with tree-nails, is in the barn. It is sometimes said that this house was inhabited by the Radcliffes, but many offshoots of the family were living around Keswick in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It came to the present owner from the Birketts. Mr. R. D. Marshall thinks it may have been tenanted by Radcliffes, but that they never owned the freehold, which belonged to John Langton of Castlerigg and Cockermouth, who inherited it from Gawen Wren; his will, in Mr. Marshall's possession, was proved at York, June 14th, 1781. There is no moat, though a row of trees to the south suggests a possible filled-up ditch; but the ground rises too steeply to the east to allow of any such defence. The name and antiquity of the place lend some colour to the guess that it might represent the original manor-house of Castlerigg; but nothing remains to prove the point.

To the south-west of this, on the bank of Brockle-beck, apparent "remains" are due to draining. In the fields between Castlerigg Hall and Brockle-beck are several old field-dykes.

CASTLE LANE, starting near the Carles (the Great Circle) and crossing the modern Ambleside road, leads up to a field, about a quarter of a mile E.N.E. of Castlerigg Hall, in which is an enclosed plantation, round which an apparently old path takes a turn to the west, while the Lane passes it to the east. The dykes which enclose the plantation are ordinary field-dykes, and though the ground within the plantation is irregular we could find no traces of earthworks or walls to justify digging. The name of "Castle Lane," if it be ancient, would suggest that the "Castle" was not far away. In that case, all traces have disappeared from the surface of the ground.

DERWENTWATER PARK.—The "Castle"—assuming that it existed—would not be far from the park. Mr. R. D. Marshall has a copy of the Greenwich Hospital estate map of 1736, from which it appears that "Derwentwater Parks" were enclosures of land west and north of what is now called Walla Crag, and called "Willy How," "Fisher," and "Watson" Parks. All the ground now called Castlehead Wood on the eastern side of the Borrowdale road, and that from opposite Lord's Island on the north to "Essmess" (now Isthmus) bottom was then wooded, including the hill now called Crow Park, then "Loning Head." Dr. Dalton (say Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 85), writing in the middle of the eighteenth century, lamented the destruction of the ancient woods in these parks, as ordered by Greenwich Hospital. Gray, in 1769, says of Crow Park, "once a glade of ancient oaks, whose large roots still remain" (quoted in West's *Guide to the Lakes*).

Now, in the "Great Wood," just to the north of Catbeck-gill, and near the spot where the Edwardian silver pennies were found, there are two sites showing old remains. One on a little headland in the wood, just above the 300 feet contour, is a small building shaped like a capital B with rounded corners; the smaller chamber about four by four paces and the larger one seven by six paces internal measurement. This appears to be a sheep-fold for washing in the beck. The other remains consist of ruined walls; one running for 37 paces along the 300 foot contour line, below the "lower path"; another running for 30 paces down the slope from the "upper path" at right angles to the former; and between the two, starting from the upper wall and running for about 46 paces, are two walls slightly diverging until they are 24 paces apart where they touch the "lower path." These contain no ruins of buildings, and seem to be merely old fences, too insignificant for the remains of "Derwentwater Castle."

RADCLIFFE ESTATES AT KESWICK.—By the kindness of Mrs. Gatey, sister to Mrs. Fisher Crosthwaite, we are enabled to print two pieces from the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite's papers. The first is from the printed "RENTAL of the Estates late Lord DERWENTWATER'S, in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland. To be Sold before the Commissioners and Trustees for the Forfeited Estates, on* Thursday *the 11th Day of* July *next*, 1723."

*The Manor of* Castlerigg *and* Derwentwater.

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Samuel Hodgson* and *Francis Fisher* ... | 12 | — | — |
| *William Udall* ... ... ... | 13 | 10 | — |
| *Will. Wren* ... ... ... | 05 | 10 | — |
| *Edward Stephenson** ... ... ... | 30 | 06 | 06 |
| *Peter Wren* ... ... ... | 02 | 05 | — |
| *John Wren* ... ... ... | 10 | — | — |
| *Joseph Watson* ... ... ... | 03 | — | — |
| *Tho. Grave* ... ... ... | 14 | — | — |
| *Francis Hodson* ... ... ... | 07 | — | — |
| *Agnes Lowther* ... ... ... | 08 | 10 | — |
| *John Fisher* ... ... ... | 20 | — | — |
| *Mary Barwick* ... ... ... | 04 | 05 | — |
| *Elix. Barwick* ... ... ... | 01 | 15 | — |
| *Will. Scott* ... ... ... | — | 15 | — |
| *Tho. Grave* ... ... ... | 22 | 10 | — |
| *Gawen Wren* ... ... ... | 15 | — | — |
| *Leonard Younghusband* ... ... | 01 | — | — |
| *John Grave* ... ... ... | 01 | — | — |
| *Robert Simpson* ... ... ... | 18 | — | — |
| *Robert Smith* ... ... ... | 08 | 10 | — |
| *Josiah Todhunter* ... ... ... | 12 | — | — |
| Customary Rents ... ... ... | 59 | 19 | 01 |
| | 270 | 15 | 07 |

UNLET.

An Island of Timber cont. 2 Acres.
*Caswasts*† in common for Ten. 12 Acres.

* Mr. R. D. Marshall says that he has no note of this name as tenant of freehold, but he appears as a tenant of customary land and houses. The Standishes represent these Stephensons.

† Perhaps "Cass wastes." The Cass was a swampy piece of land about 10 or 12 acres, allotted in the Enclosure award to the Castlerigg estate; it was drained and planted by Mr. John Marshall.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.B. There is 30 Acres of Timber, cont. near 7000 Oaks, Value 4000*l.* | | | |
| Birch and Ash, Value 500*l.* | | | |
| 4500*l.* | | | |
| Paid to the Duke of *Somerset* a Sparrow-hawk, or | — | 02 | — |
| To the Lord *Greystock*, a Free Rent ... | — | 03 | 04 |
| To Sir *Will. Fleming* for the Mill-Dam ... | — | 06 | 08 |
| | — | 12 | — |

In the Schedule of charges and annuities to which the estate was subject, after mention of sums payable to Mary Countess Dowager of Derwentwater (wife of James Rooke, Esq.), William and Arthur Radcliffe, the Ladies Catherine and Elizabeth Radcliffe, Lady Mary Tudor Radcliffe, Anna Maria Radcliffe (only daughter of James late Earl of Derwentwater), Lady Mary Radcliffe (sister to Earl Edward), and Richard Dashwood, Esq., for the manor of Wyne within Adlston* (*sic*) there are two entries relating to Cumberland :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To a yearly Rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of *Ile Park*, payable to Sir *William Fleming*† ... | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| The Tythe of Corn and Grain arising within the Closes, called *Ulluck* Closes and *Ground End*, Parcel of the Rectory of *Crosthwaite*, are claimed by, and allowed to *Gawen Wren.* | | | |

* In the Cumberland estates are included :—

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *The Manor of* Aldston Moor. | | | |
| *Richard Wallis* .. .. .. .. | 35 | 07 | 06 |
| *Ditto*, Mill and Tythes .. .. .. | 35 | — | — |
| *John Brown*, Tine Head Farm .. .. .. | 15 | — | — |
| *Henry Stevenson*, Gelderdale Colliery .. .. | 10 | 05 | — |
| Collected by the Bailiffs ancient Rents due at *Michaelmas* | 55 | — | 03 |
| *William Errington* .. .. .. .. | — | 10 | — |
| *Robert Hewet* .. .. .. .. | — | 02 | — |
| *Tho. Errington* .. .. .. .. | — | — | 06 |
| *Tho. Vazie* .. .. .. .. .. | — | 01 | — |
| | 153 | 07 | 07 |

N.B. A Crown Rent for the Manor and Mines *per An.* is paid, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

† The only rent paid to the Flemings, and now to the Keswick Hotel, is 6s. 8d. for leave to set the abutment of Keswick weir against that side of the Greta.—R.D.M.

The other paper is endorsed "A Sale of Pattinson's House in Kesswicke to Sam. Hodgshon from a ffine arbitrary to ffine certaine," and dated August 10th, 1711. It sets forth that

whereas one Mansion house and Garth formerly . . . Patteson's . . . in Keswick . . . of the auncient yearly Customary Rent of 4s. and did pay two Carriage Loads yearly and one Hen and an Arbitrary ffine at the will of the Lord upon the death of the Lord of the said Mannor and upon death or alienation of Tenant and Suite of Court and Suite of Mill and other services , . . and whereas the said Mansion house many yeares since became soe Ruinous and in decay that the said patteson who was Tenant thereof refused to repaire the same or to pay any rent ffines or other services for the same but surrendered or suffered the same to fall into the Lord's hand . . . and whereas the aforesaid Samuell Hodgson being desireous to purchase of the said Earle of Darwentwater the said house and Garth into Tennancy or into a Customary Estate of Inheritance as the same was aunciently held by the said Pattesons or former Tenants thereof by the same Rents Customes dues and Services only save that when any ffine shall happen to fall due to the Lord or Lords of the said Mannor . . . the Tenant . . . shall only pay a ffine certaine of four yeares auncient Rent . . . as several other Tenants within the said Mannor some considerable tyme since did purchase their Tenements to the like ffine certaine Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said . . . Earle . . . for diverse considerations him thereunto moveinge and Especially for and in Consideration of the sume of ffour pounds . . . hath given . . . unto the said Samuell Hodgson the said house and Garth . . . for ever yeildinge . . . yearly . . . four shillings at the feast dayes or tymes accustomed and two Carriage Loads and one Hen . , . or such payment or Composition in Leiu of them as hath been and now is used . . . and likewise payinge Suite of Court . . . and Suite of Mill . . . and all other auncient dutyes and Customes . . . save only that as aforesaid the said Samuell Hodgson his heires and Assignes are only to pay a ffour penny ffine that is four yeares auncient Rent at the death of the Lord or at the death of Tenant or Alienation of Tenant.

Signed "Darwentwater," and witnessed by Lewis Artois and Tho: Errington. The latter had been an officer in the French service and commanded the second troop of

Lord Widdrington's forces in the "Fifteen": he was taken at Preston but subsequently pardoned, and acted as business man for Lady Derwentwater, as appears from a letter written by him to her (April 5th, 1722), printed in Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite's *The Last of the Derwentwaters.*

In conclusion, we have to acknowledge our great indebtedness to Mr. R. D. Marshall for much valuable help and information, and to thank him for his invitation to explore Lord's Island and for defraying the expenses of labour in excavating the house of the Radcliffes. We have also to thank Mr. E. L. Waugh, the owner of Rakefoot, for permission to dig and for his contribution to the expense, thus leaving the Society's grant untouched; also Mr. T. Crosthwaite, the tenant, for his leave to dig at Rakefoot and Causeway-head, and for information connected with those sites; and Mr. J. W. Robinson for much kind assistance.

The history of the Derwentwaters and Radcliffes, hitherto very insufficiently known, has been worked out by Mr. W. N. Thompson and forms the subject of the next article.

ART. XXIII.—*The Derwentwaters and Radcliffes.* By W. N. THOMPSON.

IN the preceding article Mr. Collingwood has investigated the subject of "Derwentwater Castle" and the history and archæology of the house on Lord's Island. Here we shall attempt to give some account of the families who have been identified with the two places—the Derwentwaters and the Radcliffes who succeeded them.

## THE DERWENTWATERS.

Of the Derwentwaters our account must necessarily be a very imperfect one, our materials for their history being but scanty.

### ODARD, SON OF LIOLF.

We are told that Waldiev, lord of Allerdale, gave to Odard, son of Liolf, "Talentir and Castlerig with the forest between Greta and Calter." If this be so, then Odard was the first lord of Derwentwater. We have this statement, however, only on the authority of the "Distributio Cumberlandiæ," and we can neither corroborate nor refute it.

### ADAM, 1210-12.

But the first of the name of whom we have found mention is Adam de Derewentewater. He is a witness to Alice de Rumeli's gift of Borrowdale to Furness Abbey, the date of which is about 1210-12 (Bain's *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, I., 554, and Beck's *Ann. Furn.*, p. 175). And he himself gave to the monks a way-leave through his land (*Ann. Furn.*, app., p. lxxxi). His name is also to be found amongst those who attested Alice de Rumeli's confirmation

of the vill of Apelton to the church of Bridekirk and priory of Giseburne (*Chartulary of Guisbrough*, ed. W. Brown. ii., p. 320), the date of which is not earlier than 1210.

### Sir William, 1255-60.

The next of whom I find record is William de Derewentewater, who, in 1255, with three other knights of Cumberland, is commanded to view and report on the defects of the castle of Carlisle and the state of the county to the king. Accordingly they make their report (Bain's *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, I., 2029, 2034). He may probably be identified with the William de Derwenwater who is named as holding land in Talentire in 1259-60 (*Chartulary of St. Bees*, x., 3), in which shortly afterwards (*ibid.*, x., 3, 4) he seems to have been succeeded by Thomas de Derwentwater.

### Sir Thomas, before 1275—d. 1302-3.

Thomas de Derwentwater appears several times as a witness to deeds in connection with Talentire in the *Chartulary of St. Bees* (x., 2-6) in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, the earliest date given being 1279. He was a knight, and must have succeeded to his estate before 1275, by which year the Honour of Cockermouth, whereof his lands were held, had been seized into the King's hands. Had he succeeded after this date we should have had the usual "inquisition" on the death of his predecessor as of a tenant in chief—which we have not.

The late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, in his pamphlet "The Last of the Derwentwaters," tells us that this Thomas got a charter for holding a market and fair at Keswick in 1276. By the kindness of Mr. R. D. Marshall we can give a translation (by Mr. Collingwood) of the *Charter Roll of 4 Ed. I. (1276) No. 9* to Thomas of Derwentwater:—

The King to the Archbishops, Bishops, &c., Greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful Thomas de Derewentewater that he and his heirs may for ever have one Market every week on Saturday at his manor in Keswick in Derwentfelles in the county of Cumberland and one Fair there every year during five days viz[t] on the vigil, the day and on the morrow of the blessed Mary Magdalene and for the two following days* unless such Market and Fair shall be to the annoyance of the neighbouring markets and fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs may for ever have the aforesaid market and fair at his aforesaid Manor with all the liberties and free customs to such market and fair pertaining Unless such market and fair shall be to the annoyance of the neighbouring markets and fairs, these being witnesses—The venerable Father Thomas Bp. of Hereford,† William de Valence our Uncle,‡ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln,§ Roger de Clifford,‖ Roger the illegitimate son of Hugh son of Otho, Bartholomew de Briauncoun, John de Nevill, Ralph Bluet and others. Given by our hand at Estwode the 13[th] day of July.

In 1292, before Hugh de Cressingham and his fellows, justices itinerant, at Carlisle, Sir Thomas was summoned to shew by what warrant he held this market and fair without the licence of the King. This can only have been a form of words, the real object being no doubt to discover what rights he was exercising in connection therewith. Sir Thomas produced his charter, and by such warrant did he claim the aforesaid market and fair. And the King's advocate, William Inge, said that the "aforesaid Thomas by authority of the aforesaid charter had taken toll, amends of the assize of bread and beer broken, and

---

* July 21-25. The chantry at Keswick was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and fairs are supposed to have originated in the concourse of people to celebrate the dedication feasts.

† Son of Wm. de Cantelupe, steward to Henry III. He was canonized as St. Thomas of Hereford, 1320 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

‡ Titular Earl of Pembroke, son of Isabel widow of King John, by her second husband, Hugh X. of Lusignan, Count of La Marche. He was one of Edward I's. council (*ibid.*)

§ Third Earl of Lincoln, witness to a lease to Holme Cultram, 1298. He was with Edward I. when he died (*ibid.*)

‖ Father of the Roger, who m. Isabel de Vipont and built part of Brougham Castle.

other things otherwise than he ought to do and to the said market and fair pertained to have." And he prayed that it should be enquired into for our lord the King. And the jurors said that the "aforesaid Thomas from the time of the date of the aforesaid charter had used the market and fair as he claimed, and not otherwise had he used any liberties pertaining to market and fair than he ought to do" (*Placita de Quo Waranto, Cumberland, Edw. I., roll 12.* Printed Calendar).

Sir Thomas frequently appears as a witness in the *Register of Wetherhal* (pp. 315, 327, 352, 353, 370); in 1291 with another of the family, Adam de Derwenwater (*ibid.*, p. 316). He was one of the two earliest knights of the shire for Westmorland (we shall see why Westmorland) in 1297. He died in 1302, or early in 1303, and an inquisition was made of his lands and tenements (*Inq. post mortem, 31 Ed. I., n. 15*). In English it runs thus:—

Inquisition of the lands and tenements which belonged to Thomas de Derwentwater on the day when he died, made at Assepatrick in the county of Cumberland on Wednesday in the vigil of the Ascension of the Lord, 31 Ed. I. [May 15, 1303], by William de Langerig, Ranulph de Osmunderlaw, Ralph de Eynecourt, Thomas de Redemane, Adam del Haines, Robert de Mulcastre, Adam de Vlnesby, Thomas del Lathes, William le Engleis, Walter de Plumland, Thomas son of Hugh, and John de Stanlaw, who say that

Thomas de Derwentwater held the manor of Derwentwater of the King in chief by homage and the service of doing suit at the King's court of Cokermue from three weeks to three weeks, as of the honour of the castle of Cockermue, which is in the King's hands.

There is there a capital messuage containing within the enclosure 2 acres, and it is worth per annum 2s.

There are there 48 acres of land in demesne, whereof each acre is worth per annum 6d. Also 12 acres of meadow in demesne, and each acre is worth per annum 12d. Sum 38s.

There are there 88½ acres of land in demesne in a certain place called Legberthwait, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 6d. Sum 44s. 3d.

There are there 50 acres of land in demesne in a place called Fornesate, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 6d. Sum 25s.

There are there 81 acres of land in demesne in a place called Wanthwait, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth by the year 6d. Sum 40s. 6d.

There are there 90 acres of land in demesne in a place called Castelrig, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 3d. Sum 22s. 6d.

There are there 66 acres of land in demesne in a place called Naddale, set to farm to divers tenants at the will of the lord, and each acre is worth per annum 4d. Sum 22s.

There are there 12 cottagers in a place called *le* Waterhouses, who hold at the will of the lord, and each pays per annum 12d. Sum 12s.

Also 30 tenants who hold in burgage in a place called Kesewik, each of whom pays for each burgage per annum 6d. Sum 15s.

There is there a certain custom of customars as of measure and brewing (*consuetud' Custumar' ut de mensur' et Bracin'*), and it is worth per annum 20s.

There are there 34 acres of land in demesne in a place called Gilcroute,* set to farm to divers tenants, and each acre is worth per annum 8d. Sum 22s. 8d.

There is there a free tenant called William le Engleis, who holds 7 acres of land at Gilcroute by the service of doing suit at the court of Derwentwater three times in the year.

Also a free tenant, to wit, Robert de Tymparen, who holds half a carucate of land at Vllackes by the service of feeding the foresters of the lord of Derwentwater for ten days in the year.

Also a free tenant, viz., the Abbot of Caldra, who holds half a carucate of land and pays per annum 12d. and half a pound of pepper at the Nativity of the Lord.

Also a free tenant, William de Derwentwater, who holds the hamlet of Talentir by the service of doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks.

Also a free tenant called William le Bakester, who holds half a carucate of land at Castelrigg by the service of paying per annum 4d. and doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks.

Also a free tenant, Stephen de la Rose, who holds half a carucate of land at Wllaik and pays per annum 1d.

Also a free tenant, Matilda de Naddale, who holds 2 acres of land at Naddale, paying by the year 1d.

Also a free tenant, Thomas de Louthre, who holds a moiety of the

---

* More correctly Gilcrouce, *i.e.* Gilcrux. Geographically outside the limits of the manor of Derwentwater, though technically said to be there.

hamlet of Crosseby by homage and the service of 5s. for cornage* to be paid to the lord of Derwentwater to the use of our lord the King yearly and by doing suit at the court of Derwentwater from three weeks to three weeks.

There is there a free tenant, Ralph de Eynecourt, who holds the other moiety of the hamlet of Crosseby by the service of doing fealty to the lord of Derwentwater and of 5s. for cornage to be paid to the lord of Derwentwater to the use of the King yearly.

There is there a herbage in a place called Wythebotten,† and it is worth per annum £4.

Also a close, and it is worth in . . . . 4s.

Also a water mill which is worth per annum 66s. 8d.

Also a fulling mill which is worth per annum 40s.

The pleas and perquisites of the court there . . . . . s.

There are there 40 works in autumn and they are worth per annum 3s. 4d. Sum total £23 . . .

John de Derwentwater, son of the said Thomas, is his next heir and is aged 30 (?) years and more.

Here we have a very extensive and valuable manor. It will be noticed that it is styled the manor of Derwentwater, and not Castlerigg, as shortly afterwards it came to be called. Possibly the capital messuage—"sometimes called pre-eminently the *manerium*"—may have been now on the island. We see that the arable portion of the manor lies in great open fields, at Legberthwaite, Fornside, Wanthwaite, Castlerigg, and Naddle; and it is mostly held by customary tenants. At Wythburn we have grazing ground. The names of most of the freeholders are more or less well known. Tallantire, it will be seen,

* The manor of Derwentwater, or Castlerigg as it is also called, was held by a cornage rent of 10s. This was apportioned to two under-tenants, who had, of course, to bear the burdens which belonged to the service. "It was a leading principle in the middle ages if you had a duty to perform to get someone else, some lesser man, to discharge it for you. Devolution of burdens was universal."

† Wythebotten is doubtless our modern Wythburn. We shall meet with it once and again in the course of this paper. Mr. Collingwood remarks: "Wythebotten seems to me most likely to be Wythburn. I don't believe that *burn*, a stream, is used in Lake District place names and I have supposed that Wythburn was Wyth-*borran*; as several other *burns* appear to be short forms of borran. But Wyth*bottom* is understandible, and *botten* would be just the local dialectical form—like Norse *botn*, which is very common in Iceland for a valley-bottom, or rather the low ground at what we should call the head of the valley, above the loch or lake." The form Withbone, which occurs in 1554 in Lady Alice Radcliffe's will, looks like a shortening of Wythebotten.

was held in demesne, not by a Tallantire, but by a member of the Derwentwater family.

### JOHN I., 1303—D. MAY 1, 1317.

John de Derwentwater, who succeeded to this great inheritance, had a son and heir who bore his own name. From an inquisition made at Carlisle on Thursday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), 1317, we learn that

John de Derwentwater senior held the manor of Kastelrigg of the King as of his honour of Cokermwe, and that he granted the same, except the island of Wytholme,* to John de Derwentwater junior and his heirs for ever.

Afterwards the said John senior granted the said island to the said John junior and his heirs for ever.

Then the said John junior granted the said manor to the said John senior for his life so that after his death it should revert to the said John junior, the said John senior paying for the same one rose.

The said John senior entered and was seised thereof for 15 days, when Sir Robert de Leybourne, keeper of the castle and honour of Cokermwe, of which honour the said manor of Kastelrigg is held, ejected him.

The said manor is held of the said honour by homage and fealty and by the service of 10s. a year for cornage and doing suit at the King's court of Cokermwe every three weeks.

The said manor is now worth per annum £13 and no more, because it is destroyed by the Scots: in time of peace it used to be worth £30. (*Inq. p.m. 11 Ed. II. no. 41.*)

There is another inquisition of the same date, taken by the same jurors, from which it appears that John de Derwentwater senior held the manor of Talentyre for life with remainder to John de Derwentwater junior and Isabella his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with the result that they too were ejected on entry after the death of John senior. It is returned as "worth per annum,

* No doubt Lord's Island. Mr. Collingwood says: "Wytholme would be a good name for Lord's Island just as Hestholm for Derwent Island. Of course Wyth-holm means wood-island."

clear, 100s., and not more on account of the war; but in time of peace it used to be worth £10."

John de Derwentwater also appears to have held the vill of Threlkeld (Nicolson & Burn, ii., p. 373), not however "in trust," as Nicolson and Burn imagine, but as mesne lord.*

In Westmorland he owned the manor of Ormside (*Inq. p.m. 8 Ed. II. n. 62*), and also that of Bolton. By an inquisition taken at Appleby 5th May, 1323 (*Inq. ad quod damnum, 16 Ed. II. n. 50*), it was found that

John de Derwenuater senior on the 11th day of September, 10 Edw. II. [1316], enfeoffed John de Derwentuater junior of the manor of Bolton in the county of Westmorland, to hold to him and his heirs for ever: by virtue whereof the said John junior was seised thereof up to the 1st day of May then next following, on which day the said John senior died. Because the said manor is held by knight's service of Ralph de Graystoke, then being within age and in the custody of the King, Robert de Sapi, then escheator, by Richard de Morland, sub-escheator, as if the said John senior had died seised thereof in his demesne as of fee, took the said manor into the King's hands, and so it is kept from the said John junior.

### Sir John II., 1317- — ?

The connection of the Derwentwaters with Bolton appears to have been an old one. This is shewn by a passage in Nicolson and Burn (ii. p. 78): "In the 20 Ed I. on an inquisition concerning the furniture of a chantry in the chapel of Bolton in Westmorland, it was found (amongst other particulars) that the said chantry was founded by the ancestors of Sir John de Derwentwater, then lord of the manor." But in 20 Ed. I. (1291) Sir Thomas was head of the family, and this date is an error

* This is proved by two inquisitions of later date. In February, 1372, after the death of William de Threlkeld chivaler, the jurors say that the manor of Threlkeld is held of John de Derwentwater chivaler, by homage and fealty, as of his manor of Castelrigg (*Inq. p.m. 46 Ed. III. n. 65*). And in 1436, Nicholas Radcliffe chivaler, in right of Elizabeth his wife, held the vill of Threlkeld of the Graystocks by knight's service and suit at the court of Graystock (*Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. IV. n. 34*).

for 20 Ed. II., *i.e.* 1326—see a copy of the document taken from the Machel MSS. in Archdeacon Prescott's *Wetherhal*, p. 406—when we know that Sir John (our "John junior," we suppose) was living, as in that year Johannes de Derwentwatre is mentioned among the sheriffs of Westmorland (Sir G. Duckett, in these *Transactions*, iv., p. 294).

"This connection of the Derwentwaters," says Mr. W. G. Collingwood, "seems to date back several generations, but it can hardly be so early as the twelfth century, to which period I think we must assign the curious inscribed stone on the north side of Bolton church, which reads:—'+ DS LVRREN DE. WERE DVN: a(?)s: HOMES: DE. BOELTVN . . .' which may perhaps be rendered 'Sir Laurence de Vere (hardly Derwentwater) gives (*dun* for *donne*) to the (*as*, Norman-French for *aux*) men of Bolton . . .' What he gave, and who he was, I am unable to make out. (See Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses*, p. 58)."

From an abstract of a document which is given in the *Visitation Pedigree* of 1615 (*Northumberland*, ed. Foster, p. 98), it appears that in 12 Ed. ii. (1338-39) John de Derwentwater "granted &c. to Richard Graistocke, vicar of Crosthwayte, and others his manor of Castlerigg &c. *exceptis terris et tenementis que dedi Thome filio et heredi meo et Ermengarde uxori ejus.*"

### THOMAS II.

Thus in 1338-39 John II. had a son and heir Thomas, who was married to Ermengarda; though it is not proved that Thomas II. succeeded to the property.

### JOHN II. OR III?

From this time onwards we seem to have Johns as heads of the family; and the difficulty is to tell where one John ends and another begins.

In 1341, John de Derwentwater, knight, is a witness to Robert de Eglesfeld's grant of Renwick to his newly

founded Queen's Hall at Oxford (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 435 *n.*). In 1358, Sir John de Derwentwater, knight, is an executor to the will of Adam de Bastenthwayt (*Testamenta Karleolensia*, ed. Chancellor Ferguson, p. 24); and in 1361, to that of William de Brigholm of Crosthwayt, who leaves 6s. 8d., his sword and bow and arrows, to his "godson John son of Sir John de Derwentwater knight" (*ibid.* p. 34). This Sir John may have been our John II., father of Thomas II., though it seems to be more likely that he was a third John.

### John III. or IV.?

Anyhow, the "godson John" may possibly be identified with the Sir John de Derwentwater, kt., who was sheriff of Cumberland in 48 and 50 Ed. III. and in 1 and 4 Ric. II., *i.e.*, 1275 to 1280 (these *Transactions*, iv., 312), and in the latter year King's escheator in the county (Bain's *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iv., 292). Nicolson and Burn (ii., 78) say that his seat was at Derwentwater and that his arms were Argent two bars Gules on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first. Sir John was knight of the shire for Cumberland in 2 and 11 Ric. II., and for Westmorland in 10 Ric. II., 1386. He is mentioned again in 1391 (Nicolson and Burn, i., 515) as holding the manor of Ormesheved (Ormside), and once more in 1397 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iii., p. 221) in connection with the same manor.

### Robert de Lowther and Margaret his wife.

On September 21st, 1398, by inquisition taken after the death of Maud, wife of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, it was found that Kobert de Lowther and Margaret his wife held Castalrige and Talantire (*Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II., n. 38*)—presumably during the minority of the heir.

Had Margaret de Lowther been the widow of Sir John

de Derwentwater, the matter would have been simply explained. But Nicolson and Burn (i., p. 431) say she was daughter and heiress of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, and that her son, Sir Hugh de Lowther, married Margaret (others call her Ann), daughter of John de Derwentwater—statements, we think, grounded on no better authority than that of the *Visitation Pedigree*. And we are unable to throw any light on the subject.

## JOHN THE LAST, 1403.

Be that as it may, we find that in 1403 John de Derwentwater held the manor of Ormesheved (*Inq. p.m., 4 Henry IV., n. 37*, and Nicolson and Burn, i., 515), and he it is probably whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth was married to Sir Nicholas Radcliffe, so bringing the Radcliffes to Derwentwater.*

## THE RADCLIFFES.

Radcliffe or Ratcliffe, written indifferently at various periods, and meaning, as Mr. Collingwood points out, Red-cliff (Norse *Raud-klif*) like Rocliffe in Cumberland, was the name of a family which seems from John Denton's account (*Cumberland*, p. 72) to have held Aikton from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VI. Richard appears to have been one of their family names, and the list of sheriffs (these *Transactions*, iv., 313) gives Richard Radcliffe as Sheriff of Cumberland in 9 Hen. V. (1422).

---

* We have met with three others of the name, who were doubtless offshoots of the family. In 1421, William Derwentwater is named as a legatee in the will of Abp. Henry Bowet of York. He appears to have been a member of the Abp's. household—"domicellus" he is called in the inventory (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Soc., i., p. 401; iii., p. 83). This may probably be accounted for by the Archbishop's local connection, for we learn from his will that his father was buried at Penrith and that he had a cousin, Roger Bowet, living at Kirkby Stephen (*ibid.*, i., p. 400). At a later period Richard Derwentwater was common clerk of the city of York: on February 3rd, 1476-7, Nicholas Lancastere, "in utroque jure baccalaureus," was elected in his place (*ibid.*, iv., p. 205). And, lastly, Agnes Darwenwater was prioress of the nunnery of Armathwaite at the time of its dissolution (*Valor Eccl.*, Hen. VIII.).

## Sir Nicholas, 1417-1452?

But Sir Nicholas is said (pedigree in Baines' *Lancashire*, iii., p. 6) to have been a younger son of Thomas Radcliffe of Wymersley—a branch, like the houses of Sussex and Farmesdon, of the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower (Lancs.).

Thomas of Wymersley was the first of his line to separate from the paternal stem. He appears to have been third son of Richard de Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower and his wife Isabella, heiress of the Plessingtons of Wymersley. His eldest brother, William, carried on the line at Radcliffe Tower, and he himself succeeded to the maternal estate of Wymersley on the death of his second brother Christopher in 9 Ric. II (1385-6).

According to the "Radclyffe Tracts"* (i., p. 2), Thomas of Wymersley had three knightly sons, Sir Richard, Sir Nicholas, and Sir Ralph.

Sir Richard, of Wymersley and Clitheroe, is said to have been summoned to Parliament in 1405, to have been present at Agincourt in 1415, and to have died in 1433-4, leaving a son and heir, Sir Thomas, to continue the Wymersley line.

Of Sir Ralph we are told nothing. But the second son, Sir Nicholas, is said to have married Elizabeth de Derwentwater, "the heiress of the isle," about 1417, and in 1422 (10 Hen. V.) we find Nicholas de Radcliff and Elizabeth his wife mentioned as holding Ormeshead "in right of the said Elizabeth" (Nicolson and Burn, i., 515). And in two later inquisitions (in 1436) he is returned as holding Bolton and Threlkeld, both in the right of his wife Elizabeth (*Inq. p.m., 14 Hen. VI, n. 34*); sufficient proof, we should imagine, that her name was not Margaret, as she has sometimes been called.

In 4 Hen. VI. (1426) "Nicholaus Radcliff ch'r" was

* Reprinted from *Archæologia Æliana, N.S., i. and ii.*, in 1859. The first was written by W. H. D. Longstaffe, F.S.A., and the second by the Rev. James Raine (then J.R., jun.). They are grounded on the papers at Greenwich Hospital, and are cited here as *Tract i.* and *Tract ii.*

sheriff of Cumberland (these *Transactions*, iv., 313), and next year he was knight of the shire.

Of his children, the names of three survive, Thomas the heir; Marmaduke (*Northumb. Vis. Ped.*), of whom nothing seems to be known; and Elizabeth (living 1482), wife of John Pennington, who was eldest son of Sir John de Pennington of Muncaster, but died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue (*Penningtoniana*, pp. vii., 32).

Sir Nicholas was living August 12th, 1452* (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 10th rep., app., pt. 4, 225), and we have found no further mention of him.

## THOMAS, 1453?—D. 1495.

In 31 Hen. VI. (1452-3) Thomas Radcliffe is named as holding Ormeshead *Vescy* (Nicolson and Burn, i., p. 515), when we may suppose that he had succeeded his father, though this is not quite conclusive.

He has by some been called *Sir* Thomas, but he does not appear to have been a knight.

His wife is said to have been Margaret, daughter of Sir William Parr, K.G., of Kendal, and aunt of Queen Katherine. But beyond this, and the story of his disinheriting his eldest son, John, in 1480—a subject hereafter to be alluded to—we know little about him.

He seems to have been in the service of the Earls of Northumberland—perhaps he acted as commissioner† for the management of their Cumberland estate—and he is named as a devisee in the will (dated 1485) of Henry Percy, the fourth earl, in these terms:—

---

* The date *36 Hen. VI.* (1457-58), when Sir Nicholas is said to "hold Bolton," given by Nicolson and Burn in vol. ii., p. 78, is probably an error. In vol. i., p. 356, the date is *31 Hen. VI.*

† As late as 1777 this estate (then belonging to Lord Egremont) was managed by commissioners, whereof the steward was one (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 66). In September, 1633, as I learn from an old deed, the commissioners were William Penington esquire, William Stockdale gentleman, and Hugh Potter steward.

I woll that all such annuyties and fees as I have grauntid under any of my seales to my servantes, whose names hereafter ensuyne, be confirmed by my said feoffes;—that is to wit my fee and annuyte graunted to my brodir-in-lawe Henry Scrope, son and heire apparante to ye lorde Scrop of Bolton, term of his lyve; also my fee to Sir Thomas Tempest knyght, Sir Stephyne Hamerton knight, my cousine Sir Rauff Harbotell knight, Sir Rauff Wedrington knight, Lancelot Thrilkeld esquier, and Thomas Radcliff of ye Ile upon Darwentwater esquier (*Test. Ebor.*, iii., 308).

By this devise the Langley estate (Northumberland) is supposed to have come into the Radcliffe family. But see hereafter.

### Sons of Thomas: Sir Richard, K.G.

Of his sons, mention has already been made of John the heir. But the most famous was the second son, Sir Richard, one of the satellites of Richard of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.). He was knighted by Edward IV. at Tewkesbury in 1471, and made a K.G. by Richard III. in 1484, from whom he also received lands of the annual value of £666 (Ramsay, *Lancaster and York*, ii., p. 534). He will for ever be associated with Catesby and Lovel in the quibbling couplet of William Collingbourne, a couplet for which its author subsequently suffered execution at Tyburn:

> "The catte, the ratte, and Lovell our dogge
> Rulyth all Englande under a hogge." *

Sir Richard was sheriff of Westmorland in 2 and 3 Ric. III. (1484-5). "Ricardus Ratcliffe, miles, pro corpore Regis, cui Rex concedit Vicecomit' com' Westm'land pro termino vitæ suæ, cum potestate constituendi deputatum suum, pro dicto officio exercendo, 10 Aug. 2 Ric. III." (these *Transactions*, iv., pp. 297, 303). He was killed at the Battle of Bosworth (1485) and attainted,

* For the circumstances see Sir James H. Ramsay's *Lancaster and York*, ii., p. 529. Collingbourne had been steward to the King's mother, the Duchess of York, in Wilts., and had been removed to make way for Lord Lovel in 1484, when he revenged himself by circulating in London his "immortal" couplet.

leaving a son Richard, in whose favour the attainder was afterwards reversed. He had lived for some time at Sedbury, near Richmond, having married Agnes (or Alice), widow of Christopher Boynton of that place, and daughter of Lord Scrope of Bolton (*Test. Ebor.*, iii., 360, iv., 14).

After her husband's death Dame Alice (or Agnes) became a "vowess" (*ibid.*, iii., 350), apparently attaching herself to the Nunnery of Marrick, near Richmond, to which she seems to have given a fifteenth century MS. translation of the "Grace Dieu" (now in the possession of Lord Leconfield) containing on one of the flyleaves this inscription: "Here beginnith the boke called Grace Deu, giffin unto the Monastery of Charrik [Marrik ?] by Dame Agnes Ratcliffe, on whose sowl Jhesu have mercye. Amen." (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 6th Rep., p. 288b).

## Sir Edward of Cartington.

The third son of Thomas Radcliffe appears to have been Sir Edward (*Tract i.*, 3), who by marriage with the heiress of Cartington, Dilston, and Whittonstall (Northd.) and Hawthorne (Durham), brought a great addition of wealth and importance to the family and founded a new line of Radcliffes.

## Other Sons.

A fourth son was Nicholas of Keswick, from whom descended a great number of Radcliffes and Ratcliffes in the neighbourhood of Keswick. And the two other sons were Christopher, a priest, and Rowland, religious (*ibid.*).

## The Disherison.

At this point it will be convenient to narrate the story of the "extraordinary disherison" of his eldest son, John by Thomas Radcliffe of the Isle—and our authority for

the whole subject is the first* of the "Radclyffe Tracts," which we have already mentioned. It seems that in 1480 Thomas Radcliffe suffered a recovery of his manor of Castlerigg, Keswicke, Naddell, Burnes, Smaythwayte, Legbarthwait, and Furnesett,† to his third son Edward, who entailed them by conveying them to the father Thomas and brother Richard for their joint lives, with remainder to the heirs male of the bodies of Richard, Edward, Nicholas, Christopher, and Rowland, sons of Thomas, successively; passing over John, the heir, unless he survived his father—which he did—when he was to enjoy the estate *for life* only.

### JOHN, D. AFTER 1509.

What the object of Thomas was in disinheriting his eldest son, we do not know—whatever it was, it resulted in the dissipation of great part of the estate, as the sequel will shew.

On the death of Thomas in 1495, his son John entered into possession. In 23 Henry VII. (1508) "Joh' Ratcliffe, ar." was Sheriff of Cumberland (these *Transactions*, iv., p. 315). He married Anne, fifth daughter and co-heir of Henry Fenwick, Esq., of Fenwick, in Northumberland, and died after 1509, leaving two children, Sir John Radcliffe, his heir, and a daughter Anne (*Tract i.*, p. 3).

### SIR JOHN—D. 1529.

Without having any title under the entail, Sir John seems, though only on sufferance, to have continued in the quiet enjoyment of the estate to the day of his death (*ibid.*, p. 4). In 6, 10, 15, 18 Henry VIII. (1515-1527) "John Ratcliffe *miles*" was sheriff of Cumberland (these *Transactions*, iv., p. 315). This was evidently the Sir John

* *Partly* followed by Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A., in *The Last of the Derwentwaters*.

† It will be seen that the heir was not utterly disinherited. He had Tallentire and other lands, not mentioned in the "recovery."

who was buried at Crosthwaite Church—indeed he seems to have been the only *Sir* John in the family. But the date of his death given on the brass there—February 2nd, 1527—seems to be erroneous, as his will is dated "the first day of Februarii, in the yere of God a thousand fyve hundreth twentye and nyne [thirty] yeres, and in the xxj. yere of the reigne of our soveraing Lord King Henry the Eight" (*Tract i.*, p. 4), *i.e.*, February 1st, 1529-30. And he is said to have died next day (*ibid.*).

Many interesting details from his will are given in the "Radclyffe Tracts" (i., p. 4). But the chief point to be noticed is that, although Sir John seems to have had no title except such as he had acquired by occupation, whatever that amounted to, he appointed his wife, Dame Alice, to be his successor in the whole estate, with remainder to his nephew, John Radcliffe. This nephew, who was the son of his sister Anne and her husband, Rowell, seems to have assumed the name of Radcliffe, though in the Greenwich papers he is said to be styled "John Rowell, alias Radclif" (*ibid.*); and he was now in the service of Lord Dacre of Graystock, who is made supervisor of the will.

Sir Cuthbert (son and heir of Sir Edward of Cartington) had now become heir in entail in place of his cousin Richard, who, having no male issue, had passed over his rights in the Derwentwater estate to him. And on the death of Sir John, he is said to have entered. "But," we are told, "the widow carried the day. She kept him out for the term of her life, by agreement with him and Richard" (*ibid.*, p. 5).

### Dame Alice, d. 1554.

Lady Alice Radcliffe was a daughter, by his second marriage, of Sir Edmund Dudley, who was eldest son of John, Lord Dudley, K.G.,* but died in his father's

* Through a younger son, John Dudley, of Atherington, Sussex, he was ancestor of the ambitious line whose chief representative in Lady Alice's day was John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

lifetime. By his first wife Joyce, sister of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, man of letters and patron of Caxton but nicknamed for his cruelty the "Butcher," Sir Edmund had a son Edward, Lord Dudley, successor to his grandfather in 1487. By his second wife Maud, widow of Sir John Haryngton of Hornby, and daughter of Thomas, Lord Clifford, he is said to have had seven sons and four daughters, one of whom, Dorothy, took for her first husband Sir John Musgrave of Fairbank.

Of Lady Alice's brothers, only four need be noticed here :—

1.—John Dudley was lord of Aston in the Walls and Appletree, Northants: he was living in 1529 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* Rep. 10, app., pt. 4, p. 409). He had a son Richard, who probably died unmarried or, at any rate, without issue, and a daughter Margaret, who carried the estate in marriage to the Butler family.

2.—Richard Dudley, S.T.P., was canon residentiary of Salisbury. He also held prebends at St. Paul's, Lincoln and York. He had been Principal (1502-6) of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and fellow of Oriel, of which he was one of the chief benefactors. He made over to the College his manor of Swainswick (near Bath), with the advowson belonging to it, for the maintenance of two fellows at Oriel and of six exhibitioners at St. Mary Hall, to be nominated and elected by the College. He died in 1536 (Jones, *Fasti Eccl. Sar.*, and Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, p. xxx).

3.—Thomas Dudley acquired the manor of Yanwath and Eamont Bridge by marriage with Grace, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld (W. Jackson, *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. p. 131). His line, through the failure of male descendants of his elder brothers, represented that branch of the Dudleys which sprang from the second marriage of Sir Edmund Dudley. Mr. R. J. Whitwell of Oxford, has kindly communicated a copy which he has made from an abstract of a document

in the possession of Dr. Shadwell, the historian of Oriel, which is of great interest in connection with the history of this line. It is an "Indenture made 1 Feb., 35 Hen. VIII. [1543-4] between Richard Dudley of Yanwath in the county of Westmorland esquire, cousin [or as we should say nowadays, nephew] and next heir of Richard Dudley, clerk, late canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Sarum, that is to say son of Thomas Dudley, son of Edmund Dudley father of the said Richard Dudley of the one part and William Haynes, clerk, provost of Oriel, and the scholars of the same, of the other part." It recites that "by indenture dated 31 March, 22 Hen. VIII. [1531], made between the said Richard Dudley of the first part, Thomas Ware, provost, and the scholars of Oriel of the second part, John Claymond, president, and the scholars of Corpus of the third part and Richard Dudley, gentleman, son of John Dudley of Ashton of the Wall in the county of Northampton of the fourth part, the said Richard Dudley, clerk, demised to the provost and scholars of Oriel the manor and advowson of Swainswick and lands in Swayneswick, Tadwick, Nether Batheaston and Castlecombe for the term of eighty years from Lady Day last past" for the purposes already mentioned, with a covenant that if within the said term the provost and scholars "could obtain license in mortmain, they should have and enjoy the same for ever." Richard Dudley, clerk, died meantime, without license having been obtained, and by the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII. Richard Dudley, his "cousin and heir," was now "seised in fee of the freehold and inheritance of the same lands." Which Richard Dudley, "the cosyn," considering with himself "the godly and virtuous mind intention and ordinance of the said Richard Dudley, clerk, for the increase and maintenance of the learning and true doctrine of Christ . . . covenants and agrees to make . . . an estate in fee simple of all the premises to [three persons, named] to the intent that if license in

mortmain be obtained within forty years they will convey the premises to the said provost and scholars," &c. In consideration whereof the provost and scholars agree that, within two months of the amortization taking effect, they will make "an assurance in writing under their seal with the said Richard Dudley and his heirs giving him and them authority to nominate and appoint" two out of the six exhibitioners at St. Mary Hall "to two of the rooms and places that shall first happen to fall void after, and so on thereafter in like manner. The provost and scholars to give notice within three days of a vacancy by sending a messenger to the mansion house of the said Richard Dudley or his heirs in Yanwath, the college to bear the expense of the messenger outward, and the said Richard and his heirs his expenses homeward." The Dudleys of Yanwath continued to appoint these two exhibitioners until the family came to an end soon after the middle of the 17th century by the death of Christopher Dudley, the last of his race, in 1659 or 1660 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* Rep. 12, app., pt. 7, pp. 23 and 26). Mr. Whitwell writes: "Dr. Shadwell says that it is very likely the Provost of Queen's has some facts as to early exhibitioners, as they migrated from Queen's in many cases to St. Mary Hall. Some of them were Dudleys."

4. The will of George Dudley, "preeste, Doctor of Lawe and parson of Aston in the Walles, Northants," was proved in 1562 (P.C.C., *33 Street*). He was apparently the last survivor of Lady Alice's brothers.

Lady Alice, who had gone to live at Salisbury, probably to be near her brother Richard, for whom she appears to have had great affection, died in 1554. Her will was made 31st March in that year and proved 5th July following—see a copy in the late Wm. Jackson's *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii. p. 143, in the appendix to his article on the Dudleys of Yanwath. She bequeathed her body to buried in the Cathedral Church of Sarum in the chapel of St. Laurence "as nighe to my brother Mr. Richarde

Dudley his Tombe as may be." After various directions about her burial, she wills that there shall be given at her "monethes mynde," to poor people "in sherts and smocks of canvas" to the value of ten pounds; and at her "Twelve monthes mynde" in like manner "to the poore people in the Northe within my lordeship." She gives to her brother Mr. Doctor George Dudley* a standing cup of silver gilt with a cover. To her nephew Richard Dudley a goblet of silver and gilt without a cover. To her niece Elizabeth Dudley five pounds in money. "Also I give and bequeathe to my Nevewe Mr. John Rateclif one goblet of silver and gilt with a cover. And to my Neice his wief a frocke of blacke damaske. Also I give and bequeathe to every of my Tenants dwellinge in the Northe halfe one yeres Rent." And whereas her nephew Mr. Henry Wrastley owed her £18 "upon a Silver Pott and two Silver Cuppes with two covers," she desired that he should have the "saide Pott and Cuppes ageyne to hym withoute any thinge payinge for the same." To her niece his wife she gave five marks in money. To his four sons and two daughters "to every of theym xls." And whereas "Robert Wilson of Crokinge Kendall," Clothier, owed her "Seaven score poundes of lawfull money of Englande," she willed that after her death the said sum of money should be paid by the said Robert and his heirs &c., at the rate of five pounds a year until it was exhausted, "in fyndinge a preest for to praye for my husbande Sir John Ratcliffe's soule Knight deceased my soule and all Christien soules," on Sundays and holy days in the parish church of Crostwayte, and on working days in the chapel of Keswyke. Her chaplain, Sir Christopher Alenson, was to be the "stipendarie prest for the same," so long as the money lasted; but if he died before the whole sum was expended, then some other "honest prest" was to be appointed in his place . . . She bequeathed to the parish church "works" of Crostwhat

* His elder brother, a D.D., is styled simply *Mr.* What was the reason for the difference?

40s.; to the maintenance of the chapel of St. John "within the same parishe" 40s; and to that of the chapel of Withbone 40s. She also made bequests to the "works" of the cathedral church of Sarum; to those of the churches of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Edmund, and St. Martin, Sarum; to the maintenance of the Trinity House in Sarum; and to the poor people in the Beaden Row there. To her chaplain, Sir Chr. Alanson, she gave "Twentie pounds in money with a chales and vestment." To her servants she made bequests: the name of one, Margaret Byrkehodd, sounds very north-country. "Also wheare my nevewe John Ratclyffe dothe owe unto me fourtie pounds. I will that the said John shall paye unto the mayntenance of the said Chappell of Seynte John cs. To the mayntenance of the said Chappell of Withbone cs. And unto the poore people of the same Lordshipe cs. And the residue . . . I do freely remytt and forgive unto the said John Ratclyffe my Nevewe." The rest of her goods she bequeathed to her "Cosyn Dorothe Irton," whom she made sole executrix.

## JOHN RADCLIFFE ALIAS ROWELL.

Lady Alice, as we have seen, kept possession of the lordship of Derwentwater to the end of her days. But even during her lifetime there seems to have been much contention between John the nephew and Sir Cuthbert as to the ownership of the estate, one claiming as heir through his mother and the other relying on the entail. Their differences were at last settled by arbitration in 1540, when a division of the property was made. John had for his share the manor of Talantyre and (roughly speaking) that portion of the manor of Derwentwater which lay towards and included Wythbotton (*Feet of Fines*, Cumbd., Easter, 6 Ed. VI., 1552). By his wife, Catherine Grimstone, he had a daughter and heiress Dorothy who married Francis Dacre.

### FRANCIS DACRE AND DOROTHY HIS WIFE.

This Francis Dacre is said to have been that youngest son and eventual male representative of William, Lord Dacre of Gilsland and Graystock, whose strenuous but unavailing efforts to prove his title to the inheritance of his fathers are narrated in the Rev. George Ornsby's introduction to the *Household Books of Lord William Howard.* If this be so, Dorothy was his first wife, the *second* in that case being Anis (or Alice) Tyrell (*Household Books*, pp. xxi, 395). The former is supposed to have died before 1589, leaving a son Randal, who died issueless, and at least four daughters. But long before this date Francis Dacre and Dorothy his wife had by fine and recovery alienated all their portion of the Derwentwater estate, which, as we learn from the *Feet of Fines* (Cumbd., Hilary, 16 Eliz., 1574), consisted of lands and tenements in Talentyre, Castellrigg, Darwenwater, Smethwayte, Legbarthwayte, Dalehead Parke, Armebeth, Withbotton, Naddall, Fornsyde, Byrkhead Myre, and Wanthuatt, and "free fishery in the water of Thyrlemare." The manor of Tallantire passed to the Fletchers; the hamlets of Wythburn, Armeboth, Smaithwaite, and Naddle, became the property of the Brathwaites of Warcop; while Dalehead, Legburthwaite, and Thirlmere went to the Leathes family.

### SIR CUTHBERT, OF DILSTON, D. 1545.

To return now to Sir Cuthbert. He was, as has been already said, the eldest son of Sir Edward Radcliffe, who had acquired Cartington Tower, Rothbury, by marriage with Ann, daughter and heir of John Cartington. Sir Cuthbert married, about 1514-15,* Margaret, daughter of Henry, ("the Shepherd") Lord Clifford; and Der-

* The licence is dated Jan. 6, 1514-15, the marriage to take place at the chapel of Barden (*Test. Ebor.* iii. p. 368), which is said to have been the "Shepherd Lord's" favourite residence.

wentwater was settled on the marriage (Nicolson and Burn, i. p. 287)—a settlement, however, which never took effect. We are further told (*ibid.* ii. p. 78) that

> In the 35 Hen. VIII [rather, 34 Hen. VIII, 1542] it is found that Cuthbert Ratcliffe knight held the manor of Talentire, and divers messuages lands and tenements in Castelrigg and in the island of Derwentwater, of the king as of his manor of Papcastre . . . ; late in the tenure of Anne lady Ratcliffe.

But the last sentence should read: "*now* in the tenure of Anne lady Raitclif widow" (*et modo est in tenur' Anne d'ne Raitclif vidue.* Chapter House Books, vol. 72, fo. 265). And *Anne* must be an error for *Alicie*, a confusion of which examples already occur in this paper. The meaning then seems to be that the jurors—ignoring, or ignorant of, the arbitrament of 1540, by which Tallentire and other lands were assigned to John Radcliffe—look upon Sir Cuthbert as having the legal interest in the estates. But he never seems to have had the use or enjoyment of any part of them. They were in the tenure of Lady Alice to the end of her life.

Sir Cuthbert, who inherited Dilston under the will of his grandmother Joane Cartington (*Tract* i. p. 61), was sheriff of Northumberland in 1527. He died in 1545, leaving, besides other children, a son and heir Sir George.

## Sir George, living 1577.

Soon after coming into his property Sir George Radcliffe is said (*ibid.*), although he was only tenant in tail, to have sold part of the Derwentwater estate—subject, I suppose, to Lady Alice's life interest. In 1552 he levied a fine, to himself and the heirs of his body (*ibid.*), of the manors of Castelrygg and Darwenwater and divers messuages and lands in Castellrygg, Darwenwater, Keswyck, Naddale, Ullaclose, Burnes, Byrketbank, Wanthwayte, Fornesyde and Rawe (*Feet of Fines*, Cumbd., Easter, 6 Ed. VI). He thus did away with such interests

as the heirs of Nicholas of Keswick had in the estate under the original deed of entail. And James, son of Nicholas, and at a later period Gawen,* son of James, found means to give no end of trouble. And although James seems, for a consideration, to have released all claim to the estate, we find Gawen afterwards asserting his title, partly on the grounds that Sir Edward (grandfather of Sir George) was "both donor and donee" †—and I suppose it is a legal maxim that a man cannot give anything to himself. What he gained by his proceedings does not appear, but, 1577, by fine and recovery Sir George entailed the manors of Castell Rygg and Darwyn water and lands and messuages in Castellrygg, Darwynwater, and Keswyck, and "free fishery in the water of Darwynwater" (*Common Roll*, Easter, 19 Eliz., *memb.* 643) on his son and heir Francis, who had married in the preceding year, with remainders over (*Tract* i. p. 6). Who the remainder-men were we are not told: in the settlement of Dilston in 1576 they were, first, Anthony of Cartington (brother of Sir George) and his son Cuthbert, and next, the distant kinsman Thomas, Earl of Sussex (*ibid.*); and Gawen's name is entirely omitted—as was probably the case in the entailment of Derwentwater.

In 1571 Sir George, warden of the East Marches, was one of the commissioners in the dispute about Crosthwaite School. He no doubt lived occasionally on the Island; for the parish registers mention under July 21, 1566, Anne Radclyffe, daughter of Sir George of the Isle. J. F. Crosthwaite thought this was the vicar (1547-67), whose name however appears to have been John, though according to the Register "Sir George Ratclyffe, vicare," was buried July 26, 1567.

* Gawen had a son Francis, who may probably be indentified with the Francis Radclyff, "generosi filius," of Cumberland, who matriculated at Oxford (Queen's) Nov. 22, 1588, aged 19 (A. Clark, *Reg. Univ. Oxford*, II. pt. ii, p. 167). He has been wrongly identified as the first baronet by the editor of the *Complete Baronetage* (I. p. 134).

† Referring to the original entail, by which Sir Edward conveyed the estate to his father and brother Richard with remainder to himself &c.

The wife of Sir George was Catharine daughter of Sir John Mallory (? Sir William of Studley), and this must have been the lady who is said to have been the bitter enemy of the German miners, who began work in 1565. In 1566 one of their number was murdered by one Fisher and his accomplices, who were protected by Lady Ratcliffe (*Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1547-80, p. 279). In 1568 she is mentioned as opposing their works (*ibid.* p. 310). But on October 18, 1571, there is an "Agreement between Richard Dudley, esq., on behalf of the Queen, and Lady Ratclyff of the Isle of Derwentwater for the lease of a court-house in the Market place of Keswick," apparently to use as a store-house (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. 12, app., pt. 7, p. 11). Why the agreement was made with Lady Radcliffe rather than Sir George is a puzzle.

### Sir Francis, bart., d. 1622.

The only surviving son of Sir George and Lady Catharine Radcliffe was Francis, who married in 1576 (*Tract* ii. p. 2) Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham. This alliance with one of the greatest of Northumbrian houses is said to have had the effect of drawing away more and more the affections of the Radcliffes from their Cumberland home to the "grey towers of Dilston," until at last the Isle hall was given up to a younger branch, and both hall and branch went to decay together (*ibid.*)

Francis had not long been in possession of his estates when he is noticed in 1580 (?), with his connexions, Sir Thomas Graye and Ralph Graye, and his mother "the old Lady Ratcliffe," as among the "persons suspected in religion in the North parts" (*S.P., Domestic*, 1547-80, p. 703). In 1594, Sir Robert Carey writes to Sir Robert Cecil, soliciting for himself the Wardenry of the Middle Marches:

There is already a man, Mr. Ralph Gray [brother in law of Francis Radcliffe], waiting for the place, said to be likely to obtain it; but it is impossible for him to get it unless by procurement of your father and yourself, which I am far from believing, as my trust is in you. True he was my Lord's man, and is well able to live in his country, and is an honest, wise gentleman, but he is unfit for the office. All his friends and kinsfolk are either papists or recusants. Two of his sisters have married notable recusants, Ratcliffe and Collingwood, and his brother Arthur is a recusant. Not a kinsman has he in the whole country but in heart are known to be papists. He is matched with a tribe known to be all recusants, and the worst subjects the Queen has, and some of them have proved traitors; his wife is Ardington's daughter of Yorkshire; Davy Ingleby is her uncle, and was kept in Northumberland by her means many a day unknown, and she has never come to church since he married her (*ibid.*, Addenda, 1580-1625, p. 365).

In June of the same year Sir John Forster writes from Alnwick to Lord Burghley: "When I searched Gray's house, and Ratcliff's at Cortington [Cartington], and Thomas Collingwood's at Estington [Eslington], who married his two sisters, for papistry, according to her Majesty's commission, I incurred Gray and the others' dislike for accomplishing my duty" (*ibid.* p. 367). The Border Papers (Radcliffe) under date Feb. 18, 1595, give a letter of Eure to Burghley as follows:—

The gentlemen of greatest worth who now lie out of the county are . . . Mr. Francis Ratcliffe lay at Dilstone and kept household fitting an esquire; is a great recusant and lies ——?

His recusancy is further mentioned in letters of the Bishop of Durham, 1597 and 1601, and it seems to have led him to transfer his Cumberland estates (in order that they might not be liable for the penalities) to his son-in-law for a time, as we gather from a letter of Sir R. Carey to Cecil Oct. 27, 1600:

Mr. Roger Woodington [Widdrington], a friend of mine, has entreated me to sue your honour in his behalf and to acquaint you with his case. For money disbursed and other considerations he

had a lease from Francis Ratcliffe esquire of the Ile, of all his Cumberland lands for nine years. The lessor being a recusant, the lands have lately been "enqueard upon" for her Majesty, and found worth £40 a year. Two parts of which, being 40 marks, "shall comme in tryall betwixt her Majestie and the leassey." His humble suit will be that your honour procure her Majesty's letter approving his lease, and discharging the commission so far as concerns these lands. (Communicated by Mr. R. D. Marshall).

In 1616 he had not changed, being mentioned, now with Roger "Witherington" and others, as among the "Recusantes of greatest note" who "do dailie resort" unto Lord William Howard, "a knowne Recusant, dwellinge in the remote partes of England northward" (*Household Books*, p. 423).

Camden at this period speaks of the Island as "the seat of the knightly family of the Ratcliffes" (Gibson's *ed.* II. p. 1006, but an original statement of Camden's).

Francis Radcliffe was created a baronet 31 Jan. 1619-20, his style at creation being "Francis Radcliff, of Darentwater, co. Cumberland, Esq." (G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*, I. p. 134). He died 23 Dec., 1622, and was buried in the parish church of Corbridge (*Tract* ii. p. 3). By his wife Isabel Grey he had six sons and seven daughters (*ibid.* p. 2):

1.—Thomas, born 24 Feb., 1586-7, who died an infant.

2.—Edward, the heir, born 1 June, 1589, of whom hereafter.

3.—Francis, born 8 Sept., 1590, died young.

4.—John, born 27 Oct., 1591. He was of Corbridge: by his will, made Nov. 9, 1669, he leaves his wife Isabell an annuity of £18, and after her death his estate is to be divided among his three sons, John, Edward, and Francis.

5.—Francis, born 10 March, 1599-1600. He was a knight, of Coastley (Northd.). His wife, whom he survived, was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Riddell of Gateshead. He seems to have retired to East Denton in the latter part of his life. He died poor and without issue in 1675.

6.—Cuthbert, born 18 Sept., 1603.

1.—Mary, born 1 June, 1582. She was the first wife of Roger Widdrington, to whom she brought Cartington Tower. Her husband was a younger son of Edward Widdrington, of Swinbourne Castle, and brother of Sir Henry. He belonged to that party among the Roman Catholics who were favourable to the Oath of Allegiance imposed by James I., in defence of which he wrote several learned works. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* he has been identified as the Benedictine monk, Thomas Preston, who is supposed to have written under the *alias* of Roger Widdrington; but that they were two distinct persons has recently been shewn in the *English Historical Review* (XVIII. p. 116 ff. "Thomas Preston and Roger Widdrington," by the Rev. E. L. Taunton, O.S.B.). Roger Widdrington was born in 1566 and died in 1636, leaving by Mary his wife a son and heir, Edward, of Cartington, who received a baronetcy, which became extinct at his death in 1671.

2.—Margaret, born 13 Jan., 1583-4. 3.—Elizabeth, 17 Aug., 1585. 4.—Catharine, 14 April, 1588. 5.—Dorothy, 1 Jan., 1592-3. 6.—Anne, 12 Aug., 1594. 7.—Jane, 17 Nov., 1595.

### Sir Edward, bart., 1622—d. 1663.

On his accession Sir Edward, with his brothers Francis and Cuthbert, enfranchised for the sum of £1441 his sixty Keswick tenants, among whom were Joseph Hechstetter, the head of the German miners, and Joseph Hechstetter's father-in-law, John Banks, father of the lawyer Sir John Banks. But his chief attention was devoted to the enlargement and rebuilding of his mansion at Dilston, which had already been begun in the time of his father. He was rich and prosperous. In addition to his patrimony he had acquired large estates in Yorkshire by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Barton

of Whenby.* In 1629 he had bought the manor of Alston from Baron Hilton; and in 1632 the barony of Langley from the Earl of Annandale (*Tract ii*).

But his troubles were coming. For his religion and loyalty to the King during the Great Rebellion he suffered severely. Already in 1642, as we learn from his will, he had been obliged to borrow from his wife £1200 "at my house in Cumberland . . . in my great nesassatye" (*ibid.* p. 12). At length his estates were sequestrated, and in 1652 forfeited and ordered to be sold. In the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding* (Cases July 1650—Dec., 1653) are many entries bearing on the subject† :—

Sir Edward Radcliffe Bart. of Dilston Northumberland.

*30th Oct., 1650.*—His estates Cos. York, Cumberland and Northumberland, being under sequestration for recusancy and delinquency, Dame Clare [Elizabeth] his wife begs ⅓ for herself and children with arrears from 24th Dec., 1649.

*6th Nov.*—Sir Edward petitions for ⅓ with arrears, the committee having suspended payment, till it is confirmed by the committee for compounding. Granted.

Claimants on the Estate.

*28th July, 1652.*—Gregory Butler of Cumberland begs renewal of an order of the committee of sequestrations to the County Committee, on his petition claiming certain lead mines, lead ore &c., in Alston Moor, Cumberland, sequestered for the delinquency of Sir Edward Radcliffe Bart., by whom they were demised to him. Was plundered of his former order, therefore it could not be executed.

[Referred to County Committee, who return that they find nothing annulling petitioner's title].

---

* Thomas Barton's wife was Alice, daughter of Thomas Brathwaite, of Burneside, and sister of Richard Brathwaite ("Barnabee's Journall").

† These I have by the kindness of Major Ralph L. Sandwith, C.M.G., of Helmsley, Harrow on the Hill.

*16th Sept., 1652.*—Henry Stephenson petitions the County Committee of Cumberland from Ratcliffe's sequestered estate of £9 18s. od., the proportion of the assessment laid upon it when the surviving inhabitants of Keswick agreed to pay petitioner for cleansing the town after the late plague, and for want of which he would have to beg his bread in his old age. With certificate by Percival Radcliffe,* then minister, and three others, &c.

Lessees and Purchasers of the Estate.

*30th Oct., 1652.*—Registrar's certificate of leases to Thos. Kell of Thornbrugh estate; also to John Sanderson of Ovingham Farm, Northumberland, both sequestered from Sir Edward Radcliffe.

*24th March, 1653.*—Discharge from sequestration of Whenby manor and lands in Skewsby, Dalby parish, Co. York, forfeited by Sir Ed. Radcliffe, and bought from the Treason Trustees by Major John Wildman† and Sam. Foxley.

*26th July.*—Like discharge of Dilston and Whittingstall manors and numerous farms in Hexham and Ovingham. Also of Aydon Shields, Throckley and Thornburgh manors, Northumberland, bought by Wildman.

*19th Aug.*—Also of Alston Moor, Thornthwaite, Castlerig and Derwentwater manors, Cumberland.

*28th Sept.*—Also of Coastly manor, Hexham.

*9th Nov.*—Like discharge of Barony manor, and houses in Langley manor, and of the mill and ferry at Haydon, Northumberland, bought by George Hurd.

*31st March, 1655.*‡—The Treason trustees complain that the right to Haydon mill and ferry is contested on behalf of Sir William Carnaby as being his estate.

*3rd April.*—The opponents ordered to show cause

---

* ? Incumbent of St. Bees, 1647. A Francis Radclyffe was Master of St. Bees School, 1630-79.

† Major (afterwards Sir) John Wildman was a speculator in forfeited estates. He died in 1693.

‡ "This appears so, and 1654 comes next." R.L.S.

within the month, or the sequestration will be discharged on the estate as Hurd's.

*12th Jany., 1654.*—Like discharge of Coastly,* Langhope and other manors, Hexham, bought by John Wildman.

*2nd March, 1654.*—Richard Banks of Weddop [Wythop], Cumberland, prays confirmation of a lease of the estate of Sir Edward Radcliffe, papist delinquent, for six years from 25 March, 1650. Major Wildman now claims it in pretence of a purchase at Drury House, which is only in trust for the use of Sir Edward Radcliffe.

*March 2nd.*—Lease confirmed if proceeded in according to instruction.

*19th July, 1654.*—William Hudspeth petitions that the County Commissioners of Northumberland contracted with Thomas Gibson and Cuthbert Blackborn for all the lands of Sir Edward Radcliffe in Corbridge, rent £40 for seven years from 1651. Became their tenant for Hill Farm there for £10 a year, and paid the rent to them till by order of the County Commissioners it was paid to their agent [John] Pye; yet petitioner is returned as in arrears and his goods detained. Has the acquittances and is in arms and far from home. Begs restoration of the goods and quiet enjoyment of the premises. Will pay anything that is found due.

*19th July.*—The County Commissioners to certify why they have returned him in arrears, to restore him his goods on security, and to forbear proceedings for two months.

At the Restoration, Sir Edward resumed possession of his estates. But he is said to have been worn out "with the weight of cares and the infirmities of age." He only lived three years longer, dying on Dec. 13, 1663. By his will, made June 29, 1657, *(Tract ii.)*, he desired that

* But Coastly manor was already discharged in 1653. See above.

Dame Elizabeth his wife (who died Dec. 19, 1668) should

During her life naturall have and quietly houlde my Manor of Dillston, with all the othor manors and lands to her by me assigned, limited and particulary nominated in a stayte* by me made in the year of God 1638 . . . which stayte cannot nor ought not to be questoned by my heaire, for that I was then absolutlye seased in fee semple and had the same drawen by learned Counsell . . . and senc [since] pleaded, and allowed before the Commissioners for obstrucktions at Worster-House, An. Do. 1653, as maye at large appeare by the entre therof at Drury House by the appoyntment of the Trustees for saile of Lands and Estates, etc., dates June the XIth the said yeare, 1653.

He then mentions that in the same "stayte" are the portions (each £1500) charged upon several lands of four of his six unmarried daughters, Margaret, Dorothy, Ann and Barbary; for the portions of the other two, Clare and Ursalye, his son Francis had given security . . .

Which God forbid any shoulde attempte to defraude them of, but contrarywise to rease the monys upon the Lands charged with all speade, accordinge to my intencion who purchased moore then three parts of the whole estayte, theirfore both in reason, concienc, and gratitude, the heaire ought to be charged, for yf theis lamentable tymes had not so extremly disabeled me, I had undoubtedly freede my heare of all these paymens as well as of his two maryed sisters, but God's will be dun now and at all tymes. . . .

He gives and assigns to Dame Elizabeth his wife his rent-charges, fee farm rents &c. He also bequeathed to her his copyhold lands in Hexhamshire, to dispose of as she pleased, in consideration of the £1200 which she lent him at his house in Cumberland. He also gave her his plate, leases of tithes &c., making her executrix:

I haveinge greate reason so to doe, and moore than ordenarye motives, especially for what at my motion and perswation I gott

* An estate or settlement, as explained by the author of *Tract ii.* p. 10 n.

LORD DERWENTWATER'S BOOKPLATE.

(From the original in possession of
Julian Marshall, Esq.)

TO FACE P. 321.

her to passe awaye her present right of Whenby, and Scousby, the lands in Yorshire, to which she is haire from her father, which yf she had denyed, as many woulde, our whole steate (as the tymes then weare) had been in greate hazarde to have ben lost, as both my sonn and myselfe well knowes, for when it came to the point, no other lands would be tacken for securytie. . . . And for my saide wife's right, for her life, to her father's lands in Yorkshire, allthough she haith pased awaye her present right by fyne about 3 years sence, at my earnest request, yet the tru meaning is, and so acknowledged by my saide sonn . . . that his saide mother shall neverthelesse have and houlde for her life the said lands . . . after the death of my mother-in-law, and the now wife of one Collonel Crumwell.

The only surviving son (b. 1625) of Sir Edward Radcliffe was Francis, whose elder brother of the same name had died in childhood. Of the daughters, Mary was the wife of William Tunstall, of Wycliffe; Margaret married Nicholas Fenwick of Wylam; and Elizabeth married as his second wife Sir William Fenwick, knt., of Meldon, and after his death in 1652, she became the wife of Sir Robert Slingsby of Nowsells (Herts.). The other five daughters died unmarried *(ibid.)*

## The Earls of Derwentwater.

Sir Francis married Katharine, widow of Henry Lawson of Brough, one of the three daughters and coheirs of the above Sir William Fenwick by Isabel daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Grey of Spindleston. By this marriage Spindleston came to the Radcliffes May 7, 1656, the date of the partition among the three coheirs (Ellis, *Radclyffe Genealogy*, p. 7), and here Sir Francis appears to have been living in 1657 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. 10, pt. 4, p. 108), and here he probably continued to live till after his mother's death. He was raised to the peerage by James II. as Earl of Derwentwater in 1687. He died in 1697, succeeded by his son Edward, second Earl, who had married the Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of

Charles II. Their eldest son was James, third and last Earl, born 1689. His share in the rising of 1715 and tragic end have nothing to do with the neighbourhood of Keswick, except that the estates became forfeited to the Crown and were given to Greenwich Hospital, from which the manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater was bought by John Marshall, Esq., M.P., whose son R. D. Marshall, Esq., is the present owner of the estate.

# STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM WALNEY ISLAND.

FIG. 1.

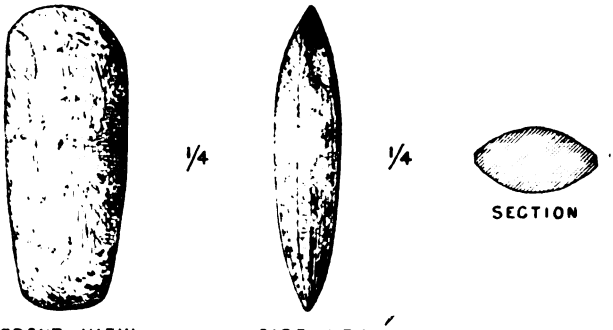



FIG. 2.

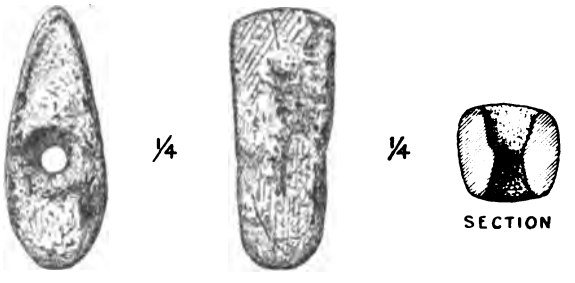
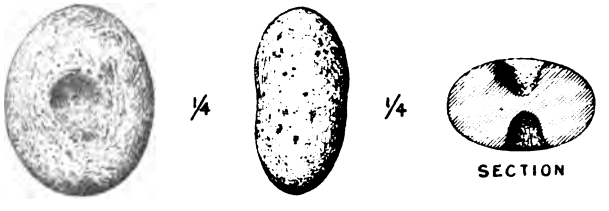



FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.




S. B. GAYTHORPE, DEL.

ART. XXIV.—*Pre-historic Implements in Furness.* By HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A. Scot.

*Read at Carlisle April 30th, 1903.*

WITH the exception of the upper stone of a quern which was found some years ago by Mr. Thomas Pickthall on Tummer Hill rabbit warren, no ancient stones have been recorded as having been found on Walney Island until the year 1901.

In April, 1901, Mr John Lockhart, of Barrow, found a stone celt on the green sward above high water mark between Tummer Hill rabbit warren and Hollow Scar, at a point three or four yards from the corner of the stone wall which forms the northern boundary of Biggar Bank.

The celt is formed of a hard and compact clay slate, is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches thick, weighs 20 ounces, and has on the surface a fine patina. It has been ground sharp at both ends, the wider end is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and has an angle of 70°, the narrower end is $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, with an angle of 90°. (See Fig. I.)

An unusual feature of this celt is the peculiar finish along the sides of the implement, which have been ground away to a width of about $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. This feature I have only seen in three other celts found in Furness, namely, at Ulverston, Kirkby, and Barrow, and one found at Haltcliff in Cumberland. A similar but much larger specimen was found near Conishead Priory.

When examined under a lens the marks of grinding can be more distinctly seen. At the sides these marks are at right angles to the celt, as though the implement had been held in both hands when being ground. The grinding marks on the faces run in an oblique direction.

The celt has the peculiar ridge shown on the Ulverston

celt (Vol. xv., plate 4, no. 4), but only on the right hand side of each face, and while the cutting edge at the narrower end is symmetrical, at the wider end it is rounded away on the right hand side. "This obliquity of the cutting edge was no doubt intentional and may have originated in the manner in which these hatchets were mounted with hafts" (*Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd Edn., p. 113).

In making a comparison between the stone celts found in Furness a most remarkable difference is found in the angle formed at the cutting edges. In one case, on a celt found at Scales near Aldingham, the cutting edge formed an angle of 40 to 50 degrees, while the angles of others vary from 60 to 80 degrees. Some are elongated and chisel-shaped, while others are wider and clumsier, and apparently were used as wedges for splitting rather than hatchets for cutting.

One of the two celts found at Scales was at a depth of several feet below the surface, in a fissure between two large blocks of limestone, where it had in all probability lain since it was lost by some pre-historic man, to whom the sight of it in an inaccessible position must have been very tantalising.

I tested this implement by using it as a joiner's chisel, and found it a capable tool. It cut wood, even beech, very fairly, though not, of course, equal to a joiner's chisel. The loss of this celt to the then owner, after the labour spent in making it, must have been very great indeed.

Celts of the same form as the one from Walney Island are common in Cumberland. "Several such were found in Ehenside Tarn. They are also of frequent occurrence in Ireland, but are rare on the Continent" (*A.S.I.*, 2nd Edn., p. 133).

(Fig. II.) This interesting implement was found in a field at Long Bank, Walney Island, in September, 1901, by Mr. E. Montague Shepherd.

The place where it was picked up, among sandy soil and stones, is now the junction of Juno and Hogue Streets, Vickerstown, S. The presence of eggs of the stone mite, *Petrobia lapidum* (Koch), on one face of the implement proved that it was on the surface of the ground when found, and could not have been dug up in making a drain, as was at first supposed.

The implement has been formed out of a micaceous grit stone. It weighs 20½ ounces, is 5½ inches long, 2¼ inches wide at the edge, the latter being rather blunt, "which shows that it cannot have been intended for a cutting tool, but must have been used as a weapon of war." It tapers towards the hammer end, the surface of the latter being ⅝ of an inch in diameter. The perforation is 1¼ inches in diameter, and tapers from both top and bottom of the implement towards the centre, where it is ½ an inch in diameter. The outside margin of the perforation on the bottom of the stone is ¼ of an inch nearer the hammer end, thus making the axis of the perforation to run obliquely, and it seems to have been drilled out by one of the means referred to in *Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd Edn., p. 52.

One of the faces of the implement has been grooved with a plough, and it has evidently been formed from a small boulder, for on the other face, near the perforation, there is a flat part, dark brown in colour, which is clearly the original surface. The colour of the stone is drab, with dark brown patches, especially on the face which, judging by the plough marks, has been uppermost. The drab surface colour is the result of age, for where the stone has been scratched or pitted it is lighter in tint.

Since the above notes were written two other interesting finds have been made.

The perforated pebble (Fig. III.) was found on Walney Island in August, 1903, by Mr. James Rooney, 4 feet below the surface of the ground and 3 feet below a former surface, in excavating the footpath on the north side of

Natal Road, opposite No. 17 Dominion Street, Vickerstown, S. The new road is south of the old school, and is being made through the sand pit. When excavating at this place one foot of soil was found below the surface. Below this were the roots of another turf level, then 2 feet of soil, and lower still the upper boulder clay. About one foot deep in the clay the pebble was dug out. In 1875 brick making was carried on near this spot, and the great thickness of soil was probably caused by the surface soil from the brick yard being deposited on the ground on the site below which the pebble was found. Since 1875, and recently, great alterations have been made in the surface levels in this neighbourhood by the Isle of Walney Estates Company, Ltd. The pebble is formed of hard micaceous grit. It is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch thick, and weigh 5 ounces. It is brown, and pitted on the surface, and grey underneath. The perforation, not truly round, is $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and seems to have been picked out with a hard stone or flint. A peculiar feature of the perforation is that the sides are hollowed out more at the lower part of one face and the upper part of the other. The stone may have been used as an amulet, or a witch-stone.

By far the most remarkable specimen of an ancient stone found on Walney Island is the oval hammer stone (Fig. IV.) of fine grained micaceous grit, which was dug out of the upper boulder clay in April, 1875, in the highest part of a brick field south of the old school house, nearly opposite No. 1 Dominion Street, Vickerstown, S., and about 30 yards from where the perforated pebble (Fig. III.) was found. The clay was "cast" for a depth of 4 feet 6 inches, below which was a bed of sand. At a depth of about 4 feet from the surface the hammer stone was found in the solid clay by Mr. George Harrison. It is 4 inches long, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, and 2 inches thick, and weighs 20 ounces. Its even surface is fawn coloured and lighter underneath. The bell-shaped cavities are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in

diameter on the surface of the stone and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in depth, leaving only $\frac{7}{24}$ of an inch in the centre of the stone not perforated. The stone does not appear to have been used as a hammer, for the ends are not worn or flattened, and if it were intended for use as such it would probably have been held in the hand alone by the thumb and third finger, and not provided with a shaft. "At first sight it is difficult to say whether it is a finished implement or whether it would have become a perforated hammer head had the process of manufacture been completed" (See *A.S.I.*, 2nd Edn., pp. 238, 240). A hammer stone of this kind, 3 inches long, was found at Melmerby in Cumberland.

The writer's thanks are due to Dr. T. K. Fell for the celt, to Mr. E. Montague Shepherd for the stone axe, to Mr. David Kay, of the Isle of Walney Estates Company, Ltd., for the perforated pebble, and to Mrs. George Harrison for the hammer stone.

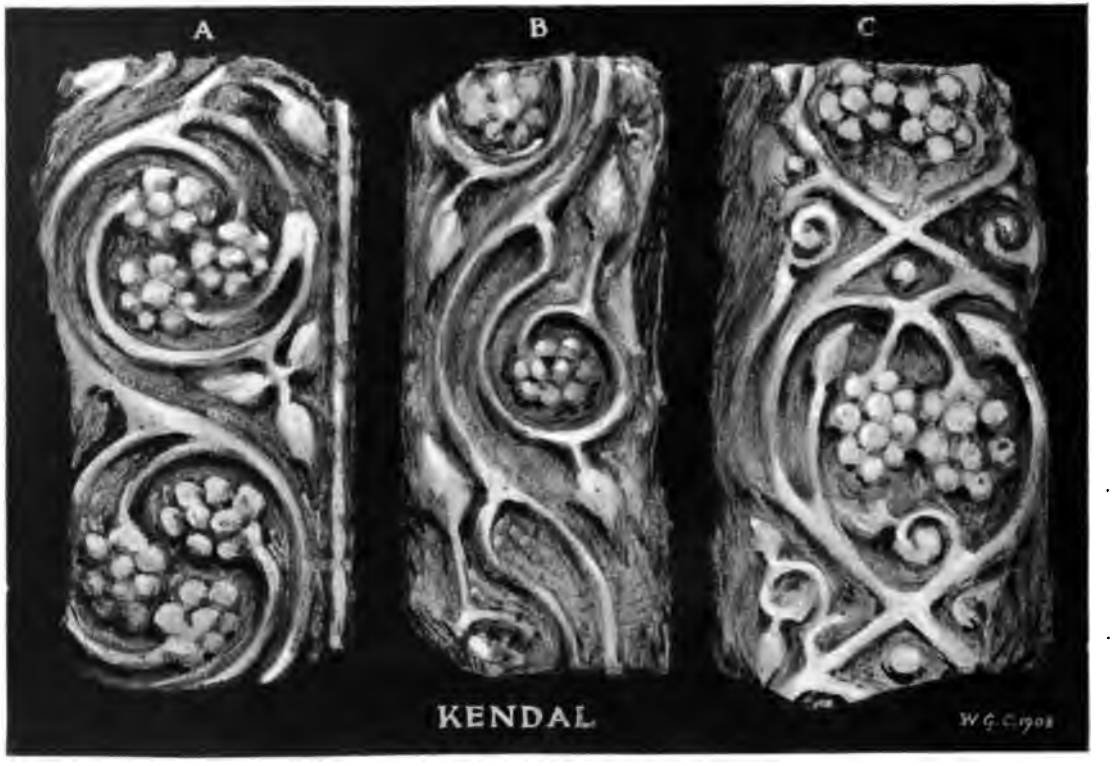
ART. XXV.—*An Anglian Cross-fragment at Kendal.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

*Read at Kendal, June 25th, 1903.*

TO Mr. Titus Wilson belongs the credit of noticing this stone among a number of old carved fragments, placed for preservation behind railings against the east wall of Kendal Parish Church. They were removed at the restoration in 1850 and given by a churchwarden of the time to the Unitarian minister, who kept them as ornaments for a rockery in the burial ground at the Market Place. In 1901 the trustees of the chapel gave them back to the church. The particular stone in question, though it seems to have been buried for a while under the soil of the cemetery, has been identified by the person who set up the relics there in 1850 as certainly one of the number; so that it must be considered as having come originally from the site of the Parish Church. If this be so, we have every reason to believe that a church existed on the present site at the time when this stone was carved.

The block opposite, from my sketch, is reprinted by the courtesy of the editor and publisher of *The Reliquary*, and represents all the sculpture now visible on the stone.

It is of whitish-grey sandstone, 7 inches thick and under 18 inches long, representing a shaft originally about 12 inches broad. One edge has been cut away, leaving only three carved sides, all showing scroll-patterns, without ordinary interlacing. In A each loop holds three bunches of fruit, set in the plan of a *triskele* or three legs of Man. On B there is a scroll with fruit, and single leaves, which stand straight out from the flowing curves of the stem. The pattern of C is a somewhat debased copy of




ANGLIAN CROSS-SHAFT AT KENDAL.

TO FACE P. 330.

the usual Hexham and Bewcastle Vine, connecting this sculpture with the great series of Anglian crosses carved in Northumbria before the coming of the Danes.

The fact that this vine-pattern is debased, that is, a copy of a copy, several times removed from the original, shows that it is not of the earliest period; and indeed on historical grounds we can hardly suppose that a church would be planted at Kendal so early as the seventh century. The curious *triskele* arrangement of the fruit-bunches, not elsewhere seen, but recalling the frequent motive of late-Celtic ornament, suggests that the artist was feeling after new ideas; another sign of late period. Possibly the hint was taken from Celtic art then in vogue in a district still largely inhabited by the Cymric British. But the design is English, of the school created by Wilfrid and Benedict Biscop and their Continental artists, and neither Celtic nor Scandinavian in origin. There is no trace of Viking style or subject, and consequently the date of the work must be earlier than the Danish invasions. We may perhaps put it at 800 A.D. with a margin of some decades before or after. About that time there must have been a church at the place afterwards called Kirk-by-in-Kent-dale; and this is by many centuries the earliest record we have of Kendal as an inhabited site, the Roman camp at Watercrook hardly counting as the true parent of the present town.

The Anglian village in the Kent valley, near the old Roman road, naturally connects with Lancaster; and some of the fragments recently extricated from the wall of Lancaster Parish Church are strikingly like this shaft. One especially with similar scrolls, flowing stem and stiff-set leaf, and debased Hexham vine, is so like that it is hard to believe it to be the work of another hand. In this Lancaster piece the vine-loops hold only two bunches of fruit each, but they are set opposite, and great invention is shown in the way the tendrils are brought into place to produce the effect. The man who carved this

was just the inventive designer who would introduce the daring triplets of the Kendal stone, and the handling is very like, also. This man seems to be of later date than the carver of some more regularly designed work at Lancaster, in which however the same trick of the stiff-set leaf appears, together with an early Anglian inscription in Latin. It seems as though our Kendal carver might have been the pupil of the older Lancaster man, and that we have traces of a local school of intinerant sculptors, deriving originally from Hexham, but developing their art in the Lonsdale and Kent-dale district. The interesting and symbolic Heversham shaft with "foxes that spoil the vines," the graceful patterns of the fragments in Halton Church, and the ingenious work on the Anglian standing shaft at Heysham, are all of this type; while the splendid morsel of figure-carving and interlacing at Hornby Castle seems to be by a still more skilful hand, nearer to the fountain-head of the art in the Northumbrian school of St. Wilfrid.

Turning over the pages of Westwood's "Miniatures and ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS." one finds nothing analogous to these scrolls. Westwood's examples (some of them, it must be remembered, antedated) are all of a later period. The Boulogne Psalter (about 1000 A.D.) has scrolls with animals, as in some late Northumbrian crosses of debased Anglian type, but these scrolls have no leaves or grapes. In the tenth century a new kind of leaf-pattern came into fashion, based on the same motives as the "Byzantine" acanthus capitals; but these Lonsdale sculptures belong to an earlier stratum of art-history, the bed-rock of English art, of which the detritus was worked up into the conglomerates of Irish, Scottish and Scandinavian decoration. We are, I think, approaching a time when our pre-Norman art can be distinguished into periods and schools, no longer thrown together into the condemned rubbish-heap of barbarism; and the result of the study

cannot but afford much light upon an age hitherto considered as one of the darkest in our local history.

Since the visit of our Society it has been decided to remove this Kendal Anglian cross-shaft into the church, and to set it upon a base, with the inscription :—

This fragment of an ancient grave
Is all we have to show
Of Kendal Church and Kendal town
A thousand years ago.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## April Meeting.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Society at Seascale (June 11th, 1902) a meeting for the reading of papers was held at Carlisle, in the Art Gallery of Tullie House, on Thursday, April 30th, 1903, from 2 to 4 and from 5 to 7 p.m., the arrangements being made by the Chairman of Council and the Secretaries. Nearly fifty members and friends attended, among whom were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president), Chancellor Prescott, Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., and Mr. R. D. Marshall (vice-presidents), the Rev. Canon Bower, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, Dr. C. A. Parker, Colonel Sewell, and the Rev. J. Whiteside (members of Council), Mr. T. Wilson (hon. sec.), Mr. W. G. Collingwood (editor); the Revs. H. D. Ford, A. G. Loftie, A. F. Still Hill, C. T. Phillips, and S. Swann, Captain Spencer Ferguson, the Misses Noble, Miss K. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. M. Parker, Dr. Newman, Messrs. T. Carey, A. B. Clarke, T. H. B. Graham, J. and H. B. Greenop, J. P. Hinds, R. M. Lidbetter, J. H. Martindale, H. Penfold, and others.

At the outset, in the absence of the President, Mr. T. H. Hodgson was asked to take the chair, on the motion of Canon Bower. The first business was the election of new members as following:—Mr. T. R. Chamley; Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Red How, Lamplugh; Mr. Henry Staveley Hill, New Oxley, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., Alnwick; Mr. George Dale Oliver, Howard Place, Carlisle; the Rev. C. T. Phillips, West Seaton Vicarage; Mr. A. W. Rumney, Keswick; the Rev. T. Sharp, Barton Vicarage; the Rev. Horatio Spurrier, M.A., Irton Vicarage; Miss Swann; Mr. John Watson, Meadow View, Gosforth; Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Seascale.

Mr. J. H. Martindale then read his paper on "Cleator Church" (Art. X.), Dr. Parker described "The Danish Camp at Gosforth" (Art. XI.), also exhibiting a small highly-polished celt from Moresby, of a bright, hard, greenstone (serpentine?) The Rev. A. G. Loftie then shewed a portion of a burial urn, dug up recently at the top of the hill half way between Great Salkeld and Lazonby stations. The urn was found complete and full of bones; all but the piece

exhibited was reinterred. This fragment, as to material and workmanship, resembled Bronze Age burial urns already found in the neighbourhood; but the ornament was unusual, consisting of sets or stripes of indentations, irregularly but always vertically disposed, and apparently produced by pressing against the wet clay a piece of cord with hard and closely twisted strands, or a bit of turned wood. This fragment Mr. Loftie presented to Tullie House Museum.

Canon Bower then shewed and described a large quantity of Roman remains recently discovered in Carlisle (see these *Transactions*, N.S. III., p. 412), some of the exhibits being contributed by Captain Spencer Ferguson; after which Canon Bower read his paper on "Busts, Portrait-Medallions, etc.," (Art. VII). Mr. J. P. Hinds next gave part of his essay on "Local Worthies buried in Westminster Abbey" (Art. VI.), and the Rev. C. T. Phillips exhibited an ancient sword found near Workington.

This sword, which had been dug up recently, during the making of a new road about 80 yards north of the river Derwent, upon a gravel ridge known as Oysterbanks, was found in two pieces, one 19 inches long and comprising the pommel, guard, and part of the blade, complete though greatly rusted; and the other a bent-up part of the blade, including the point. This part when straightened out would be 12¼ inches long, making the total length (if nothing is missing) 31½ inches. The total weight is 3lb. 4oz. The pommel is of the large size common in Viking Age swords, measuring 2¾ inches in length, 2 inches in breadth, and 1¼ inches in height; dome-shaped, but too rusted to show detail. The grip is 3¼ inches in length; the breadth of the tang where it joins the guard is 1¼ inches; its thickness ⅝ inch. The guard is straight, 5¼ inches long; narrowest where it joins the blade, but widening out to 1⅜ inch, and apparently holding the remains of a knob or button, as seen in Viking swords. This is only in one limb of the guard; the other seems to have lost its knob. The blade is 2 inches wide and ¼ inch thick at the guard. At 2¼ inches from the guard there is a sudden thickening, which seems to be the mounting of the scabbard, and this thickening continues more or less to the point, which is greatly enlarged, apparently from the rusting of the scabbard tip to the blade point. Above this, on the concave side of the bend, the ridge of the blade is visible. An example of a sword in an iron sheath bent up like this is given in Du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, I., p. 137. The sword from the Hesket tumulus, now in Tullie House, is broken and bent up, and interlaced patterns can be seen on its guard. The breaking and crumpling suggest that the sword was buried with its dead owner, but no signs of an interment are reported from the place where it was found. Derwent-mouth was, of course, a great port, with Roman and pre-Norman remains.

Two bronze armlets from Thirlmere were next exhibited by Mr. R. D. Marshall and described by the Editor (Art. III.), and the meeting was adjourned for an hour, during which the Council met, by Dr. Newman's kind invitation, in his office. A thunderstorm somewhat diminished the attendance for the second half of the programme, which was opened by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., with "Further Explorations (March, 1903) of the Vallum" (Art. XIX). Miss Noble read her paper on "Askham Church" (Art. V). The Editor read contributions by Canon Rawnsley (Art. XXI.) and Prof. T. McKenny Hughes (Art. II). In connection with the Sizergh neighbourhood, Mr. W. O, Roper, F.S.A., called attention to the ancient corduroy road in the Gilpin Valley, which was visited by the Society later in the year.

By this time the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness had taken the chair, arriving from a confirmation at a distance. He mentioned the fresh loss to the Society in the death of Mr. J. A. Wheatley, one of the very few original members still on the list; and a resolution was carried asking the President to convey the condolences of the Society to the families of the late Mr. Wheatley and the late Rev. J. Brunskill.

The Bishop then gave a brief account of some passages in Bishop Nicolson's Diaries, part IV. (Art. I).

A group of exhibits were next shewn, recently given to Tullie House by the family of the late Rev. J. Brunskill, and consisting of an axe-hammer, 7¾ inches long, 4 inches broad, and 2¼ inches thick, the hole being 1¼ inches in diameter, remarkable as being of a comparatively soft freestone; a fragment of a quern; two pieces of "Samian" ware; the base of a Roman vase; a mortar, stoup, cresset-lamp, or "incense cup," from the neighbourhood of Ormside, of cream coloured freestone, nearly cubical in shape, 7 inches high, and 7¼ inches square in breadth, with the edges stop-chamfered, the chamfer terminated with incised curves, and every side incised with a six-rayed circle. Also a head (figured opposite) found in the cutting where the Midland Railway crosses the Roman road a little north of Appleby (*i.e.*, close to Maidenhold or Redlands Camp?) of local red freestone, measuring 13 inches high on a base of the same stone, which is 8 inches high, and 10¾ by 9¾ inches broad. The base looks like carved stone from some architectural feature of a house. The head has been fixed into it by a threaded bolt, ¼ inch thick, cemented into the stone with material like Portland cement; the same cement has also been used round the edges of the socket hole. The face has been painted flesh colour, the hair red, the back and sides of the base red, and the curved chamfer white. The front panel of the base is not dressed smooth like the rest, and as none of

SCULPTURED HEAD
FROM THE ROMAN ROAD NEAR APPLEBY.

TO FACE P. 336.

the surface appears to have been taken away it does not seem that any inscription has been chiselled off, but that this face joined the block to its original place in a building. The head (not very well detailed in the photograph) has a turned-up moustache and an imperial; high collar and cropped hair. The back and top of the head are left rough, as if it was meant to be seen only from below. From the site of the find Mr. Brunskill thought it might be Roman, and Dr. A. S. Murray, to whom he sent the photograph reproduced, said that the way in which the hair turned back at the temples was characteristic of emperors such as Gordianus I. (228-244 A.D.), but that if the carving were of Roman date it might possibly be a local British attempt to represent Gordianus II., whose bald forehead in coins somewhat resembles this. Dr. Murray, however, had not seen the original of the photograph, and a careful inspection suggests that it is rustic work of the nineteenth century, and meant for an ornament to a gatepost.

"Lammerside Castle," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. (Art. IV.), and notes on stone implements from Walney, by Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A., Scot. (Art. XXIV.), were next read by Mr. Collingwood; the latter additionally illustrated by a series of over 50 photographs of stone and bronze implements, chiefly from Furness. The meeting concluded with a report on digging at Castlerigg, Keswick, in search of Derwentwater Castle, by Messrs. T. H. Hodgson and W. G. Collingwood (Art. XXII).

At half-past seven a party of the members dined together at the Great Central Hotel, the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness in the chair.

---

## Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting and first excursion took place in the South Westmorland district, with headquarters at Grange-over-Sands, on Thursday and Friday, June 25th and 26th, 1903, the committee for local arrangements being Messrs. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., T. Wilson, and J. F. Curwen. Very fine weather favoured the first day, and the attendance outnumbered any previous meeting; 117 places were taken for the coaches, and many others followed in private carriages and on cycles. Among those present were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president); Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Hodgson; Colonel and Mrs. Sewell; Mr. W. D. Crewdson; the Rev. J. Whiteside; Messrs. T. Wilson and J. F. Curwen (hon. secs.), and W. G. Collingwood (editor); the Rev. Canons Ayre, Lonsdale, Hudson (Horncastle); the Revs. G. E. P. Reade, A. J. Heelis, W. R. Hopper, J. Park, C. F. Husband, A. F. Still Hill; the Rev. F. S.

and Mrs. Alston; Miss Quirk; Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Petty; Mr. F. W. Crewdson; Miss Gough; Mr. T. R. Chamley; Mr. A. L. Dixon; Mr. W. N. and Miss Thompson; Mr. J. Harrison; Mrs. and Miss Carrick; Mr. John Marshall and party; Miss Cropper; Mr. C. J. Cropper and party; Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford and party; Mr. W. G. Groves; Mr. J. Wiper; Dr. and Mrs. Fawcett; Mr. J. Gunson; Miss Ullock and party; Miss K. Marston; Mrs. Mason (Kirkby Stephen); Dr. Mason; Miss Richardson; Mr. J. Coward (Ulverston); Mrs. Todd and party; Miss Creighton; Mr. C. L. Braithwaite; Mr. F. Sessions; Mrs. Breeks (Warcop); Miss Donald; Miss Theodora Wilson; Mr. A. Fothergill and party; Mr. Stephen Marshall and party; Mr. J. Greenop; Miss L. Reynolds; Mr. John Watson and party; Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A.; Mr. F. Nicholson; Mr. J. A. Barnes; and others.

On arriving at Oxenholme carriages were taken for Kendal Church, where the Anglian Cross fragment was described by the Editor (Art. XXV.), and then onward to Sizergh Castle, which was opened to the Society by the courtesy of Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. Here Mr. John F. Curwen gave a comprehensive explanation of the development of the building from the original pele tower.

By the wayside, near Lawrence House, about a mile south of Sizergh, a halt was made to look at a site pointed out by Mr. J. A. Barnes as a possible "burh." Since our meeting the place has been examined by Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.R.S., who writes:—"My attention was first called by Mr. Bagot to the mound east of the road near the top of the rise going north from Levens Bridge. This appears to me to be a natural feature. It is one of the many heaps of washed moraine matter which occur along the lower valley of the Kent. The material consists of fragments of rocks, which are found further north in place. It is made up of layers of sand, gravel or large boulders, all showing current-bedding and other evidence of having been sorted by water. In a cultivated area the steepness of these mounds is often exaggerated by ploughing for ages close up to their base, and finally their resemblance to artificial mounds is further increased by their having timber planted on them and a ditch and bank constructed round them to protect the young trees. When such mounds are prominent objects, or otherwise conveniently placed, they have often been utilised by those who sought a strong site for a burh or a conspicuous spot for interment. On the west side of the road close by, there is a similar mound, though not so well defined, which was used as a burial place, and there may have been interments on the top of the mound at the east side also, but I have never heard of any. The mound itself was not thrown up for any such purpose, but is entirely a natural structure. It has been

planted, enclosed by a fence, and used for ages as a gravel and sand pit, so that the whole of the centre has long ago been carted away and the present delusive appearance of fosse and vallum accidentally produced."

At Levens Hall, ofter luncheon and a stroll in the gardens, Mr. J. F. Curwen described the leading points in the history and architecture (see his little volume on the subject: T. Wilson, Kendal), and the party made the most of the opportunity kindly afforded by Captain Bagot, M.P., of viewing the interesting interior and the many relics and works of art it contains. The President proposed the usual votes of thanks to Sir Gerald Strickland and to Captain Bagot, which all present accorded with more than usual heartiness.

On leaving Levens the carriages containing the leaders of the party unfortunately distanced the rest, and arrived at Stakes Moss too soon. Mr. J. A. Barnes having shown and described the Corduroy Road (Art. XIII.), his audience was dispersing when the second and larger part of the company appeared, to whom he obligingly repeated his description. This delay made it necessary for most of the members to forego the sight of Nether Levens, where Mr. J. F. Curwen found but few hearers for his notes on the ancient family and hall (Art. XVIII).

Heversham Church was described by the Rev. R. H. Law, curate, and Mr. Curwen, and the Anglian Cross-shaft in the porch by the Editor. While viewing the church plate Mr. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., pointed out the whistle at the base of the handle of the flagon, a curious survival of an ancient drinking custom. The company was then kindly entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Curwen at Horncop, and took train for Grange.

A large party sat down to dinner at the Hazelwood Hydropathic, the President in the chair. After dinner a Council meeting was held, at which Messrs. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., and F. H. M. Parker were nominated as delegates of the Society to the Archæological Congress in London. Mr. Parker subsequently represented the Society at the Congress.

At the Annual Meeting the officers were re-elected with the addition of Messrs. R. D. Marshall and William Farrar, and the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., as vice-presidents, and the substitution of Mr. F. H. M. Parker for the Rev. James Wilson on the Council.

As the April meeting had disposed of the paper-work before the Society, this evening's business was not so heavy as usual. The President exhibited a hymn book with music in its original Little Giddings binding, in exceptional preservation. He said that the Anglican nuns of Little Giddings, the community described in "John Inglesant," did not make these bindings, as popularly

supposed, but that when their sewing of books is mentioned it should be understood of their peculiar way of stitching the sheets. The reason of the almost universal decay of these once brilliant covers is that the ornament was wrought with peacock's feathers, which are liable to the attacks of insects. This volume, long and carefully preserved in the Bishop of Barrow's family, shows the original effect better than any example of this binding in the British Museum.

On behalf of Mrs. Fletcher, of Ashville, Stourbridge, the Editor then showed a relic discovered in the foundation of Brigham Church Tower (Cumberland). It is a pin of bronze, somewhat sharply pointed and measuring 5⅛ inches in length, with one end flattened out and bent into a loop. Through the loop is passed a small ring, of which the diameter, taken on the lesser axis, is less than ¾ inch. The whole weighs ⅛oz. Though the ring is slightly incomplete, it cannot be a penannular fibula, because the pin is far too thick and the ring too small; but it resembles a silver hair pin (though less ornate) figured by Dr. J. Anderson in *Scotland in the Iron Age* (p. 27) and a bronze hair pin from a Scottish "broch" (p. 223), in which, however, the ring is not loose. Brigham Church Tower was dated "about 1220" in the paper in these *Transactions* (iv.. p. 156), by the late Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S., who took a great share in the restoration of 1864-5. It was then that the workmen, while underpinning the foundation, discovered this relic—bent, though not broken as at present—and gave it to Mrs. Fletcher, who has now given it to Tullie House Museum.

Friday, June 26th, opened with heavy rain, which diminished our numbers. Only about three dozen assembled in Beetham Church to hear the Rev. Austin Slack's address, which was chiefly taken from the MS. "Complete depository" of the Rev. W. Hutton, 1760; and after examination of the original volume, Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford made an offer, since accepted by the Council, to transcribe the book for republication as one of the Society's *Tract Series*. The base of a cross in the churchyard and the well-preserved early Dial on the right hand side of the priest's door were noted, and the party adjourned, in the wet, to Beetham Hall, where Mr. J. F. Curwen described the features of this ivy-covered ruin (Art. XVII.).

Luncheon was taken at the Wheatsheaf Inn, though one or two preferred to explore the Beetham Cave, under the guidance of Mr. Hastings of the Mill, without finding anything of particular antiquarian interest, though the cave may, no doubt, have been used as a hiding-place or habitation, for which it is well adapted.

The rain moderated as the carriages reached Hazelslack Tower, where the rural policeman was in attendance to watch the intruders, who nevertheless were permitted to enter. It had been intended

also to visit Arnside Tower, but as some of the raiders wished to catch an early train back to their northern homes, Mr. J. A. Barnes here read his notes on both of these ancient fortresses as follows:—

### HAZELSLACK AND ARNSIDE TOWERS.

Hazelslack and Arnside Towers are examples of the rectangular pele style of building, though the word pele is not now locally applied to them. In a list of twenty-two of the chief surviving specimens of this style of building, given in Taylor's *Manorial Halls*, Arnside comes fifth in order of size and Hazelslack last but one.

Externally, Hazelslack Tower is nearly square (29 feet 9 inches by 24 feet), with a small projecting turret at one corner, The walls are of rough blocks of limestone set in mortar; there is no plinth or buttress to break their uniformity. The entrance door, a pointed arch of dressed freestone, is at the base of the turret. Inside, the tower is divided by a thick wall into two compartments, the smaller serving as a kind of entrance passage; at the far end a flight of steps leads to a door on the first floor, and is continued to the top by a spiral staircase in the thickness of the wall. The larger division had four storeys. The basement has a vaulted chamber, probably used as a larder; the second floor, which is supposed to have been the ladies' chamber, has what is considered to be a late decorated window with two lights.

Outside, on the north wall, is the line of junction of an adjoining building, since vanished; it consisted of two storeys, the lower a kitchen and the upper a dining room open to the roof.

Arnside Tower is similar to Hazelslack, but everything is on a larger and more elaborate scale. In addition to the main turret there is a smaller one at the opposite corner containing garderobes. There is the same central dividing wall, but the smaller division contained a set of rooms instead of serving as a mere passage.

There were two main entrances, one by way of the turret, as at Hazelslack, another directly into the larger division, with a spiral staircase leading up from it; both doors had pointed arches in dressed freestone, but they have disappeared in recent years. Most of the windows are square-headed, of red sandstone, as are also the fireplaces.

The basement was not vaulted, but supported on timbers, the holes for which are visible. The ground floor of the larger division contained the kitchen and entrance passage; above these was the dining-hall.

On the question of date the verdict based on architectural features is in conflict with tradition. Dr. Taylor assigns Hazelslack to the

early fifteenth century, arguing from the decorated window, pointed doorway, vaulted basement, and other minor details, and he places Arnside a century later, chiefly on the ground of its more elaborate structure and better adaptation for ordinary domestic purposes. Tradition, on the other hand, as recorded in the Beetham Repository (1760), asserts that these two towers, along with Dallam Tower, were built about 1375, by the three sisters of Thomas de Thweng, fourth owner of the barony of Kendal.

The great over-sands route crossed from Hest Bank to Kents Bank within a mile or two of this locality, in full view of the tower. In 1322, Robert Bruce came down that route and reached Lancaster before his ravaging progress was stopped, and the memory of that concrete instance of danger would long be a stimulus to tower-building in the neighbourhood. That route was the live wire from which at any time a flash might break.

Nothing is known of the history and occupation of Hazelslack Tower and very little of those of Arnside. It is said that both were included in the estates of Sir James Harrington which were confiscated in the first year of Henry VII. (1485) and given to Lord Stanley, but I do not know on what authority the statement is made. We first touch firm ground in 1602, when we find the following entry on the fly-leaf of a register in Lancaster Parish Church, "Md. that the 27 day of October at nighte Beinge in the yere of our Lord God 1602 Being a mightie wind was Arneshead Tower Burned as it pleased the Lord to p'mitte. Ric. Townson Minister." The tower must have been subsequently renovated, for in 1684 or thereabouts it was unroofed and the timber taken to Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, near Liverpool. In 1884, a great storm tore out one side and the central partition, leaving the tower in the ruined condition in which we see it to-day.

With thanks to Mr. Barnes for his valuable services throughout the two days the meeting concluded, and the party broke up at Arnside station.

---

## Second Excursion.

On Thursday and Friday, September 10th and 11th, 1903, the second excursion of the year was held in the district between Maryport and Wigton. From the number attending the first excursion it was feared that the party might be too big to be accommodated anywhere except in one of the largest hotels in the district, and so arrangements were made to spend the night at the County Hotel, Carlisle. The local committee consisted of the Rev. F. L. H. Millard (on whom fell the greater part of the work in planning out

the carriage drives), Messrs. H. P. Senhouse of Netherhall, E. T. Tyson, T. Wilson, and J. F. Curwen. Among those who attended at one time or another during the two days were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president), Mr. H. P. Senhouse of Netherhall, Col. Sewell, and the Rev. James Wilson (vice-presidents), the Rev. Canon Bower, Dr. Barnes, Messrs. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., E. T. Tyson (members of Council), J. F. Curwen (hon. sec.), and W. G. Collingwood (editor); Lady Lawson and party (Brayton), Col. Irwin, Capt. Ferguson, Mrs. Todd (Carlisle), Mrs. Highet, Mrs. Carrick, Miss Gough, Miss Wilson (Seascale), Miss K. Marston, Mrs. Holt, Miss Twentyman, Miss Donald, Miss Quirk, Mrs. Monnington, Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, Miss C. L. Wilson, the Misses Thompson (Workington), the Rev. D. G. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and the Misses Hine, Dr. Little and family, the Revs. A. F. Still Hill, W. H. Wilkinson, and W. R. Hopper, Messrs. E. H. Banks, Wilson Butler, J. B. Bailey, T. Carey, J. Cartmell, W. I. R. Crowder, W. L. Fletcher, Harvey Goodwin, J. Gunson, J. Greenop, J. P. Hinds, Percy Hibbert, William Little, J. H. Martindale, F. Nicholson, F. Sessions, J. Tyson and J. Watson (Gosforth), C. Lloyd Wilson, J. S. Yeates, and others.

On Thursday, September 10th, those of the party who arrived by the Carlisle train at Maryport were met by Mr. J. B. Bailey and taken to Netherhall through the grounds, stopping to inspect the small "camp" on the low flats by the river. It has generally been supposed to be Roman, but may now perhaps be classed with other small enclosures as a tún-garth or *curia* of the early Middle Ages. At Netherhall members from the south, coming by a later train and met by Mr. Carey, joined the company, and Mr. Bailey described the Roman altars, etc., for which the veranda is famous. By the further kindness of Mr. Senhouse, the interior of the house, with its interesting relics, was open to the visitors, who then climbed the hill to visit the great Roman Camp. On the way up, Mr. Bailey showed the sites of the find of altars in 1870 and of the temple discovered by Mr. Wilfrid Hine and himself in 1880, and described the recently-traced Roman road to Crosscanonby (Art. XX.).

By this time the threatened rain had begun to fall in earnest, and the weather became very stormy; indeed, a severe gale was blowing which elsewhere produced serious results. On the exposed site of the camp there was no chance for more than a hasty walk round, and the large party trooped down to the Golden Lion for luncheon. One or two took the opportunity of visiting the curious and striking "burh," still happily traceable on the extreme point of the ridge on which the camp stands—an early mediæval fortress of great strength and importance, as commanding a frequented harbour at the end of the ancient road to Carlisle.

At two o'clock covered carriages took the faithful remnant to Dearham Church, where they were met by the Rev. E. H. Sugden, vicar. The Editor spoke on the pre-Norman Stones (see Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses, etc.*, pp. 117-132), expressing great satisfaction at finding the famous churchyard cross now safe under cover and seen to great advantage within the church. The Vicar showed the Roman altar, old oak, etc., and the reredos to the memory of the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., formerly vicar.

Still in heavy rain they arrived at Gilcrux, and admired the quaint interior of the ancient church, with its round arch, old font, morsel of pre-Norman cross-head, and early sepulchral cross-slab. Since the meeting, the vicar of Gilcrux, the Rev. G. H. H. Smith, has kindly taken a suggestion of the editor to fix together the fragments of the cross-head upon an inscribed base, for their better display and preservation.

At Plumbland, the Rev. Dr. Curwen described the church with its remains and associations, and offered for sale on behalf of the church a few copies of his "Ingoldsby Legend" rendering of the local anecdote told by Reginald of Durham (of which an abstract is given in the "The Lake Counties," pp. 119, 120). The pre-Norman and mediæval grave-stones built into the upper storey of the tower were visited by many, and Dr. Curwen led the way—still in the rain—to the fragments of the remarkable hogback in the churchyard, the old yewtree and the pigeon-cote.

Aspatria Church was reached about half-past five. Here the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, vicar, described the ancient font which, from a notion current among some antiquaries that it bore symbolism analogous to that which they read into the Barbon (Casterton) cross, has hitherto met with less than its deserved consideration. It was known, also, to be partly of plaster, thickly painted over, and until the recent restoration its true character was hardly revealed. Mr. Millard said:—

"The Aspatria Font stands upon an octagonal base from which rise four shafts, and a centre figure—all modern. The actual date of the bowl and base is uncertain, but that they are ancient there can be little doubt, in fact of an age not unworthy to rank with some of the most interesting work in the county. Whatever the date may be it becomes evident on examination, that at the Reformation period, this font was defaced, stripped of its beautiful adornments, and flung dismembered out of the church. Large holes were made in each side of it and the carved work incontinently knocked about. Upon the suppression of these destroyers of beauty, some kind of restoration of the church took place, and the old battered font, minus its beautiful hinged top, was replaced. New pillars were

made by no unskilled hand, and the base and bowl were replaced. The gaps in either side were filled in with plaster; plaster casts of the defaced ornamental work were made and somewhat rudely fixed in. All trace of the style of capitals provided for the old shafts was evidently lost, for clumsy horns of plaster were substituted. Then to hide the defacements the whole was thickly painted with several coats of light yellow paint, the bowl and upper surface being lined and covered with lead. The font was first placed near the S.W. door, whence it was removed in 1848 to a position it occupied till 1903 under the W. arch.

Carved out of red sandstone, its entire height is 3ft. The top measures 2ft. 1in. across, and the octagonal sides of the base 11½ inches. The central column is 3 inches high and 36 inches in circumference, while the four smaller columns are 14½ inches in circumference. Above the capitals of these smaller columns has been carved a large pointed leaf, and between their cases a small double leaf raised.

Each of the four sides of the square and upper portion is different. On the W. are four double leaf ornaments, on the N. three larger single leaf ornaments, on the S. three similar leaves, surmounted by two points and lesser leafage. The most remarkable is the E. side. A winged demon with head downwards, and closed wings, descending right under the font proper, is seen spreading a bifurcate curled tail upwards, each portion of which ends in a serpentine head surrounded by leafage and fruit, holding a leaf or branch in its mouth. The meaning is of course obvious—the renunciation and expulsion of the evil spirit in baptism. The leafage and fruit may possibly have reference to the legend of the fall of man through the serpent wiles in the garden of Paradise.

At the partial restoration of the church in July, 1903, the font was removed from beneath the W. arch and placed in the baptistery where it now stands upon an additional step. With great labour the paint was removed, a good deal of the plaster came away, and the history of the font to some extent revealed itself."

The vicar than described the famous hogback, lately removed into the church and now safe from the weather. In the vestry the editor pointed out the many interesting early fragments (Calverley's "*Crosses*" etc., pp. 11-25) after which tea in the schoolroom was acceptable to the damp and chilly pilgrims, who left for Carlisle by the 6-20 train, still in the wet.

Subsequent to this visit the old cross-shaft standing in the churchyard has been placed in the Baptistery.

At the County Hotel, Carlisle, 33 members and their friends sat down to dinner, the Bishop of Barrow in the chair; after which a

council meeting was held. At the general meeting the following new members were elected;—The Rev. C. Whitaker, Ulpha; Mr. J. M. Musgrave, Cockermouth; Mr. W. F. Rawnsley, Ambleside; Mrs. Dyson, Ulverston.

The President announced that a communication had been received by the Council from Mr. H. Penfold, the Nook, Brampton, suggesting that the Society should contribute towards the placing of a memorial stone on the site of the Capon Tree near Brampton; but that it was contrary to precedent that the Society as such should subscribe, though the Council felt that the object was a desirable one and worthy of the support of members.

The Rev. James Wilson of Dalston, then read two papers: the first on the letter of Earl Gospatric, recently found at Lowther Castle, illustrated with a photograph of the document. This is the 12th century copy, as it seems, of an original dating from some time between 1067, when Gospatric bought the Earldom of Northumberland from William the Conqueror, and 1902, when William Rufus took possession of the land of Carlisle. It is of great interest not only as the earliest genuine charter relating to Cumberland, and as giving valuable details concerning places and persons of the 11th century, but as proving, apparently, that the King of Scotland at that time had no definite authority in Cumberland, as historians have believed. No allusion is made to Scottish sovereignty, and Gospatric appeals to the palmy days of Eadread and to the laws of Earl Siward. It also renders necessary a fresh interpretation of the Inquest of Service of 1212, from which it has been supposed that Henry I. was the original source of enfeoffment of most of the knights of Cumberland in their fees as stated therein. A minor point, but one of popular interest, lies in the new explanation this document has been stated by some—with whom Mr. Wilson does not agree—to give of the name of Cumberland:—*eallun þam landann þeo weoron Combres* being interpreted as "all those lands that were Comber's" as if Comber were an owner whose name was applied to the whole of the district then known as Cumberland.* Mr. Wilson promises a full discussion of this document for our next volume: meanwhile the text is as follows:—

Gospatrik greot ealle mine wassenas & hyylkun mann, freo & ðrenge, þeo woonnan on eallun þam landann þeo weoron Combres & eallun mine kynling freondlycc; & ic

* In *Comber* the *m* is barred, for Commber. Possibly "the Cumbrian" was Moryn, the British (Welsh) lord, in previous times, of the district (not the whole of Cumberland) to whose inhabitants the letter was addressed. The credit of the first discovery of the document is claimed by our member, the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg.—(ED.)

cyðe eoy *(for* eow) þ(at) myne mynna is & full leof þ(at) Thorfynn Mac Thore beo swa freo on eallan ðynges þeo beo myne on Alnerdall swa ænyg mann beo, oðer ic oðer ænyg myne wassenas, on weald, on freyð, on heyninga & æt ællan ðyngan, þeo by eorðe bænand *(for* eorð-būand) & ðeoronðer, to Shauk, to Wafyr, to poll Waðoen, to bek Troyte & þeo weald æt Caldebek; & ic wille þ(at) þeo mann bydann *(for* bydand) mið Thorfynn æt Carðeu & Combeðeyfoch beo swa freals myð hem swa Melmor & Thore & Sygoolf weoron on Eadread dagan, & ne beo neann mann swa ðeorif (*i.e.* ðearf, bold) þehat *(for* þat) mið þ(at) ic heobbe gegyfen to hem, ne ghar brech (*text here corrupt*) seo gyrth ðyylc Eorl Syward & ic hebbe getyðet hem cefrelycc swa ænyg mann leofand þeo welkynn ðeoronðer; & loc hyylkun bȳ þar byðann geyld freo beo swa ic bȳ, & swa willann Wallðeof & Wygande & Wyberth & Gamell & Kūyth & eallun mine kynling & wassenas; & ic wille þ(at) Thorfynn heobbe soc & sac, toll & theam, ofer eallum þam landan on Carðeu & on Combeðeyfoch þ(at) weoron gyfene Thore on Moryn dagan freols myd bode & wytnesmann on yylk stow.

The Rev. James Wilson's second paper, which is also promised in full for next volume, with the plans which had been prepared by the editor, dealt with so-called "camps" at Bromfield, Whitehall and Weary Hall. He had found mention in a document of 1227 of the *Curia de Bromfield*, the "court" of Bromfield, *i.e.* the garth or enclosure belonging to the vicarage, which he identified with the earthwork once known as Mungo Castle and commonly called Bromfield Camp. In such "courts," originally enclosed for farming purposes, the lord's retainers would assemble, and public business would be transacted; whence the name of a "court" of law. This, he thought, was the true meaning of many small earthworks which could never have been of use as fortifications, nor of Roman or British origin (as indeed has been suggested by the editor of these *Transactions* in the *Victoria History of Cumberland*, vol. I.)

Mr. W. Little, of Chapel Ridding, then read his paper on "the Evolution of the Bottle" (Art. XV.) illustrated with a number of ancient bottles from Troutbeck, Westmorland, and a leather black-jack from his own collection.

Mr. Alan D. Curwen's paper on "the Christians of Ewanrigg" (Art. XVI.) was laid on the table, and in connection with the promised display of two bronze-handled knives from Urswick, the editor explained that Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A., Scot., had given him notice of the supposed find at a late hour, before actually seeing the objects. Since the programme was printed Mr. Gaythorpe had gone to Urswick and immediately recognized the knives as manufactured out of a brass-backed saw, made by someone who had been trying to pass a joke upon him.

"The Will of Edward Ridge," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., was taken as read (Art. VIII.), the author explaining that he did not wish to make the meeting into a funeral. The description by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., of "An Ancient Palisade on Bowness Flow" and the search for the Roman Camp at Burgh-by-Sands will be found in this volume as Art. XIV. and part of Art. XIX.

Before the meeting broke up the Rev. A. F. Still Hill exhibited a copy of "Exempla Sacre Historie," 1500; Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., showed photographs of the Sizergh tapestry in his possession; and the editor laid on the table drawings of the pre-Norman crosses recently found at Lancaster.

The evening concluded with a vote proposed by the President and carried unanimously to hold a meeting for the reading papers at Carlisle in April, 1904.

The next morning, favoured by sunshine, a large party took the 9-10 train to Leegate and drove to Bromfield, where the Rev. R. Taylor met them at the vicarage gate. After seeing two ancient crosses which are built into the outhouse wall, they passed through the churchyard, where the vicar pointed out the monument erected by himself on the base of the old churchyard cross where news, in old times, used to be cried, (Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses*, etc., pp. 80-83) and led the way into the church which his labour and taste have done so much to beautify. He gave an interesting account of the history and legend of St. Mungo and this church dedicated to him, pointing out the various pre-Norman and later relics (already described in these *Transactions*). A vote of thanks, on the proposal of the Bishop of Barrow, was given to the vicar for his kindness.

On the site of "Mungo Castle" the Rev. James Wilson repeated to a larger audience his remarks of the night before on the "Curia": and later on, the coaches being halted in view of Whitehall Campfield, he gave further explanation in support of his view. It may be worth while mentioning, to correct a mistaken impression which seems to have been produced in the minds of some who heard him imperfectly, that it was not the great Roman camp on the hill at

Maryport but the small square enclosure below, in the grounds of Netherhall, for which he suggested a post-Roman origin, as one of the mediæval *curiæ*.

Before reaching Whitehall, however, a halt was made in Blennerhasset, and a large number of the party walked across the fields to see Harby Brow Tower. They had scarcely set out when a storm of rain came on, but this little known and splendidly preserved pele was worth the walk and the wetting. No information was at the time forthcoming; the curious inscription in the farmhouse, apparently recording the foundation of "thys house," was too difficult to read in haste and by the light of wax matches in a storm of wind: but while waiting for a paper on the subject reference may be made to Edmund Sandford (c. 1675) who says (p. 25 of our Society's edition) "Harby Brow: a Tower house sometimes of the Troughtons And some Tenents, but now they belong to Squire Blencoe of Blencoe hall"; and to the Lysons, who tell us,— "Harby or Harby-brow, anciently called Leesgill, was for many generations the property and seat of the Highmore family. Nicholas (corrected in the appendix to Francis, 5. Jac. I.) Highmore sold it to the Blencows, who possessed it for several descents. This estate was purchased of the latter about the year 1745 by — Steel" (*Cumberland*, p. 9.)

The delay and the wetting occasioned by this adventure left no time for the intended visit to its "camp" (or *Curia*) and the interesting old house of Weary Hall, where Mr. Morton, the tenant, had made preparation for our arrival. Boltongate was reached about one, and the school-house was kindly placed at the disposal of the party for lunch. The Rev. J. Ewbank, Rector, in describing the church with its vaulted stone roof, unique in our district, pointed out the row of corbels at the spring of the vault and said that Chancellor Ferguson, on the Society's visit sixteen years earlier, had opposed the current notion that these corbels were intended to support a loft, which could never have existed. The Rector, following Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., thought that they had been used to hold the framework in building the vault. Bishop Goodwin once said that Bolton Church was classically beautiful but mathematically it ought to have fallen down; the weight should force the walls out; it was buttressed, however, by its side chapels. A projecting stone to the north of the chancel arch may have supported a rood-loft, to which the door, as Canon Bower pointed out, was in evidence. The church is said to have been built by Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, who had been governor of Provence, and brought over workmen from the South of France. The legend in "Hutchinson" tells that imps built this church we

now see in one single night, for the wizard Michael Scot; a story which may be interpreted to mean that the Scots burnt the old church, and the careful Cumbrians rebuilt it of stone, so that it might not be burnt down again. A somewhat similar arched roof with corbels at Lincluden Abbey is attributed to the thirteenth century. The names of rectors are given from 1292 with fair regularity until Reformation times. The chalice of 1570-71 is one of the oldest in the diocese. The font is ancient, but was squared and chiselled at the restoration in 1861. The registers go back to 1621. The bell-turret was removed from the east to the west end in 1812, and contains the original sanctus bell. Beneath it, but not intended for its support, is an enormously heavy mass of masonry on corbels, above a very slight wall, no explanation of which has been given. This is one of a group of churches, which on the map seem too closely plotted together for the convenience of the countryside; but they seem to cluster round Prior Hall, where the unusual richness of snowdrops appears to suggest that there were anciently gardens: and possibly all these churches were served from this centre, which may explain their situation. The low window in the chancel formerly called a "Leper window" may perhaps have been used as a confessional, though the penitent would have to kneel outside exposed to the drippings from the roof—another of the puzzles of this curious church (see these *Transactions* iii., pp. 1-8).

The Bishop of Barrow in proposing the thanks of the Society to the Rector, remarked on the similarity of Bolton church to churches in the south of France familiar to him, which lent colour to the legend of the Earl of Westmorland and his Provençal workmen.

About two o'clock, another shower having passed, the drive was resumed by way of Catlands Hill to Wigton. The panorama from the summit was superb, but the delay in walking up and down cost us the time intended to be spent at Old Carlisle. We could only nod to it in passing, as the coaches raced one another into the town, and caught the 3-34 train for Carlisle with very few minutes to spare.

# ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

## Stone Axe from Brampton.

Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., writes:—

A stone axe-hammer was found in September, 1903, while excavating a drain at the back of the Half Moon Inn, Brampton, Cumberland, in red sand, about a foot from the surface. It is made from a water-rolled pebble of a bluish grey stone, probably volcanic ash, apparently selected for its suitable shape, as it has not been flaked, and very little ground except at the edge. The shaft hole is well made, and somewhat polished inside. It shews little trace of wear, except that the cutting edge is slightly broken. Length, 10·7 ins.; greatest breadth, 4·9 ins.; weight, 7½ lbs. [The find was reported to the local papers by Mr. H. Penfold, in whose possession the stone is.]

## The Old Parks Tumulus, Kirkoswald.

The Rev. Canon Thornley reports the finding, by Mr. W. Potter's son, of more beads at this site (see these *Transactions*, xii., p. 275, xiii., p. 389, and n.s., ii., pp. 417, 418). The new finds are:—

(*a*) A thin flat bead of jet or coal, diameter 1⅛ inches, similar to that found in 1901.

(*b*) A flat bead of slate-stone, ⅛ inch in diameter, and about ¼ inch thick, with smooth sides, possibly meant for a spinning-whorl or sinker.

(*c*) A hard pebbly stone, roughly cylindrical and a little more than ½ inch each way, drilled through with a large hole.

Mr. W. Potter also found (Nov. 1903) near an outlying part of the buildings called High Barn, where the battle-axe (these *Transactions*, n.s., ii., p. 418) was found, a flat stone disc, nearly circular, 3½ to 3¾ ins. in diameter and ¾ in. thick. He suggests that it is an ancient "pitching stone," used as a quoit.

## Smuggler's Hold on Great Gable.

As a possible explanation of the site mentioned on page 83 of this volume, as well as for its own sake, the following note by Mr. J. W.

Robinson of Keswick and Brigham, is of interest to Lake-district antiquaries. He writes, October 27th, 1903:—

"It was on the first of June, 1889, in company with Mr. W. P. Haskett-Smith and Mr. Geoffrey Hastings, we explored the great precipice on the north or Ennerdale face of Great Gable. In climbing up the gully in the centre of the crags we emerged upon a little plateau of of grass and broken ground. Here we saw a small pile of stones, moss-grown, evidently placed as a land-mark, upon a rock. At the foot of the rock, and just below the cairn, was a wall in semicircular form, making a little enclosure, which we called an ancient dwelling-place. Its floor was roughly paved with stone. This enclosure was apparently inaccessible, were it not for a small gully filled with scree which gave access from the top of the mountain, there being a vertical wall of rock at the foot of the gully which served to guard the approach. In conversation with the late Edward Nelson of Gatesgarth, he told me that his grandfather used often to speak of a smuggler named Moses, who had a private still about Honister Crag and was known to have a secret hiding-place for whiskey—and no doubt for himself also—near the top of Gable, but no one knew where it was. Mr. Nelson first told me of Moses' sled-gate, an ancient track leading from Honister to Wastdale Head. This track is very definite now, as it crosses Brandreth and winds over the northern side of Great Gable; it crosses between Great Gable and Kirkfell, being almost lost in the scree on the west or Kirkfell side of Gable; then down the grass-angle of Great Gable, in very definite zigzag to the valley below. It would be an easy matter for Moses to drop down into any of the valleys which radiated from Great Gable, with a keg of spirit."

Looking at the north face of Great Gable, with the Green Gable on your left, you see three tall upright gullies; and beyond these, to the spectator's right, is the short and slanting scree-gully mentioned, with the platform beneath it. There is much resemblance in general situation between this and the platform on Rough Crags, Thirlmere; but I have not been able to find any story of smugglers attaching to the latter. Much curious information about Lanty Slee, the whiskey-smuggler, is given in Mr. H. S. Cowper's volume on Hawkshead. At Red Tarn (Wrynose) on the Pike of Blisco side, I noticed recently some old iron which looked like a relic of Lanty Slee's still.—(Ed.)

### Stone Implements at Stainton-in-Furness.

The upper stone of a quern was found in December, 1903, by Joseph Braithwaite in a crevice of the limestone at Stone Close,

Stainton quarry, three feet below the surface. It is of grey granite, 12⅛ ins. diameter, 6½ ins. in height, with a circular hole 4⅛ ins. wide and 3½ ins. deep, and a hole at the side 2½ ins. deep. Near this was found a hammer stone (?)—oval, about 4 in. long and 1½ in. diameter; one end slightly and the other distinctly worn. At Stainton quarries there have been already found the bronze palstaves in possession of Canon Ayre, and the stone celt belonging to Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A., Scot., who supplies the present information; also a supposed nether stone of a quern, in possession of Mr. J. Gaudie of Barrow. This last, found about 1897, was apparently made of the millstone grit of Quernbarrow in Urswick, of which, as Mr. J. Dobson of Urswick points out, most of the querns hitherto found in Furness seem to have been fashioned.

### Aureus from Brampton.

Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., editor of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, writing September 18th, 1903, says:—A fine Roman *aureus* of Trajan was exhibited by one of our members at our Chollerford meeting. It is said to have been found near Brampton.

*Obv.* IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM GER DAC PARTHICO: head laureated and bust draped to r.

*Rev.* P M TR P COS VI PP SPQR: a trophy between two captive Parthians, male and female, seated on ground; in exergue PARTHIA CAPTA.

### Ensign Simon Bowness.

Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., of Northallerton, kindly communicates the following, copied by himself from the original in the possession of Mr. J. S. Earle, F.S.A., of 6, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W. For Colonel Briggs, see these *Transactions*, N.S., i., p. 127. The members of the committee who signed the commission were Yorkshiremen; General Poynts is well-known in the history of the Civil Wars.

By the Comittee for Ordering the Warre
within the Northern Assosiacion.
To Ensigne Simon Bowness.

By authoritie given vnto vs by Ordinance of Parliament wee doe hereby constitute and appoint you Ensigne of that Company of ffoot souldiers, whereof Colonell Edward Briggs is Colonell and

Captaine, raised and to be raised in the Countie of Westmerland for defence of the Parliament and Kingdome according to the said Ordinance. You being recommended vnto vs by the Comittees of the saide Countie; Which said Company of ffoot you shall by vertue of this Comission given you receeve into your charge as Ensigne. Theis are therefore to require you to make your present repaire vnto the said Company, and takeing the same into your charge as Ensigne, diligently to exercise your inferior Officers and Souldiers of the said Company in Armes, Comaunding them to obey you as their Ensigne for the service above mencioned. And you likewise to obey and follow such Orders and directions as you shall receive from both Houses of Parliament, the Comittees of both Kingdoms, this Comittee, Colonell Generall Poynts, your Collonell, and the superior Officers of the Army, according to the discipline of Warre. Given at Yorke the sixth day of August, Anno Domini 1649.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sednham Poynts | ffran. Pierrepont |
| Willm. Lister | George Trotter |
| J. Alured | |

Dorso:—Bownis' Comission to be ensign of N. Army.
Elvington.

## The Lost Circle near "Sunken-kirk": A Correction.

Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., Hon., F.S.A., Scot., writes:—

The paper on "An Exploration of Sunken-kirk," in these *Transactions*, (N.S. ii.), was written under an impression that the paragraphs quoted therein (pp. 63, 65), comprehended all that had been said on the subject by Housman and Hutchinson. The correspondents who, at different times, furnished me with those extracts had, however, overlooked some foot-notes in the *History of Cumberland*, (vol. i., pp. 554, 555), apparently establishing the authority of what had been assumed to be but a hearsay report referring to the site and condition of the second circle. "The Editors" of that work ("W. Hutchinson and F. Jollie") state that "Mr. Housman viewed these remains [presumably, the two stone-circles] very lately, and describes the monument at Sunken-kirk," [in terms substantially the same as those of the quotation from his *Topog. Descr.*, on p. 63 of my paper; except that he gives a different width for the gateway]. They continue:—"Our correspondent, Mr. Parkin of Ulverston, . . . says, 'This monument [Sunken-kirk] is in the estate of the late William Lewthwaite, Esq. of Whitehaven, and is esteemed one of the most entire druidical temples in the north': . . . At Craghall, not a mile from the other, he says, 'are the remains of another

circle of stones, but not so perfect as the former.' . . . Mr. Housman adds,—'The second circle of stones is situated'" [&c., nearly as expressed in the quotation from his *Topog. Descr.*, on p. 65 of my paper].

This positive testimony, from personal knowledge, of course outweighs the otherwise rather strong negative evidence adduced on pp. 64-67 of the paper to which this is an *addendum*: but, whatever the site, it is certain that the Duddon-sands bore south-east, not "south-west" of the second circle. It may be added that, after the somewhat exhaustive, but fruitless, investigations which have been made, there now seems to be little room for hope that the spot will ever be discovered.

## Taxation in Westmorland, 1332-3.

The following extracts from "Lay Subsidy Roll $\frac{185}{18}$" in the Public Record Office are interesting as showing how unimportant a place Kendal was in days before the woollen trade was established there.* The taxable value of Shap was nearly three times that of Kendal.

It is much to be wished that the whole roll from which these extracts are made could be printed.

Though imperfect in many places, as the Kendal entries show, it is on the whole easy to read.

Robert Jowitt Whitwell.

> Particule Compoti Radulphi de Bethom et Johannis de Derwentwatre Taxatorum et Collectorum xv^e^ et x^e^ Regi Edwardo tercio in Comitatu Westmerlandie concessarum Anno regni sui sexto videlicet . . . .

Hepp' [Memb. 8.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Johannes de Kemgil† habet in bonis | xxv. s. | vnde Regi xx. d. |
| Thomas de Wynton | xxxj. s. iij. d. | ij. s. j. d. |
| Robertus filius Bowe | xxxj. s. iij. d. | ij. s. j. d. |
| Willelmus Moruill' | xj. s. iij. d. | ix. d. |
| Willelmus de Bampton | xxij. s. vj. d. | xviij. d. |
| Johannes filius Johannis | xxxiij. s. ix. d. | ij. s. iij. d. |
| Willelmus Brumm Junior | xx. s. | xvj. d. |
| Thomas filius Bowe | lx. s. | iiij. s. |
| Thomas del Rig | lij. s. iij. d. | iij. s. vj. d. |
| Johannes filius Thome | xxxvij. s. vj. d. | ij. s. vj. d. |

* As to which see *Westmorland Note Book* (1888-9) 241-250.

† Possibly a seribal error for "Reingill."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Johannes de Almebank' | xxij. s. vj. d. | | xviij. d. |
| Johannes filius Willelmi | xxx. s. | | ij. s. |
| Willelmus de Almebank' | xxxvij. s. vj. d. | | ij. s. vj. d. |
| Willelmus de Almebank, Junior | xviij. s. ix. d. | | xv. d. |
| Willelmus de Chudesdale | xxv. s. | | xx. d. |
| Willelmus de Edenhall | xviij. s. ix. d. | | xv. d. |
| Vnfridus de Thyrneby | xx. s. | | xvj. d. |
| Johannes Brid | lx. s. | | iiij. s. |
| [four lines illegible] | | | |
| Johannes Ouenald | lx. s. | | |
| Willelmus filius Henrici | xlij. s. iij. d. | | |
| Henricus le Beste | xxxvij. s. vj. d. | | |
| Willelmus del Mylne | xv. s. | | xij. d. |
| Robertus del Mere | xxv. s. | | xx. d. |
| Willelmus filius Eudonis | xxij. s. vj. d. | | xviij. d. |
| Wicarus de Kyrkeby | vj. li. | | viij. s. |
| Summa bonorum | [lxx]xx. | Inde Regi | vj. li. |

KIRKEBY IN KENDALE. [Memb. 14].

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander Daunay habet in bonis | lx. s. | [inde Regi] | |
| Petrus filius Marie | lx. s. | | |
| Johannes de Halleheued | lx. s. | | iiij. s. |
| Thomas Aber | xxx. s. | | ij. s. |
| Rogerus de Waiedale | xxx. s. | | ij. s. |
| Thomas Fattinges | xxx. s. | | |
| Willelmus Cnobelockes | xlv. s. | | |
| Rogerus Fattinges | xxx. s. | | |
| Adam C . . . ay | xlv. s. | | |
| Rogerus Cissor | | | |
| Nicholaus de Pa . . . | | | |
| Johannes Warde | | | |
| Johannes Bew . . . | | | |
| Robertus de Asb . . . | | | |
| Hugo de Vi . . . | | | |
| Johannes filius Ricardi | | | |
| Henricus filius Johannis | xv. s. | | |
| Elyas filius Gylioc (?) | xv. s. | | |
| Summa bonorum xxxv. li. xvij. s. vj. d. | | Inde R . . . . . .* | |

* This amount would be £2 7s. 10d., the same as that which was paid in respect of the town of Kendal by John de Stirkeland and Roger de Brunnolfesheued, collectors of the lay fifteenth and tenth granted on Monday after the feast of St. Matthew the apostle in the tenth year at Nottingham, (*Ibid.* 18[5]), out of a total for the County of £186 8s. 5d. The tenth of the borough of Appleby was then 6os. 5½d. Each of the taxors paid 1*m*. Total was therefore £190 15s. 6½.

### The Corduroy Road.

Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., writes:—

With reference to the Corduroy Road at Gilpin Bridge, in a little book recently publlshed by the S.P.C.K. (5s.) called *Roman Roads in Britain*, by T. Codrington, I find he mentions, apparently near Downham Market, Norfolk, that "the causeway was carried over a very considerable thickness of peat on boughs and branches of trees," (p. 237).

---

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

Die Limesanlagen im nördlichen England, by Dr. Emil Krüger of Treves (reprinted from the *Bonner Jahrbücher*,, 1903. 38 pages with maps and illustrations). Dr. Krüger has studied carefully most of the recent literature on the subject of the Roman Wall and Vallum, and refers frequently to Mr Haverfield's Reports of the Excavation Committee which have been printed yearly since 1894 in these *Transactions*. He visited the line of the Wall in the autumn of 1902, but unfortunately not at the time when excavations were being made. His article contains a detailed account of the present condition of the Stone Wall, the Turf Wall and the Vallum, with comments on the results obtained by recent excavations. He then enters into a short discussion of passages from Latin authors bearing on the subject, and finally he sums up his conclusions, to which he considers that both the ascertained facts and the literary references point. These may be shortly given as follows:—

1.—That the Earthen Wall, the so-called Vallum, is Hadrian's, as indicated by its straightness of line. That it was given up as a boundary when the Antonine Wall was built in Scotland.

2.—That Septimius Severus, giving up the line of the Antonine Wall, built a Turf Wall just north of the Vallum, with quadrangular stone forts.

3.—That still later the Turf Wall was replaced by a Stone Wall (built on the same line except at Birdoswald); the forts and the bridge over the North Tyne being enlarged at this time. This he thinks probably took place between 296 and 306, or possibly even later.

Unfortunately Dr. Krüger seems to be completely dominated by this theory, which leads to his neglecting or minimizing some of the evidence. In cases where the Vallum ditch bends to aviod a fort,

he finds it impossible to persuade himself that the excavators were not mistaken in supposing that they had found undisturbed subsoil when searching in or near the forts (at Birdoswald and Carrawburgh) for the Vallum ditch in the straight line which it would naturally have followed. The trenches cut, especially at Carrawburgh, were watched by a number of trained excavators, some of whom had been very incredulous on the subject, but we believe that *all* of them came to the conclusion that it was quite impossible that the Vallum ditch had ever gone under the fort, and that it had certainly stopped short within a few yards of the fort, being continued at a right angle towards the south by a narrower ditch.

Dr. Krüger regrets that he has not seen Mr. Haverfield's report for 1894, and it is certainly a pity, as it throws much light on the construction and material of the Vallum. The article is interesting, and suggests points for further study, though it does not suffice to convince the reader that Dr. Krüger is likely to be right in attributing the Turf Wall to Severus rather than to Hadrian, or in assigning so late a date as 296 to the Stone Wall instead of attributing it to Severus.

THE ROMAN WALL, a discussion of Mr. Gibson's views, by T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. (*The Antiquary*, October, 1903).

AN ENGLISH LETTER OF EARL GOSPATRIC, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A. (*Scottish Historical Review*, No. I.) See p. 346 of this volume. Also an article on the same subject by the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg in *The Ancestor*, No. VII. (Constable & Co.) The subject is further discussed in the Berlin *Archiv für neuere Sprachen.*

EXTINCT FAMILIES OF CUMBERLAND: THE GREYSTOKES OF GREYSTOKE, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A. (*The Ancestor*, No. VI., Constable & Co.)

AN ANGLIAN CROSS-FRAGMENT AT KENDAL, by W. G. Collingwood. (*The Reliquary*, July, 1903; with an illustration).

SOME PRE-NORMAN FINDS AT LANCASTER, by W. G. Collingwood (*The Reliquary*, October, 1903; with nine illustrations).

SOME CROSSES AT HORNBY AND MELLING IN LONSDALE, by W. G. Collingwood. (*The Reliquary*, Jan. 1904, with five illustrations).

A SHORT GUIDE TO LANCASTER AND DISTRICT, by W. O. Roper, F.S.A. (Lancaster. J. M. Wigley). The history and topography, with 34 illustrations.

HOW PENRITH OLD PARISH CHURCH WAS BUILT; THE WAY A CHURCH RATE WAS LEVIED IN 1721, by Daniel Scott. (Printed for private circulation, July, 1903). A booklet of 28 pages describing documents at Penrith Vicarage with accounts, letters from Bishop Nicolson to "Brother Todd," and many curious details of Penrith in the eighteenth century.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE IN CUMBERLAND, by (the late) J. A. Wheatley, author of "*Dramatic Sketches*," etc., with illustrations from photographs by the author (and others). Carlisle; Thurnam, 1903; pp. 52.

ALL ROUND ARNSIDE, by J. A. Barnes. With map of the District, pp. 158, 1s. T. Wilson, Kendal.

REDMAN EVIDENCES (in *The Northern Genealogist*, vol. vi., part 2; Birmingham, C. Cooper & Co., Ltd.), contains a document of 42 Ed. III., relating to the alienations of Matthew de Redeman of Allerdale, and mentioning details about Carlisle, Kirkoswald, &c.

THE OLD FOREST LAWS, abstract of a paper by H. Garancières Pearson; and NEOLITHIC MAN IN LOW FURNESS, by H. Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot., in the Barrow Nats. Field Club Annual Report, XVI., 1902.

THE STATUTES OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CARLISLE, translated, with introduction and notes, by J. E. Prescott, D.D., Canon of the Cathedral, Archdeacon of Carlisle and Chancellor of the Diocese, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Second edition, enlarged. London, Elliot Stock. Kendal, T. Wilson.

# In Memoriam.

The Rev. JOSEPH BRUNSKILL, second son of Mr. John Brunskill of Newton Reigny, was born February 22nd, 1826. He was ordained from St. Bees College, deacon in 1850, and priest in 1851, by Bishop Lonsdale of Lichfield. After being curate at Ocker Hill (Staffs.), St. Mary's, (Leeds), Mansergh, Mallerstang, Allhallows, and Askham, he was in 1860 appointed Headmaster of the Lowther Grammar School, which office he held until 1882. In 1870 he was appointed perpetual curate of Swindale, and subsequently vicar of Plumpton; in 1879 rector of Threlkeld, and in 1893 rector of Ormside (or Ormshed, as he preferred to spell it) where he died March 10th, 1903. He was a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society and a member of the Wordsworth Society. He joined our Society in 1873 and contributed to these *Transactions* papers on "Ormshed and its Church" (1901) and "The Brunskills" (1903). To Tullie House Museum he gave several objects of antiquarian interest, including the famous Ormside Sword.

Mr. JOHN WRIGLEY, J.P., C.C., of Seascale, who died March 13th, 1903, had been a member of our Society since 1893. Though not a Cumberland man, he was one of the makers of Seascale; active for the welfare of his adopted home, interested in all connected with it, and a frequent visitor at our meetings.

Mr. J. A. WHEATLEY, J.P., who died at his house, Eden Croft, Crosby, near Carlisle, on April 28th, 1903, was one of our original members. He was born in 1834, the son of Mr. Thomas Wheatley, gold and silversmith, of Carlisle. As a young man he spent some years in Paris, where he acquired a good knowledge of French. Returning to Carlisle, he took up his father's business and prospered in it, as well as in active and varied work for the public welfare of the city. He was twice mayor of Carlisle, and during his second mayoralty the Library and Museum of Tullie House were opened. An enthusiastic volunteer, he retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Carlisle Artillery Corps. He was a fine public speaker and a popular lecturer; his last lectures, on the Jacobites in Cumberland in 1745, were published shortly after his death (see p. 359), and form an interesting contribution to local history.

HUMPHREY POCKLINGTON SENHOUSE, ESQ., of Netherhall, whose hospitality to the Society so lately as September last is recorded in the *Proceedings* of this volume, died on December 20th, 1903. He was born on August 13th, 1843, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, rowing against Cambridge in the winning boats of 1865 and 1866. After settling at Netherhall as the representative of an ancient and distinguished family he took an important place in local affairs. He became J.P. in 1867 and subsequently D.L. and High Sheriff of Cumberland; County Councillor and Alderman, and chairman of the Standing Joint Committee; chairman of the Maryport Town and Harbour Trust; deputy chairman of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway Company; Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. of the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry; and he took an active interest in many political and benevolent movements. The collections of Roman relics, which he inherited and increased is famous throughout the antiquarian world. He became a member of our Society in 1875, and vice-president in 1880.

SIR ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Garter Principal King-of-Arms, was born in 1816, the son of Sir William Woods, Garter King-of-Arms. He entered the College of Arms in 1838 and from 1841 to 1869 was Lancaster Herald. By his death, on January 7th, 1904, the Society loses one of its most distinguished members.

MR. WILLIAM STEEL, who died in January, 1904, in his sixty-eighth year, was joint proprietor of the *Carlisle Journal* with his brother, the late Mr. James Steel, who died in October, 1900. They were elected members of our Society in 1874, and though they did not either of them attend our meetings very frequently, they sometimes enjoyed a day out, and the *Journal* was enlivened with an article on "A day with the Antiquaries" or "The Antiquaries on the Border." Mr. William Steel held a high place among country journalists, and was treasurer and chairman of the Cumberland and Westmorland branch, and Fellow of the Institute of Journalists. He was president of the Carlisle Choral Society; and though not a member of the Corporation, one of the committee for the management of the Public Library, Museum and School of Art at Tullie House. He was an authority on outdoor sports, and wrote the article on Otter-hunting for the Victoria History of Cumberland.

# LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

**Greenwell**, Rev. William, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., (Lon. and Scot.), Durham.

**Evans**, Sir J., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., V.P.R.S., V.P.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.

**Maxwell**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bart., M.P., Monreith, Wigtownshire.

---

### MEMBERS.

1884 Adair, Joseph, Egremont.
O.M. Addison, John, Castle Hill, Maryport.
1879 Ainsworth, David, The Flosh, Cleator, Carnforth.
1878 Ainsworth, J. S., M.P., Harecroft, Holmrook, Carnforth.
1889 Alcock-Beck, Major, Esthwaite Lodge, Hawkshead.
1874 Allison, R. A., M.P., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.
1895 Ambleside Ruskin Library.
1899 Archibald, C. F., 9 Cardigan Road, Headingley, Leeds.
1879 Argles, Thomas Atkinson, Eversley, Milnthorpe.
1890 Armes, Rev. G. B., The Vicarage, Cleator.
1901 Armitt, Miss S., Rydal Cottage, Ambleside.
1903 Arnison, C. N., Ravenstone, Penrith.
1896 Asher & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London.
1887 Ayre, Rev. Canon, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Ulverston.
1902 Atkinson, John R., Bank Fields, Beckermet.
1903 Austin, H. J., The Knoll, Lancaster.

1884 Bagot, Josceline, M.P., Levens Hall, Milnthorpe.
1884 Baker, Rev. John, M.A., Burgh-by-Sands, Carlisle.

1885 Banks, Edwin H., Highmoor House, Wigton.
1877 Barlow-Massicks, Thomas, Ehen Hall, Cleator.
1875 Barnes, H., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., *Member of Council*, Portland Square, Carlisle.
1903 Barnes, J. A., Levens, Milnthorpe.
O.M. Barrow-in-Furness, the Bishop of, *President*, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1885 Barrow-in-Furness Free Library.
1902 Bartholomew, Rev. W. H., The Hollins, Ambleside.
1881 Beardsley, Richard Henry, Grange-over-Sands.
1894 Beevor, Miss, Gonville, Croxley Green, R.S.O., Herts.
1899 Bell, W. H., Cleeve House, Seend, Melksham, Wilts.
1875 Bellasis, Edward, *Lancaster Herald*, College of Arms, London.
1893 Benson, Mrs., Hyning, Milnthorpe.
1899 Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1900 Bewley, Sir Edmund T., LL.D., 40 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
1894 Binning, W. W. R., Eden Hey, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1902 Birch, Joseph, Kirk Scale, Gosforth.
1889 Birkbeck, Robert, F.S.A., 20 Berkeley Square, London.
1879 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., Harton Lodge, South Shields.
1877 Blanc, Hippolyte J., F.S,A., (Scot.), 73 George Street, Edinburgh.
1899 Booker, R. P. L., F.S.A., Eton College, Windsor.
1877 Boston Free Library, Boston, Mass, U.S.A.
1874 Bower, Rev. Canon, *Member of Council*, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1898 Bowman, A. N., Harraby, Carlisle.
O.M. Braithwaite, Charles Lloyd, Thorny Hills, Kendal
1877 Braithwaite, Mrs., Hawes Mead, Kendal.
1888 Breeks, Mrs., Helbeck Hall, Brough, Kirkby Stephen.
1901 Brocklebank, Thomas, Irton Hall, Holmrook.
1888 Brougham, Lord, Brougham Hall, Penrith.
1878 Browne, George, Troutbeck, Windermere.
1902 Brown, Thomas, Jun., 1 Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
1903 Brunskill, Mrs., Ormshed, Appleby.
1902 Burnyeat, W. C. Dalzell, Millgrove, Moresby, Whitehaven.
1880 Burrow, Rev. J. J., Ireby, Carlisle.
1895 Burton, Rev. Richard Jowett, M.A., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham.
1895 Butler, Theobald Fitzwalter, Infield, Barrow-in-Furness.
1895 Butler, Wilson, B.A., Glebelands, Broughton-in-Furness.

1898 Campbell, Rev. H. E., M.A., The Rectory, Workington.
1899 Calverley, Mrs., Hillside, Eskdale, Carnforth.
1878 Carey, Thomas, 23 Curzon Street, Maryport.
1875 Carlisle, The Earl of, *Vice-President*, 1 Palace Green, Kensington.
1892 Carlisle, The Lord Bishop of, *Patron*, Rose Castle, Carlisle.
1899 Carlisle Public Library (Tullie House).
1890 Carrick, Mrs., Oak Bank, Scotby, Carlisle.
1892 Carruthers, Richard, Eden Grove, Carlisle.
1875 Cartmell, Joseph, C.E., Spring Field, Brigham, Cockermouth.
1875 Cartmell, Rev. J. W., Christ's College, Cambridge.
1875 Cartmell, Studholme, 27 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1901 Carver, John, Greystoke, Hanger Hill, Ealing, W.
1895 Cavendish, Hon. Victor, M.P., Holker Hall, Carnforth.
1892 Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A., Lyndhurst, Dewsbury.
1899 Chance, Mrs., Morton, Carlisle.
1899 Chance, F. W., Morton, Carlisle.
1874 Chapelhow, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Carlisle.
1901 Chorley Free Public Library, Chorley (E. McKnight, Librarian).
1892 Clarke, A. B., Prospect House, Aspatria, Carlisle.
1893 Clarke, Rev. J. J., M.A., Selside Vicarage, Kendal.
1899 Clarke, W. H., M.D., Park Green, Macclesfield.
1899 Clark, John, Broughton-in-Furness.
1903 Clayton, Mrs., Chesters, Humshaugh.
1894 Collingwood, A. H., Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle.
1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., *Editor*, Lanehead, Coniston.
1883 Conder, Edward, F.S.A., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1882 Constable, W., Sefton Villa, Bridge, near Canterbury.
1903 Coulthard, Dr., Aspatria.
1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston.
1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Member of Council*, High House, Hawkshead, Lancashire.
1888 Cowper, J. C., Keen Ground, Hawkshead.
1885 Creighton, Miss, Warwick Square, Carlisle.
1886 Crewdson, F. W., Summer How, Kendal.
1886 Crewdson, W. D., *Treasurer*, Helm Lodge, Kendal.
1887 Crewdson, Wilfrid H., Beathwaite, Levens, Kendal.
1897 Cropper, Arthur E., Normanhurst, Lord Street, West, Southport.

1901 Cropper, Charles J., Ellergreen, Kendal.
1896 Cropper, Rev. James, B.A., Broughton-in-Furness.
1874 Crowder, W. I. R., 14 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Withdeane Court, Brighton.
1887 Curwen, John F., *Secretary*, Heversham.
1900 Curwen, A. D., Workington Hall, Workington.

1903 Dawe, Rev. A. P., Aspatria.
1895 Dean, Charles Walter, Beech Bank, Ulverston.
1898 Dickinson, William, 33, Queen Street, Whitehaven.
1902 Dickson, Mrs. A. B., Abbots Reading, Ulverston.
1886 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven.
1896 Dobinson, William, Bank Street, Carlisle.
1894 Donald, Miss H. M., Stanwix, Carlisle.
1903 Douglas, Rev. D. G., Chestnut Hill, Keswick.
1901 Doyle, Hugh, 4 Smithfield, Egremont, Carnforth.
1900 Duckworth, T., B.A., 128, Petteril Street, Carlisle.
1883 Dykes, Mrs., The Red House, Keswick.
1894 Dymond, Charles William, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A., Scot., The Castle, Sawrey, S.O., Lancs.
1903 Dyson, Mrs. J., Hood Terrace, Ulverston.

1885 Ecroyd, Edward, Low House, Armathwaite, R.S.O.

1901 Falcon-Steward, W. C., 72 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington.
1887 Farrer, William, Thornburgh House, Leyburn.
1887 Farish, Edward Garthwaite, 57½ Old Broad Street, London.
1895 Fawcett, John W., Broughton House, Broughton-in-Furness.
1887 Fielden, Rev. H. A., M.A., The Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen.
1899 Fetherstonhaugh, Captain T., Seaforth Highlanders, Arderside Cottage, Arderside, Inverness.
1875 Fell, John, *Vice-President*, Flan How, Ulverston.
1901 Fell, Rev. James, Burneside, Kendal.
1901 Ferguson, Captain Spencer C., 74 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
O.M. Ferguson, Charles J., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Cardew Lodge, Carlisle.
1901 Fidler, Isaac M., F.R.S., Egremont, Carnforth.
1877 Fletcher, Mrs., Ashville, Pargeter Street, Stourbridge.
1887 Fletcher, Miss, Stoneleigh, Workington.
1886 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington.
1899 Ford, Rev. Harold D., Manor House, Papcastle, Cockermouth.

1895 Hudleston, Ferdinand, 59, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London.
1888 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Crosby House, Carlisle.
1902 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.
1898 Husband, Rev. C. F., Kirkby Ireleth, Carnforth.
1900 Hulbert, Rev. C. L., M.A., Brathay, Ambleside.
1898 Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., M.A., St. Paul's Rectory, Brunswick Street, Manchester.

1892 Ingham, Rev. J., M.A., Asby Rectory, Appleby.
1881 Iredale, Thomas, Workington.
1884 Irwin, Colonel T. A., Lynehow, Carlisle.

1896 Jackson, Edwin, The Bank, Cockermouth.
1899 Jackson, Samuel Hart, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.
1877 Jackson, Mrs. W., 3 Conyers Avenue, Birkdale, Southport.

1897 Keene, Rev. Rees, M.A., The Rectory, Gosforth.
1885 Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution.
1898 Kendall, John, L.R.C.P., etc., Oaklands, Coniston.
1889 Kennedy, Myles, Hill Foot, Ulverston.
1894 Kerry, W. H. R., F.C.S., The Sycamores, Windermere.
1897 Kewley, Rev. W., Natland, Kendal.
1901 Kitchin, The Very Rev. G. W., D.D., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, The Deanery, Durham.

1897 Lamonby, W. F., Ballarat, Kitto Road, Hatcham, S.E.
1894 Langhorne, John, Watson Villa, Ravenstone Park, Edinburgh.
1889 Lawson, Lady, Brayton Hall, Carlisle.
1903 Law, Rev. R. H., Heversham, Milnthorpe.
1882 Lazonby, J., 42 Elm Avenue, Nottingham.
1892 Leach, R. E., M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1901 Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, Librarian).
1901 Leonard, Rev. J., M.A., South Road, Kirkby Stephen.
1897 Leconfield, Lord, Petworth, Sussex.
1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1900 Lee, Arthur, Brampton.
1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, Rydal Hall, Ambleside.
1895 Lehmann ú Stage, Copenhagen.
1887 Lester, Thomas, Firbank, Penrith.
1901 Lidbetter, Robert M., Devonshire House, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
1892 Little, James, M.D., Maryport.

1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere.
1903 Little, W., Lowther, Penrith.
1901 Littlewood, J. H., Lynngarth, Kendal.
1883 Liverpool Free Public Library, (P. Cowell librarian).
1875 Loftie, Rev. A. G., B.A., Great Salkeld, Penrith.
1902 Long, William, Cleabarrow, Windermere.
1883 Lonsdale, Horace B., 18 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1882 Lonsdale, Rev. Canon, M.A., Upperby Vicarage, Carlisle.
1875 Lonsdale, The Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith.
1889 Lowther, The Right Hon. J. W., M.P., 16 Wilton Crescent, London.
1874 Lowther, Hon. W., *Vice-President*, Lowther Lodge, Kensington Gore, London.
1885 Lowthian, Rev. W., M.A., Troutbeck, Windermere.
1900 Lucas, Miss, Stanegarth, Penrith.

1879 Machell, Thomas, Lt.-Col., Whitehaven.
1876 McInnes, Miles, Rickerby, Carlisle.
1890 Mackay, M., 36 Highbury, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1874 Maclaren, R., M.D., Portland Square, Carlisle.
1880 Maddison, Rev. A. R., F.S.A., Vicar's Court, Lincoln.
1892 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
1894 Marshall, John, Derwent Island, Keswick.
1890 Marshall, Reginald Dykes, *Vice-President*, Castlerigg Manor, Keswick.
1894 Marshall, Stephen A., Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1902 Marston, Miss K., College Road, Windermere.
1893 Martindale, J. H., Moor Yeat, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1889 Mason, W. J., Bolton Place, Carlisle.
1888 Mason, Mrs., Redmaine House, Kirkby Stephen.
1894 Mason, J., M.D., Windermere.
1902 Matthews, Dr. T. G., Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1889 Mawson, John Sanderson, The Larches, Keswick.
1902 Metcalfe-Gibson, Mrs. A., Park House, Ravenstonedale.
1889 Metcalfe, T. K., Oak Bank, Whitehaven.
1890 Metcalfe, Rev. R. W., M.A., Ravenstonedale.
1883 Micklethwaite, J. T., F.S.A., 1 Victoria Street, Westminster.
1897 Millard, Rev. F. L. H., M.A., *Member of Council*, Aspatria, Carlisle.
1878 Miller, Miss Sarah, Undermount, Rydal, Ambleside.
1901 Moffatt, Charles E., M.D., Glave Hill, Dalston.

1889 Monkhouse, John, Hawthorn Villa, Kendal.
1902 Monnington, Rev. Canon, Penrith.
1902 Monnington, Mrs., Penrith.
1900 Moore, R. W., Fernacre, Whitehaven.
1894 Morpeth, Lord, 4 Devonshire Place, London, W.
1874 Muncaster, Lord, *Patron*, Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.
1902 Muncaster, Miss A. D., Browside, Branthwaite, Whitehaven.
1903 Musgrave, J. H., Kirkgate Head, Cockermouth.
1902 Myers, C. J., Dunning Well, Millom.

1899 Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale, 4 Springfield Villa, Hensingham, Whitehaven.
1874 Nanson, William, F.S.A., Singapore (care of W. B. James, Esq., 23 Ely Place, London, E.C.)
1897 New York Public Library, Astor Library Building, New York.
1903 Nicholson, Mr. Francis, 84 Major Street, Manchester.
1893 Nicholson, Mrs. Lothian, 4 Sloane Court, London.
1898 Nicholson, Miss Margaret, Carlton House, Clifton, Penrith.
1889 Noble, Miss, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.
1890 Noble, Miss Elizabeth, Beckfoot, Penrith.
1902 Newman, F. W., Ph.D., Tullie House, Carlisle.

1899 Oldham Free Library.
1903 Oliver, George Dale, Howard Place, Carlisle.

1903 Park, James, C.P.A., 52 Broadway, New York.
1903 Park, Rev. James, Woodland Rectory, Broughton-in-Furness.
1901 Parker, Charles Arundel, M.D., F.S.A.Scot., *Member of Council*, Gosforth.
1899 Parker, Edward J., 18 Aglionby Street, Carlisle.
1898 Parker, F. H. M., M.A., *Member of Council*, Fremington Hall, Penrith, and Abercorn Mansions, Abercorn Place, N.W.
1882 Parkin, John S., 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
1895 Patrickson, George, Scales, Ulverston.
1885 Pearson, A. G. B., Lune Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale.
O.M. Pearson, F. Fenwick, Storrs Hall, Arkholme, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1901 Pearson, H. G., Spennithorne, Barrow-in-Furness.
1900 Pease, Howard, F.S.A., Arcot Hall, Dudley, R.S.O., Northumberland.

1883 Peile, John, Litt. D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.
1894 Pelham, H. F., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, President of Trinity College, Oxford.
1900 Penfold, Henry, The Nook, Brampton.
1902 Penfold, John B., 1 Lorne Terrace, Brampton.
1896 Penrith Free Library (J. B. Shawyer, Penrith).
1895 Perowne, Edward S. M., 13 Warwick Crescent, Paddington, W.
1896 Petty, S. Lister, Queen Street, Ulverston.
1887 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
1895 Phillips, Rev. Canon, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1903 Phillips, Rev. C. T., West Seaton Vicarage, Workington.
1903 Pitman, Charles E., Pinhoe, Exeter.
1895 Podmore, G., M.A., Charney Hall, Grange-over-Sands.
1896 Postlethwaite, George D., Yewhurst, Bickley, Kent.
1875 Prescott, Ven. Archdeacon and Chancellor, *Vice-President*, The Abbey, Carlisle.

1899 Quirk, Miss Emily G., Highcote, Workington.

1897 Radcliffe, H. Miles, Summerlands, Kendal.
1902 Ragg, Rev. Frederick W., Masworth Vicarage, Tring.
1895 Ramsden, F. J., M.A., Abbotswood, Barrow-in-Furness.
1883 Rawnsley, Rev. Canon, Crosthwaite, Keswick.
1903 Rawnsley, Wallingham F., Loughrigg Holme, Ambleside.
1888 Rayner, John A. E., 3 Gambier Terrace, Liverpool.
1901 Rea, J. H., Gatehouse, Eskdale, Carnforth.
1901 Rea, Mrs., Gatehouse, Eskdale, Carnforth.
1892 Read, Rev. G. E. P., M.A., Milnthorpe.
1903 Reynolds, Miss, Shortlands, Kendal.
1899 Rhodes, W. Venables, Tofts House, Cleckheaton.
1901 Richardson, Mrs. C., Heugh Folds, Grasmere.
1893 Richardson, Mrs. James, Balla Wray, Ambleside.
1901 Richmond, Robert, Bannel Head, Kendal.
1902 Rigg, Richard, M.P., Windermere.
1884 Riley, Hamlet, Ennim, Penrith.
1895 Ritson, T. S., Ridgemount, Maryport.
1890 Rivington, C. R., F.S.A., Castle Bank, Appleby.
1901 Roberts, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Great Clifton, Workington.
1885 Robinson, John, Elterwater Hall, Ambleside.
1886 Robinson, John, M.Inst.C.E.. Vicarage Terrace, Kendal.

1888 Robinson, William, Greenbank, Sedbergh.
1884 Robinson, Mrs., Green Lane, Carlisle.
1901 Robinson, C. E., Kirkby Stephen.
1897 Rogers, John, 187 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.
1885 Roper, W. O., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Beechwood, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1900 Rowley, Mrs. W. E., Glassonby, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.
1903 Rowlandson, James, Kirkby Stephen.
1892 Rumney, Oswald George, Watermillock, Penrith.
1903 Rumney, A. W., Keswick.
1902 Rymer, T. H., Calder Abbey, Carnforth.

1894 Satterthwaite, Alexander, Edenbreck, Lancaster.
1902 Satterthwaite, Joseph, Calder Bridge.
1892 Scott, Benjamin, Linden House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1900 Scott, Rev. Alfred, Oak Bank, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1900 Scott, W., Woodview, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.
1901 Scott, W. Hudson, The Red Gables, Carlisle.
1893 Sealby, John Inman, Thornthwaite, Keswick.
1900 Senhouse, H. P., The Fitz, Cockermouth.
1903 Sessions, Frederick, The Brant, Kendal.
1889 Severn, Arthur, R.I., Brantwood, Coniston.
1889 Severn, Mrs., Brantwood, Coniston.
1877 Sewell, Colonel, *Member of Council*, Brandlingill, Cockermouth.
1878 Sewell, Mrs., Brandlingill, Cockermouth.
O.M. Sherwen, Ven. Archdeacon, Dean Rectory, Cockermouth.
1903 Sharp, Rev. Thos., Barton Vicarage, Penrith.
1897 Simpson, Mrs., Romanway, Penrith.
1902 Simpson, Mrs., The Wray, Grasmere.
1895 Simpson, J., Solicitor, Cockermouth.
1876 Smith, Charles, F.G.S., c/o Sir Henry Gilbert, Harpenden, St. Albans.
1897 Smith, C. Telford, 1 Lyall Street, Belgrave Square.
1897 Smith, John P., Ellerslie, Barrow-in-Furness.
1903 Smith, J. W., Penrith.
1888 Snape, Rev. R. H., The Vicarage, St. Bees, Carnforth.
1898 Sparke, Archibald, The Art Gallery, Bury, Lancashire.
1884 Spence, C. J., South Preston Lodge, South Shields.
1897 Stead, E. W., Dalston Hall, Carlisle.
1896 Steavenson, His Honour Judge, *Vice-President*, Gelt Hall, Castle Carrock.
1902 Storey Institute, Lancaster.
1902 Storekeeper's Office, Board of Education, South Kensington.

1903 Spurrier, Rev. W. H., M.A., The Vicarage, Irton.
1875 Strickland, Rev. W. E., M.A., St. Paul's Vicarage, Carlisle.
1899 Strickland, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., Sizergh Castle, Kendal.
1886 Swainson, Joseph, Stonecross, Kendal.
1896 Sykes, Rev. W. S., M.A., Eskdale Vicarage, Boot, Carnforth.

1902 Thompson, C. Sandford, R.N.E. College, Devonport.
1902 Thompson, J. D., Barwickstead, Beckermet.
1899 Thompson, Miss Helena, Park End, Workington.
1881 Thompson, Miss, Croft House, Askham, Penrith.
1899 Thompson, Robert, 25 Lismore Terrace, Carlisle.
1900 Thompson, W. N., St. Bees, Cumberland.
1896 Thomson, D. G. Pearse, Bishop's Yard, Penrith.
1897 Thornley, Rev. Canon, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.
1894 Todd, Mrs. Jonas, Otter Furrows, Harraby, Carlisle.
1897 Topping, George Lomax, Fothergill, Shap.
1890 Towneley, William, Hard Cragg, Grange-over-Sands.
1896 Trench, Rev. Canon, LL.M., The Vicarage, Kendal.
1894 Twentyman, Miss Sarah, Park Square, Wigton.
1878 Tyson, E. T., *Member of Council*, Woodhall, Cockermouth.
1893 Tyson, Towers, Paddock Wray, Eskdale, Carnforth.
1901 Tyson, James, Whitecroft, Gosforth.

1889 Ullock, Miss Mary, Quarry How, Windermere.

1876 Vaughan, Cedric, C.E., Leyfield House, Millom.

1895 Wadham, E., Millwood, Barrow-in-Furness.
1884 Wagner, Henry, F.S.A., 13 Halfmoon Street, Piccadilly.
1894 Walker, Miss Annie E., Oak Lea, Whitehaven.
1901 Walker, John, Hudcar House, Bury, Lancashire.
1900 Walker, Mrs., Brow Top, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1903 Walker, Mrs., St. Paul's Vicarage, Silloth.
1903 Walker, Rev. R., St. Paul's Vicarage, Silloth.
1901 Walker, W. E., Croft End House, Bigrigg, Egremont.
1882 Ware, Mrs., The Abbey, Carlisle.
1896 Watson, D. M. Burnie, Hillside Cottage, Hawick.
1885 Watson, George, *Member of Council*, 18 Wordsworth Street, Penrith.
1884 Watson, John, Eden Mount, Kendal.
1903 Watson, John, Meadow View, Gosforth.
1896 Watson, J. P. (Bombay), Garth Marr, Castle Carrock.
1889 Watson, William Henry, F.G.S., Steelfield Hall, Gosforth

1901 Watson, J. D., Carleton Green, Holmrook.
1900 Watson, Rev. A. N., The Rectory, Ovingham-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
1878 Waugh, E. L., The Burroughs, Cockermouth.
1888 Westmorland, Colonel I. P., Yanwath, Penrith.
1882 Weston, J. W., Enyeat, Milnthorpe.
1877 Weston, Mrs., Ashbank, Penrith.
1901 Wheelhouse, Rev. G., Wordsworth Street, Penrith.
1895 Whetham, Mrs. C. D., 5 St. Peter's Terrace, Cambridge.
1903 Whitaker, Rev. Charles, Ulpha, Broughton-in-Furness.
1900 White, George, Botchergate, Carlisle.
1902 Whitehaven Free Public Library.
1891 Whitehead, A. Charles, Appleby.
1884 Whitehead, Sir James, Bart., F.S.A., Wilmington Manor, near Dartford, Kent.
1887 Whiteside, Rev. Joseph, M.A., *Member of Council*, Helsington, Kendal.
1883 Whitwell, Robert Jowitt, B.Litt., 70 Banbury Road, Oxford.
1900 Wigham, Thompson, 20 Spencer Street, Carlisle.
1881 Williams, Mrs., Hillfield House, Wellington Road, Nantwich,
1897 Willink, Alfred Henry, Whitefoot, Burneside, Kendal.
1900 Wilkinson, J. J., 11 Lismore Terrace, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
1881 Wilkinson, Rev. W. H., Hensingham, Whitehaven.
1900 Wilson, Anthony, Thornthwaite, Keswick.
1876 Wilson, Frank, 7 Onslow Villas, Highgate London.
1883 Wilson, Rev. James, M.A., *Member of Council*, Dalston Vicarage, Carlisle.
1899 Wilson, G. Murray, Dale End, Grasmere.
1882 Wilson, John Jowett, Kendal.
1900 Wilson, Norman F., 5 Bankfield, Kendal.
1900 Wilson, Miss C. L., 1 Clifton Terrace, Wigton.
1903 Wilson, Miss Elizabeth, Calder House, Seascale.
1900 Wilson-Wilson, Miss Theodora, Low Slack, Kendal.
1889 Wilson, T. Newby, The Landing, Ulverston.
1866 Wilson, T., *Finance Secretary*, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.
1881 Wilson, Mrs. T., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.
1901 Wilson, Lloyd, Ormathwaite, Keswick.
1881 Wiper, Joseph, Stricklandgate, Kendal.
1901 Wivell, J. D., Keswick Hotel. Keswick.
1884 Wood, Miss, Dun Eslyn, Solihull, Birmingham.
1901 Wood, Mrs. Jane E., Brandlingill, Cockermouth.

1895 Woodburne, Mrs., Thurstonville, Ulverston.
1900 Workington Public Library (J. W. C. Purves).
1900 Wrigley, James, Ibbotsholme, Windermere.

1887 Yeates, Joseph Simpson, Lorne House, Penrith.

---

LIBRARIES TO WHICH COPIES OF THE TRANSACTIONS ARE SUPPLIED.

The Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.
The Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.
The British Museum.
The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
The University Library, Cambridge.
Trinity College, Dublin.
The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Tullie House, Carlisle.

---

SOCIETIES WHICH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

The Lincoln Architectural Society (Rev. Prebendary G. T. Harvey, F.S.A., Lincoln).
The Kent Archæological Society (The Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, Throwle Vicarage, Faversham).
The Shropshire Archæological Society (F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury).
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Robert Blair, F.S.A.).
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A.).
The Cambrian Archæological Association, London (J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., c/o Messrs. Whiting & Co., 30 Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.).
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society (Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Place, Derby).
The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Cheetham Coll. Manchester (G. C. Yates, F.S.A.).

Heidelberger Historisch-Philosophischer Verein; Universitäts-bibliothek, Heidelberg.
The East Riding Antiquarian Society (William Andrews, 1 Dock Street, Hull).
The Thoresby Society, Leeds, (c/o G. D. Lumb, 65 Albion Street, Leeds).
The National Museum, Stockholm, Sweden.
East Herts Archæological Society (W. B. Gerish, Bishops Stortford).
Nordiska Museet, Stockholm (Dr. Artur Hazelius, Director).
The Yorkshire Archæological Society (E. C. Clark, M.A., F.S.A., M.I.C.E., 10 Park Street, Leeds, Librarian).

---

[Members will greatly oblige by notifying change of address, or any errors or omissions in the above list; also by sending information for short obituary notices of deceased members.]

# NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF ARTICLES.

In reply to many enquiries from intending contributors as to the subjects acceptable for the Society's *Transactions*, the form in which they are to be presented, illustrations, copyright, offprints, &c., the following suggestions and statements are offered :—

I. SUBJECT.—Original articles on the antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands; including researches into the history, biography, pedigrees, unprinted documents, and records of the district, as well as collections toward a study of its folklore and ethnography; also its archæology—pre-historic and historic remains, ecclesiastical and secular architecture, inscriptions, and all its ancient arts, institutions, and industries.

Compilations from material already published, while they are often acceptable as descriptive addresses at sites visited on the excursions, and will be noticed in the "Proceedings," are not invited for the *Transactions*.

II. ILLUSTRATIONS from photographs and drawings will be engraved if approved, at the Society's expense; but the Society does not undertake to procure photographs or drawings to illustrate member's articles. Authors should arrange with the photographers of their illustrations for permission to reproduce. The Ordnance Survey officials have issued a notice to printers and publishers warning them against using the maps of the department in any such manner as to infringe the copyright. Persons desirous to utilise the Ordnance Survey's information must apply to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, London, S.W., for permission to do so.

III. COPYRIGHT of the *Transactions* belongs to the Society, and articles should not be offered if the author has already parted with the copyright by printing the same article in the same form elsewhere. This does not apply to abstracts or extracts communicated to newspapers, if the article in its final form, as offered for *Transactions*, is original and unpublished.

The leave of the Society is required before reprinting any matter from the *Transactions*.

IV. TIME OF SENDING IN.—Articles may be forwarded at any time to the Honorary Editor, W. G. COLLINGWOOD, Coniston, R.S.O. But in order to admit of their being read or communicated at any meeting, they should be sent in not less than a month before the date of the meeting to allow time for consideration and, if accepted, for printing the announcement in the Programme. The Editor will then return the MS. to the Author for reading, and receive it after final revision, for printing.

V. FORM.—Articles should be written in clear and distinct MS. or type-written, on one side of the paper only, on sermon or foolscap paper. They should be presented, after reading, in a final and complete form, to avoid the delay and inconvenience of alteration in proof; and as the space at disposal is limited, they should not contain unnecessary or extraneous matter.

VI. PROOFS will be sent to Authors, who are requested to read and correct them without needless additions or alterations, and to forward them, by the next post, if possible, to the Society's printer, Mr. T. WILSON, 28, Highgate, Kendal. Delay in returning proofs, and additions to the printed text, involve expense to the Society and delay in the production of *Transactions*. Proofs once passed for press cannot be withdrawn or revised.

VII. AUTHOR'S COPIES.—Twenty offprints of his articles are sent to each Author free of charge when the volume of *Transactions* is ready for distribution. More than twenty can be supplied, at the Author's expense, if he send the order to Mr. WILSON on or before returning the proof.

"Proceedings" and "Addenda" are not separately printed.

VIII. LIABILITY.—Articles may be submitted by any Members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions for the current year; no further liability is incurred by Authors; but the Society is not bound to accept all articles for reading, nor to print all articles read. The Council and the Editor desire that it should be understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in their *Transactions*—the Authors of the several papers being alone responsible for the same.

# INDEX

## TO "BISHOP NICOLSON'S DIARIES"—PART IV.


Addison, Mr. and Mrs., 47.
Aglionby, Dinah, 65.
——— Henry, 57, 67
——— Recorder, of Nunnery, 4, 5, 12, 30-33, 35, 38, 44, 54, 57, 58, 62, 67.
——— R., Registrar, 2, 11, 13, 15, 36, 40, 41, 50, 51, 61.
——— young Mr., 62.
Agnew of Castlewigg, 37-39, 44.
Aiskill, Mr., 30.
Allan, Mr.. 42.
Alma Curia Eboracensis, 15.
Anecdotes:—Bp. N's wooing, 69.
Bp. of Durham's shoemaking, 9.
Charles II., 22, 48.
James II's queen, 28.
Lord Wharton's jockey, 34.
The dean's pulpit, 69.
Uncanonical sport, 39.
Antiquaries, Society of, London, 49.
Antiquities:—Bp. N's medals, 69.
College charters, Oxford, 63.
Elf-arrows, 58.
Lhwyd's cabinets, &c., at the Ashmolean, 62.
Long Meg, 69.
Lord Burghley's monument, Stamford, 52.
Old Chapel, St. Giles, 63.
Parchments from Lowther, 9.
Picts-wall, 8, 69.
Red Kirk, 4.
Runic, 54.
Severus' Turf-wall, 53.
Appleby School, 63.
Archer, Dr. 43, 57, 59.
——— Mal, 8.
——— of Hawkshead, 7.
Argyle, Lord, 23.
Assizes at Carlisle, 37, 64.
Atkinson, Ald. (Appleby), 38.
——— John (Kirkby Stephen), 14, 30.
——— Mr. (Waverton), 11.
——— Prebendary, 6, 11, 12, 32, 37.
Atterbury, Dean, 1, 10, 12, 13. 15-18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 43, 45, 47, 54.

"Badgers," drovers and maltsters, 41.
Ballantine, Mr., 32.
Bampton school dispute, 6.
Bangor, bp. of, 18, 25, 50.
Banks, Mr. (Appleby), 30, 40, 54.
——— Tim., 62.
Barker, W., (Newbiggin), 33.
Barretry, trial for, 64.
Barwick, Ald. (Carlisle), 52.
Beck, Mr. (Edenhall), 31.
Bell, D. (Aspatria), 2, 61, 62.
—— Mr.. (London), 48.
Beltane, Belting-tide, 2.
Benlowes, Mrs., from Dantzic, 57.
Benson, Mr. (B.) 2-5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33-37,39-44, 46, 53, 58, 59, 62, 64-66, 68, 70.
—— Col., from Spain, 57.
—— Tho., 7.
Berkley, Lord, 29.
Berkshire, Earl of, 9.
Berry, B., 8.
Bing, Admiral Sir G., 27.
Bird, Mr. (Brougham), 32.
Birds of Cardurnock, 5, 8.
Birkbeck, a churchwarden, pressed, 44.
Bishop's income, 46.
Blackall, O., bp. of Exeter, 21.
Blackburne, L., dean of Exeter, 16.
Blaikston, Alex., 38.
Blakiston, Mr., 61.
Blamire, Mr. (Bongate), 33.
Blencow, Mr. Justice, 8, 19, 21, 33.
Bolton, Duke of, 27.
Bonfire, Carlisle, 2; London, 45.
Books:—Bird's MS. on the two counties, 32, 34.
Denton's MS. extracts from Tower Records, 7.
Dykes's, 19,
Robinson's Nat. Hist. of Cumb., 2, 5, 36, 38, 44-46.
Robinson's whimsicalMS., 54.
Sarum processionale, 2.
Sir D. Fleming's MS., 7.
Swedish, 44.
Thoresby's Album, 45.
Botany, 5, 39.
Bowness, Mr. (Shap), 61.
Bowstede, J., quaker, 55.

Brackenslatt (Dendritic markings in slate), 36.
Bradley, Mr. (London), 25.
——— W., 34.
Braithwaite, Mr., 30, 49.
Brewer, Mr., (London), 20.
Briscoe, Cous. (of Crofton), 13, 44, 52, 53.
——— Fr., 56.
——— Henry, 43.
——— Mr., 32, 50, 54, 58, 61, 62.
——— Mrs., 34, 43, 59, 61.
Bristol, D. of, 47.
Bromley, Mr. (London), 27.
Brougham, J., 9.
——— Mr. 33, 53, 56, 66.
——— of Scales, 4, 5.
Browham, Mr., 18, 32, 52.
Buchanan, C., 45, 46.
Burnet, Sir T. (London), 26.
Burrow, Mr. (Hutton), 13, 52.
Burrow, Roland (Clifton), 13, 14.
Bury, Mr. Baron, 37, 64.
Bush Inn, Carlisle, 5, 30.

Cambel, Mr., 48.
Canterbury, Abp. of, 17-19, 22-25, 27-29.
"Carbonadoeing a Bishop," 51.
Card-playing, 68.
Carlisle, E. and Mrs. (Br. and Sis. C.), 1, 9, 31, 35, 36, 39-41, 49, 54, 56, 58-62, 67-70.
——— Lanc., 37.
Carlisle, Lord, 35, 44, 49, 51, 55.
Carlisle cathedral dispute, 8-28.
Carlisle, chapter-house accident, 67.
——— theatre accident, 70.
Castlecomer, Lord, 49, 50.
Cathedrals of the new foundation, 1, 17; the bill carried, 20-27.
"Cato" played at Carlisle, 70.
Censure of Bp. N. by the Commons, 49-51.
Cheese, 52.
Cherries, 65.
Church matters; coffins in chancel, 29.
fasts, 23, 29, 57.
regulating seats, 58, 62.
thanks after gospel, 30: *and see* Clergy.
Churchwarden pressed for soldier, 44.
Chamberlain, Mr., 47.
Chambers, Archer, 5, 8, 15, 30, 35, 43, 44.
——— grandmother, 36.
——— niece, 32.
——— Mal., 44, 48, 51.
Chambre, Mr., 65.
Charles II., 22, 48.
Charnley, Mr., 67.
Char pie, 29.
Chartreux, Charter-house, 2, 21, 57.
Cheshire, Mr. Serjeant, 16-21.
Chester, bp. of, Sir W. Dawes, 21, 22.
Christian of Ewanrigg, 8, 31, 40, 52, 54, 60.
Christopherson, Mr., 6, 14, 40, 41, 43, 66, 68-70.
Churchill, A. (London), 26, 27.
Citizen, *i.e.* M.P., 50.
Clerk, Mr. (Crosthwaite), 6.
——— S., 58.
Clavel of Dorset, 19.
Clergy; Court of corrections, 6, 10, 64, 66: adultery, 10: brawls and tippling, 66; clandestine and irregular marriages, 4, 33, 37, 64; fornication, 6, 33; intemperance, 4; penance, 7, 10, 33.
Excommunication, 11, 14, 48.
Examination for orders, 40.
Exemplary clergyman, 44.
Dilapidations, 36.
License to read prayers and bury, 31.
Livings under £50, 28.
Presented for not keeping a bull, 41.
Sequestration, 31.
Synods, 33, 67.
Visitations, 3, 8-12, 14, 68; *and see* Cathedral dispute.
Clinch, musician and mimic 24.
Coach, 3, 8, 23, 29, 31, 35, 44, 47, 53, 57, 64.
the York coach, 51; Chester and Wakefield coaches, 56.
Hackney, 23, 56: Chariot, 32, 56, 66, 68.
Coal-mines at Bolton (Cumb.), 6, 10, 36; at Wartree, 64.
Cock, Cous. W., 33.
—— Mr,. 40, 42, 60, 65, 70.
Cockill, Mr. 64.
Cockles from Kendal, 40.
Cockran, Cochrane, Sir J., 39.
Coffins in chancel, 29.
Coltheard, Ald. and Mayor (Carlisle), 40, 52.
Confirmations, 3.
Consecration gloves, 22.
Copper, British, 27.
Cook, Sir J., 25.
Couper, Mr. (London), 25.
Cowper, Lord, 50.
Crackenthorp, Mrs., 7, 33.
Cragg, R., 32.
Cremor, Mr. (Oxford), 63.
Crewe, Lord, bp. of Durham, 9.
Crofts, Cous. (Kendal), 32.
Crosby, Mr. (Kendal), 13, 40; Mr., 62.
Cross at Appleby, 44.
Crossby, Mr., 32.
Crow, capt., 43; governor, 62.

Crowther, Mr., 45.
Curwen, H. of Workington, 35-37.
——— Mr., 53.
——— of Sella-park, 38, 40, 58.

Dale, Mr., 24.
Dalrymple, Sir D., 24.
Dalston, Ald. H., 57.
Dalston, C., 53, 61.
——— Capt., 9, 32, 62.
——— Mrs., 62.
——— Mr. T., 64.
——— Sir. J. and Lady, 9, 11, 40, 41.
Deering, Dr., 22.
Dennison, N., 36.
Denton, Mr. (London), 24, 26.
Devonshire, Duke of, 25.
Dissent, 64 ; *see* Quakers, Roman Catholics.
Dobbinson, Mr., 13, 62.
Dobson, John (Ullswater), 6.
Donning, Mrs., 45.
Dormer, Mr. Justice, 19, 24, 64.
" Dree " neighbour, 21.
Dundee, Viscount, 39.
Dykes, F., 64.
——— Mrs., 19.
——— Wilfrid, 63, 66.

Earl, Gen., 28.
East India Companies, 17.
Eclipse of sun, 38 ; of moon, 40.
Edgar, H., 3.
Elbeck, Mr., 10.
Elf-arrow, elf-shot cattle, 58.
Ely, bp. of, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 34.
Eton, 28.
Exciseman, 63.
Exeter, bp. of ; *see* Blackall.
Expenses of Bp. N. in London, 46.

Faircloth, Mr., 38.
Fairfax, Lord, 16.
Fairfax, Mr. (London), 17.
Farish, Mr., 30.
Farrington family, 7.
——— H., 60, 61.
Fearon, P. quaker, 55.
Feb. 29, Fifth Sunday in Feb., 25.
Fenton, Mr., 8, 33, 65.
——— R., 30.
Fetherston, Mrs., 21.
Fisher, Cath., 58.
——— Cous., 7, 32, 59, 61.
Fishing, 33, 40, 54.
Fitch, Mr., 45.
Fitzgerald's lodgings, London, 16.
Fleming, Archdeacon, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 30, 32, 33, 38, 40-42, 52, 60-62, 64, 66, 67, 69.
——— Capt., 27.
——— Dr., 9, 30, 32, 33, 41-43.
Fleming, James and Fletcher, 7, 41.
——— Roger, 7, 42.
——— Sir Daniel's MS., 7.
——— Sir W., 7.
Fletcher, Col. G., 29: Sir G., 43.
——— Marcus, 32, 33, 35, 39.
——— Mr. 64, 68 ; Mrs., 60.
——— Sir H., 9, 10, 33, 39.
——— Tho., 56.
Fortescue, Mr., 53.
Fossils ; Bp. N's collection, 69 ; " curious form'd stones," 9 ; lithophyta, 38.
Fothergil, Mr. (Oxford), 63.
Fountain, S., 13.
Frampton, Mr., horse courser and physician, 34.
" Fudling chubs," 54.
Fürmane, German naturalist, 9.

Garth, Lanc., 35.
Gee, Dr., 25, 27, 48.
Gibbon, T. (Greystoke), 6, 30, 33, 37, 42, 43 ; dean of Carlisle, 66-70.
Gibson, Dr. (Dr. G., London), 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22-25, 27, 28, 46, 51.
——— Mr. (Oxford), 62.
Gilpin, Cous., 38.
——— Mr., 32, 35, 52.
Gilse (grilse ?) trout and salmon, price of, 33.
Gledhill, Col., 30, 33, 34, 48, 49, 57.
Godolphin, Lord Treasurer, 16.
Goodman, Mr., 3, 32, 59, 61.
Gosling, J. (Irthington), 4.
Grahme, Col., 9, 16, 17, 24, 27, 51.
——— Dean, 17.
——— Mrs., 37.
Grainger, Cous., 5.
Grandorge, old Mr., 62.
Gravestone of Bp. N's parents, 5.
" Green fish," cod, 28.
Green, Mr., 49, 50 ; Mrs., 60.
Gregory, Mr., 62.
Greg's Crag, 7, 70.
Griffith, Mr., 38.

Haddock, Jas., 36, 52.
Halifax, Lord, 17, 20, 23, 27, 50, 51.
Hall, Mr. (Kirkbride), 62.
Halton, Tim and J., 43.
Hamilton, Duke of, 49.
Hanson, deacon, 40.
Harcourt, Mr. (London), 25, 51.
Harley, R. (London), 24, 25, 27, 29.
Harris, Dr. (London), 28, 56.
Hasell, Lady, 41, 61, 65, 68, 69.
——— Sir E., 10.
Hay, Lord, 23.
Heatley, Mr. (London), 16, 18.
Hell ridiculed by Sacheverell, 48.
Henley, Mr. (London), 21, 45.
Hermitage wine, 29.

Peterborough, bp. of, 23.
———— dean of, Dr. Kennett, 27, 29.
Phillips, Capt., 53, 68.
Picts-wall, 8, 69.
Pitmeddon, Lord (Edinburgh), 40.
Ponsonby, cous. Is. and Kate, 53.
———— cous. J., 32.
———— cous. R., 46.
———— W. (of Dean), 43, 44, 59, 62.
Pool, W. (Caldbeck and Isel), 39, 53, 61.
"Poor-child," pauper puer, 41.
Portland, Duke of, his court suit, 48.
Post, 12, 13, 61; franks, 19.
Powel, Mr. (London), 23.
Powis, Sir T., 27.
Pressing for soldiers, listing, 43-45, 57.
Preston, Lord, 48.
Pretender, Prince of Wales, 26, 28, 53, 62, 64.
Prince Eugene, 56.
Prince (George of Denmark), 21, 25, 42.
Prince of Orange (P. of O.), 22.
Proctor, Mr. (Wigton), 3.

Quakers, 53-55, 57, 61.
Quartam manum, per, 11.
Queen Anne, 21, 23, 27, 47, 48, 55.
Queensberry, Duke of, 23, 29.
Queen's touch (for scrofulous child), 28.

Races on Beacon Hill, 58.
Rain and floods, 9, 39.
Ramsden, Mr., 62.
Reception of Bp. N. at Carlisle, 52.
Red-herring, 29.
Red Kirk (Dumfriesshire) 4.
Redshaw, Mr., 52.
Reed, Jer., 56.
—— Jos., 30, 31, 33, 52.
Relf, cous. John, 34.
—— Jos., 44.
Reynolds, Chancellor, 62.
Richmond, Ensign, 30; young, 43.
Rigby, Mr., preacher and physician, 64.
———— Sir A., 38.
Robinson, Ald. (Carlisle), 52.
———— John (Ousby), "alias Fitz Roberts," 2, 5, 10, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44-46, 54, 59, 64.
Rochester, bp. of, T. Spratt, 21.
———— Lord, 21, 23.
Roman Catholics, 31-35, 37.
Rook, W. (Town-clerk, Carlisle), 9, 13, 15, 18, 20, 31, 32, 36, 38, 41, 52, 56, 64, 67, 68.
Roose, Mrs., 28.
Rosley fair, 4.
Rothery, Mal., 40; Mrs. (Bp. N's. sister), 16, 18, 29, 55, 56.
Rowlandson, Mr. (Mallerstang), 14.
Roxburgh, Roxborow, Lord, 23.
Rumney, Mr., 42.
Runic enquiries, 54.
Ryley, Eliz., 62.

Sacheverel, Dr., 47.
St. Asaph, bp. of, 16, 56.
St. Cuthbert's boat of stone, 4.
St. Johns, Mr., 26, 27.
Salisbury, Sarum, bp. of, 23, 24.
Salkeld, H., 4; Mr., 18, 24, 33, 35.
———— of Whitehall, 37.
Sam, bp. N's. servant, 59.
Sampson, Mr., 66.
Sandes, Mr. (London), 18.
Sanderson, J., 52.
Sandford, Capt. E., 34.
———— Mr., 10, 15, 34.
———— Mrs., A., 52.
———— Mr. M., 51.
Scarborough, Sir C., 28.
Schools: Appleby, 63; Bampton, 6; Carlisle Cathedral, 54, 62, 68; Charterhouse, 2, 21, 57; Eton, 28.
Seafield, Lord, 23, 24.
Secret Service money, 29.
Sedgwick, Mr., 59.
Seed, Jer. (Clifton), 13, 15.
Servitors at Queen's Coll., 28, 41.
Sessions at Carlisle, 30; Penrith, 54.
Seton, Mr. (London), 24, 26.
Severus's Turf-wall, 53.
Sharp, J. (London), 17, 25, 27.
———— Lady, 17.
Sheep-stealing, 60, 61.
Shepherd, R. (Cliburn), 13, 14, 43.
Shod egg, 29.
Short, Dr. (London), 28.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, 12.
Shrewsbury, Duchess of, 47; Duke of, 51.
Silk-weavers declining, 17.
Sill, Mr., 15.
Simpson, L., 7, 19.
Simson, Mr., 30.
Skelton, Mr., 35; Mrs., 34.
Smallwood, A., 65.
Smalridge, Dean of Carlisle, 54, 56, 59, 61, 63.
Smith, cous. W. of Wigganby, 63.
———— Dr. (London), 26.
———— J. (Hutton), 32.
———— Jos. (London), 17, 18, 24.
———— Mr. Baron, 24.
———— Mr. Sp., 27.
———— R. (London), 49.
———— of the Holm, 2.
Smithson, Mr., 9.
Snow, Mr. (London), 18, 22.
Snow-storms, 61, 68.
Somerset, Duke of, 36, 42, 47.
Somers, Sommers, Lord, 17, 18, 20-23, 25, 27, 50.

Sommers, Mr. (Shap), 32, 36.
South, Dr., 22.
South sea trade, 56.
Spa at Gilsland, 53; Wigton, 53; Spawwater from Kendal, 59.
Spermaceti from Scotland, 49.
Sports on Beacon Hill, 6, 58,
Stalker, Mr., 67.
Stainton, Mr., 43.
Stamford, Lord, 23, 51.
Stanwix, Brigadier, 58; Col., 65.
——— Mr., 47.
Statues at Lord Halifax's, 20.
Stephenson, W., 44.
Stordy, W., High Constable, 35.
Stormont, Lord, 4.
Story, Mr. (Kirkbampton), 41.
Strickland, Mr., 9.
Stubb, Mr., 10.
Studholme, Col., 13, 14, 19, 28.
Sturgeon from Bowness, 32.
Sulphur, cubes in slate (pyrites), 7.
Sumpton, Mr., 53.
Sunderland, Lord, 17, 20, 23, 50.
Surgery and physic, 46, 53, 59, 64.
Sussex, Lord, 57.
Sydale, Dr., 25.

Tateham, Mrs., 58.
Tate, cous. W., 13, 49, 52.
—— ordinary at Carlisle, 3, 34.
Tennison, Mr., 22.
Thanet, Lord, 38.
Thanksgiving after the Gospel, 30.
——— for victory of "Audenard," 38.
Thomas, Mr. (Holme), 6, 31.
Thomlinson of Rothbury, 37.
——— R. (London), 44.
Thompson, Mr. (Kirkby Stephen), 30.
Thoresby the antiquary, 45, 57.
Thornton, Mr., 45.
"Throng," 38, 64.
Thynne, Mr., 18; Mrs., 56.
Tickel, Mr. (Oxford), 62.
Tillot, Mr. (London), 25.
Tingate, schoolmaster (Ousby), 43.
Tobacco running, 2; smoking, 4.
Todd, Dr., 3-5, 8-22, 24-27, 33, 40-43, 45-48, 52, 53, 58, 61, 66-70; Mrs., 53.
Tong, Tonge, Mr. and Mrs., 9, 41, 59. 62, 65.
Topping, Amb., 31.
Touch, queen's, for scrofula, 28.
Townshend, Lord, 23.
Townson, Mr., 8, 38, 58.
Tracey, Tracy, Mr. Justice, 19, 21, 36-38.
Travelling, 16, 29, 44, 51, 52, 56, 57, 63, 68.
Trevor, Lord Chief Justice, 19, 21, 23.
Trimnell, C., bp. of Norwich, 21, 22, 23, 28.
Trohere, L., 31.
Trotter, child of "B.C.", 32.
Tubman, Sir H. Fletcher's servant, 10.
——— R., 66.
Tullie, Chancellor, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10-13, 15, 17, 30, 33, 37, 40, 42, 44, 47, 52-54, 58, 60, 61, 65-69.
——— Isaac, 17, 23.
——— Jerome, 5, 8, 66.
——— Mrs., 34.
——— Philip, 17, 48.
——— W. (London), 49.
Tweddale, Marquis of, 18, 23.
Tyndale, J., 8.

Usher, S. (London), 28.

Vagabond "painter" of cushions, 8.
Vartie, Vertie, W., sheep-stealer, 60, 61.
Victory at "Audenard," 35, 38.

Walker, E., 50; J. junr., 61; Mr. 25, 37.
Walton, schoolmaster, 30, 54, 61, 62.
Ward, Chief Baron, 23.
——— Mr. (Skelton), 32, 40, 41.
——— Mr. (Warcop), 64, 66.
Warwick, Mr., 64.
Watson, Mr. and Mrs. (Aglionby), 33, 34, 44.
Waugh, Dr., 25, 27, 28, 45, 57.
Webb, Capt. (Carlisle), 52.
Wells, dean of, 18, 20, 48.
Wells, Mr., 5.
Wenman family, 27, 28.
Wentworth, Sir J., 1, 2.
Wharton, Lord, 23, 25, 30, 34, 51.
Wheeler, Mrs., 57.
Whigs of Annandale, 4.
Whinfield, Mr., 7.
Whiston, Mr., 47.
White, Mr., 41.
Whitfield, Mr., 47.
Whittingdale, Mr., 30, 33, 36, 64, 66.
Wickins, Mr., 6, 42.
Willis, Brown (Oxford), 63.
Wilkinson, Mr., 6.
Wilson, Capt. and Mrs., 51.
Winchester, Winton, bp. of, 47.
Windebank, Dr. (London), 28.
Winder, Mr., 49.
Window-tax, 61.
Wine: hermitage, 29; mountain, 55; sack, claret, port, 49.
Wintersoul (cheese & butter potted), 52.
Witchcraft stories, 53; *and see* Elf-arrows.
Woodburn, Mr., 31.
Wood, Mr., 65.
Woodward, Dr., 31, 36.
Wortley-Montague, Mr., 26.
Wright, Sir N. (Oxford), 63.
Wybergh, Jeoffrey, 18, 40.
——— L., 17, 19, 32, 36, 61.

Wybergh, Mr., 67.
——— T. (Clifton), 64.
Wynne, Mr. Serjeant, 52.
Yarborough, Mr. (Oxford), 63.
Yates, Mr., 53.
York, Abp. of, 16, 17, 19, 21-23, 28, 45, 47, 51, 57, 69; his daughters, 56.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Part I., p. 29. (May 13, 1685).

"Foy" the same word as "fee" in the sense of payment received as a Doctor's or a Lawyer's fee. The word "foy" is in common use on the Tyne, the payment to pilots for ships coming in or going out of the river being a "foy." (Communicated by Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A.).

Part I., p. 39. (January 13, 170½).

William Pearson was son of John Pearson of Brackenthorp, Cumberland, Vicar of Brigham and Rector of Orton, as appears from the entry of his matriculation at Oxford.

Part II., p. 158. (May 29, 1702).

"Mr. Pierters Suncats." "Mr. Pierter" should probably have been read "Mr. P'centor," *i.e.* "Precentor." According to Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic words, "Suncate" is a Suffolk word, meaning "a Dainty."

Part II., p. 181. (September 13, 1702).

In a letter given by Nichols, p. 640, the Bishop says, "I have confirmed (in this small unpeopled Diocese) 5449 persons; very few of which were under sixteen years of age.

Part II., p. 195. (July 5, 1704).

The Bishop's first visit had been in April, 1697. An account of it is given in Nichols, pp. 62, 63.

Part II., p. 199. (July 17, 1704).

The Bishop's Register records a special licence, dated June 26, 1704, for the marriage in the chapel at Rose Castle of William Tate and Grace Chambers.

### BISHOP NICOLSON'S NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. S. L. PETTY sends the following notes:—

When Bishop Gibson issued his edition of Camden in 1695, the plant lists for all the counties except Middlesex and Cumberland were compiled by John Ray. To the Cumberland list Bishop Nicolson contributed ten species and Ray five, and these five were found—two by Willisel and one each by Newton and Thomas Lawson, the quaker botanist: perhaps the fifth was Ray's own.

1695, May 22.—"*Flos Trinitarius*, near Bowes": seemingly the *Herba Trinitatis* of Fuchs' "History," 1542, our *Viola tricolor* (Linn.).

1702, May 13.—"Blackcap Mews," Black headed gull, *Larus ridibundus* (Linn.). This record, Mr. T. H. Nelson, M.B.O.U., tells me, is the earliest he has got for the species in Yorkshire.

1702, May 23.—"*Acer minus*," *Acer campestre*, the common or Dog Maple.

1705, June 5.—"The White (black-cap't) Larus" is the same as the last, but in Cumberland.

1705, June 18.—"Water Emmets," apparently Newts. Lord Aldenham (*Notes and Queries*, June 6th, 1903, p. 451), suggests a misreading of the Diary for "Water Evetts." No satisfactory derivation so far to hand.

# GENERAL INDEX.

(FOR DETAILS OF "BISHOP NICOLSON'S DIARIES" SEE PREVIOUS INDEX).


Addison, Joseph, 112.
Addison, J. (Orton), 175, 176.
Aglionbys buried in Westminster Abbey, 112.
Aglionby, R. (Registrar), 175.
Aglionbys of Staffield, 281.
Ainger, Dr., bust at St. Bees, 140.
AINLEY, Rev. A., 253.
Alanson, Alenson, Sir Christ., 308, 309.
Allhallows ch., medallion to G. Moore, 120.
Allonby, ch., medallion to Huddart, 119.
Alston manor, 285, 317, 318.
Anecdotes, clerical, 158, 159, 182.
Animals disturb cairns, 76, 77, 201, 202.
Anderson, Robert, medallion at Carlisle cath., 121.
ANSON, Mr., 254.
Armathwaite nunnery, 298.
Armlets, bronze, 80.
Arms of Beetham and Lathom, 227; Derwentwater, 297; Fothergill, 173; Levens, 235.
Arnside Tower, 341.
Artois, Lewis, 286.
Aspatria font, 344.
Assepatrick, 291.
Askham, church and parish, 92-103; Hall, 97; old families, 99, 102; vicars, 98.
Atkinson, Edm. (Coatgill), 175.
Atterbury, Dean, 109.
Axehammers, 327, 336. 351.
AYRE, Rev. Canon, 353.

BAGOT, Capt., M.P., 338, 339.
BAILEY, Mr. J. B., 250, 343.
BAKER, Rev. J., 249.
Bakester, W. le, 292.
Baldmoney, 254.
Banks of Weddop, 319.
BANNERMAN, Mr., F.S.A., 105.
Banns forbidden, 102, 177, 178.
BARNES, Mr. J. A., 207, 341, 342.
BARNES, Mrs., 281.
Barnett, T. (Brough), 177.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Bp. of (President), 1, 339, 350.
Barwicks of Keswick, 284.
Bastenthwayt, Adam de, 297.
Beads from Old Parks, Kirkoswald, 351.
Bellingham, Lady D., effigy, 133.
Bellinghams of Carleton, 100, 101.
Bell Intake, Keswick, remains, 281.
BELL, Mr. H., photographs by, 85, 87.
Bells; Askham, 93; Keswick, 264, 265; Orton, 162, 163.
Beetham Hall, 225-231; family de, 225-227, 355.
Bethem, R. (Orton), 174.
Bindless, W. (Orton), 174, 176.
Birkbecks of Orton, 169, 173-176.
BLACKETT, Rev. T. H., 160, 182.
BLAIR, Mr. R., F.S.A., 353.
Bluet, Ralph, 290.
Boaks of Holm Cultram, etc., 114.
Bolton (Cumb.) ch., 349, 350.
Bolton (West.) inscription, 296.
Bones in Sizergh tumulus, 203.
Boneson, J. (Orton), 175.
Booker, Mr., F.S.A., 243.
Boot from Roman Vallum, 242.
Borowdale Slates, 263.
Bottle, the evolution of the, 213-216.
Boulders naturally work downward, 76.
BOUSFIELD, John (Orton), 162.
BOWER, Rev. Canon, 118, 189, 190, 335.
Bowet, Abp., and Roger, 298.
Bowman, R. (Askham), 94.
Boyntons of Sedbury, 302.
Bradford, Bp., 109.
Bradleys of Knipe, 94, 100.
BRAITHWAITE, Mr. J., 352.
Braithwaites of Burneside, 317; of Hawkshead, 147-153.
Brampton ch., bust of T. Ramshay, 120.
Branthwaite of Carlingill, 167, 176.
Brasses at Crosthwaite, 304; Orton, 158.
Briancoun, Bart. de, 290.
Brick made at Keswick, 262.
Brigholm, Brigham, W. de, 297
Briggs, Col., 353.

Bristowe Hill, remains at, 254-256.
British cairns, 71-79; camps, 71, *and see* Curia, Stone implements, Urns.
Brockbank, M. (Keswick), 274.
Bromfield church, effigies, 121; other remains, 348.
——— curia de, 347-349.
Bronze Age, 79, 335.
Bronze armlets, 80; dagger or spear, 209; pin, 340.
BROWNE, Mr. G,, 214.
Brown, Jos. (Penrith), 94.
BROWN, Mr. W., F.S.A., 353.
Brownriggs of Gosforth, 195.
Brunskill, late Rev. J., 336, 360.
Burgh-by-Sands, Roman station, etc., 247-249.
Burh at Maryport, 343; supposed near Levens, 338.
Burn, Chancellor, 101, 155, 156, 160, 164, 167, 176-181; his family, 155-157, 181.
Burneside Hall, 89.
Burnes (Keswick), 303, 311.
Busts, Portrait-medallions and modern effigies, 118-145.
Butler, Gregory, of Cumbd., 317.
Butts on Lord's Island, 259, 260.
Byrkehead-myre, 310.
Byrkehodd, Margt., 309.
Byrketbank, 311.

Cairns, 71-79, 201-204.
Cambridge, Hawkshead man at, 146; charities, 151.
Caldra (Calder Abbey), 292.
Caledos, Sir, 90.
Calvert of Greystoke, 114,
Capontree, proposed memorial, 346.
Captives, in Algiers, collections for, 103.
CAREY, Mr. T., 250, 251.
Carlisle Cathedral, bust, medallions and modern effigies, 121-126.
——— Christ Church, medallion, 126.
——— St. Cuthbert's, bust and medallion, 127.
CARLISLE, Earl of, 239.
Carsar, causeway, 209.
Cartmel Priory, monuments, 128, 129.
Cass, Caswasts (Keswick), 284.
Castle Lane (Keswick), 282.
Castlerigg (Keswick), 257, 258, 277-284, 292-296, 303, 310-312, 318.
Causeway-head, Keswick, 278-281.
Cautley, J. (Askham), 96.
Cave at Beetham, 340.
Cavendish effigy at Cartmel, 129.
Celts, 255, 325, 326, 334.
Chambers, Eph., F.R.S., 113.
Charities, Cambridge, 151; Orton, 159, 160.
Chauncy, Bp. R. de, 165.
Chest at Orton church, 157.
Chesters, Roman remains at, 240-244.
Chimneys, circular-shafted, 237.
Christians of Ewanrigg, 217-224.
Cistercian ware, 270 (*and see* 280).
Claworth, Joh. de, tomb, 92.
CLAYTON, Mrs., 239.
Cleator ch., 185-190.
Clifford, Margt. de, 310; Margt. bur. at Westminster Abbey, 115; Roger de, 290.
Close, Dean, monuments, 126.
Coal at Castlerigg ruin, 279. 280; at Lord's Island, 265, 268; in Roman remains, 244.
Cobble breakwater, 260; pavement, 259, 261; Roman, 252.
COHEN, Prof., 276.
Cockermue, 291, 294.
Collections in Askham Ch., 103.
Collingbourne, W., 301.
COLLINGWOOD, Mr. W. G. (Ed.), 80, 91, 196, 217-219, 255, 257, 289, 293-298, 347; and drawings by, 78, 206, 212.
Conishead Priory and Orton Church, 164-167.
Corduroy roads, 207-210, 357.
Corney, J. (Orton), 157, 163, 167, 169.
——— T. (Penrith), 94.
COTTAM, Mr. H., 237.
COWPER, Mr. H. S., F.S.A., 85, 146, 348.
Crosby Ravensworth ch., bust, 129.
Cross-base at Beetham, 340; at Orton, 182.
Crosseby, 293.
Cross-fragments at Aspatria, 345; at Gilcrux, 344; at Kendal, 330-333.
Crosthwaite ch., building in 1544, 308; effigy, 130.
——— vicarage hill, remains, 254-256.
Crosthwaite, J. F., F.S.A., 258, 266, 270-273, 275, 277, 281, 284, 287, 289, 303.
CROSTHWAITE, Mr. T., 277, 278, 281, 287.
Cumberland, Dukes of, 108.
Curia, Court, 198, 343, 347-349.
CURWEN, Mr. A. D., 217.
——— Mr. J. F., 225, 235. 338, 339.
——— Rev. Dr., 344.
Curwens and Christians, 220-224.
Cushion, verses on an embroidered, 180.

Dacre, Francis and Dorothy, 309, 310.
Dalston ch., medallions, 131.
Dalton, John (Ravenstonedale and Shap), 158.

Danish Camp, Gosforth, 195-198.
Davus and Oedipus, 177.
Dedication of Askham ch., 92.
Derwentwater castle, 277-283,
———— family, 257-299, 355.
———— islands, *see* Lord's, Hestholm, Rampsholme, St. Herbert's, Vicar's, Wytholme.
———— manor, 310-312, 318.
———— park, 283.
Dial at Beetham, 340.
Dixon effigies, Brampton, 121.
Dixon of Brigham, 224.
Dixon, T. (Gosforth), 195.
DOBSON, Mr. J., 353.
Dobson, W. buried in Westminster Abbey, 113.
Dolorous Tower, 90.
Donald medallion, Carlisle, 127.
Dudley, Edm. (Askham), 94, 100.
Dudleys of Yanwath, etc., 305-308.
Dunbar effigy, Carlisle, 125.
DYMOND, Mr. C. W., F.S.A., 354.

Eglesfeld, Rob. de, 296.
Election of vicars at Orton, 167-171, 182.
Ellerays, Elrowes, of Hawkshead, 147.
Engleis, W. le, 291, 292.
Errington, T. (Alston), 285, 286.
Ewanrigg, 217, 221, 223, 224.
EWBANK, Rev. J., 349.
Eynecourt, Ralph de, 291, 293.

Fawcett bust, Carlisle, 127.
FELL, Dr. T. K., 329.
Fenwicks of Fenwick, 303; of Meldon and Wylam, 321.
FERGUSON, Capt., 335.
Ferns in the Roman Vallum, 241.
Fetherstonhaugh, A. (Orton), 169, 170.
Field names near Gosforth, 195.
Fine arbitrary and certain, 286.
Fisher, F. and J. (Keswick), 284.
Fletcher medallion, Grasmere, 132.
Fletcher medallion, Dalston, 131.
FLETCHER, Mrs., 340.
Flint arrowhead, 210.
Folklore, 259, 266, 272-275.
Font, Aspatria, 344; Orton, 161.
FORD, Mr. J. R., 340; Mrs. J. R., 230.
Fornsyde, Fornesate, Furnesett, 303, 310, 311.
Fothergill, A. of Ravenstonedale, 179-181.
Fothergill, George (Orton) and family, 170-174.
Foxcroft, B. of White's, 101.
Fox of Dean, 113.

GANDY, Mr. J. G., 201.
GATEY, Mrs., 284.
GAUDIE, Mr. J., 353.
Gaythorpe, Mr. H., 325, 353.
German miners, 275, 276.
Gibson, Bp's, parents, 102.
GIBSON, Mr. 239.
Gibsonne, H. (Orton), 173.
Gilcrouce, 292; Gilcrux, 344.
Gillechrist (I. o. M.), 219.
Gille—, names in, 218.
GILLESPIE, Mr. 239.
Gilpin Bridge, 72, 207.
Gilpin bust, Carlisle, 121.
Glass, bottles, 213-216, 268; painted, 97, 155, 160; seventeenth century windows, 268, 279, 280.
Goodenough, Bp., 109.
Goodwin effigy, Carlisle, 126.
Gospatric's charter, 346.
Graham the clockmaker and family, 104, 106.
Graham, C., buried in Westminster Abbey, 111.
Grahme, Dorothy, 111.
Graistocke, vicar of Crosthwaite, 296.
Grasmere, medallions, 132.
Grave, J. and T. (Keswick), 284.
Grave-slab, 237.
Graystoke, Ralph de, 295.
Greatorex, the organist, 109, 110.
Greenwich Hospital, 258, 274, 283.
Grey of Chillingham, 313, 314.
GRISEDALE, J. and S., 80.

Haines, Adam del, 291.
Ham and Holme, 225.
Hamerton, Sir Stephen, 301.
Hammer-stones, 328, 353; *and see* Axe-hammer.
Harbotell, Sir Rauff, 301.
Harby Brow, 349.
Hare Hill, Vallum at, 245, 246.
Harford-Battersby bust, Keswick, 134,
Harington of Hornby, 305.
HARRISON, Mr. G., 328.
Hastwissel's gift, Orton, 161.
HASWELL, Dr., photograph by, 138.
HAVERFIELD, Mr. F., F.S.A., 239.
Hayton of Orton, 158.
Hazelslack Tower, 341.
Head found near Appleby, 336.
Hearth without chimney, 229, 266.
Heckstetter, Jos., 276. 316.
Henry, Capt., 276.
HERBERT, Mr., photograph by, 213.
Hestholm, Derwentwater, 275.
Heversham ch., 133, 339.
Hildebrand medallion, Carlisle, 122.
HILL, Rev. A. F. Still, 268, 348.
HINDS, Mr. J. P., 104.
HOBSON, Mr. R. L., 270.
HODGSON, Mr. Crawford, F.S.A., 339.
HODGSON, Mr. I., 254.
HODGSON, Mrs. T. H., 239, 258.

HODGSON, Mr. T. H., F.S.A., 211, 239, 243, 246, 249, 258, 277, 351, 357.
HODGSON, Mr. W., 80.
Hodgson, S. (Keswick), 284, 286.
Hodgson, F. (Keswick), 284.
Holm Cultram, medallion, 134.
HOLME, Rev. E., 182.
Holmes of Orton, 160, 174, 176; of Wartre and Askham, 93.
HOPE, Mr. W. H. St. John, 243, 269.
HOPKINS, Mr., Cardurnock, 211.
Howard monuments, 110, 135, 136, 141, 142.
Huddart medallion, Allonby, 119.
Huddlestons (Askham), 100, 101.
HUGHES, Prof. T. McKenny, F.R.S., 71, 201, 338.
Hutton MS. at Beetham, 228, 231, 340, 342.

Inge, W., 290.
Interments, 78, 203.
Ion, W. (Orton), 161, 173.
Iron implements from Lord's Island, 258, 268, 280; slag near Keswick, 276, 277, 280; sword from Workington, 335.
Irton, Christ. (Gosforth), 195; Dorothe, 309.

JACKSON, Mr. Edwin, 273, 274.
JOHNSON, Mr. F. P., 239.

KAY, Mr. D., 329.
Keightley, T., of Hartingfordbury, 271.
Kendal, early history, 331, 355, 356.
Kent Valley, 72.
Kenyon, Roger (Orton), 174.
Kesewik, 292; Keswick, bust, 134; court house, 313; market charter, 289-291; miners, 313, 316; moothall, 264-271; museum, 268.
Ketel, son of Uchtred, 235.
Kettle from Rakefoot, Keswick, 278.
KING, Rev. R. J., 173.
Kranisky, J. de Kraino, 103.
KRUGER, Dr. Emil, on the Roman Wall, 249, 357.

Lacy, H. de, 290.
Lady's Rake or Leap, 272-275.
Lammerside Castle, 85-91.
Lancastere, Nic., 298.
Lanercost, monuments, 135, 136.
Langerig, W. de, 291.
Langestrothe, Langstrath, 275.
Langhorn, M. (Helton), 99.
Langton, John (Castlerigg), 282.
Late Celtic armlets, 83.
Lathes. T. del, 291.
LAW, Rev. R. H., 339.
Leake, J., M.D., 113.
Leather botell, 215, 216.
Leech, J. L. (Askham), 96, 97.
Legberthwait, 291, 303.
Levens, family de, 235, 236.
Levens, Nether, 235-237.
Leybourne, Sir R. de, 249.
Library of Orton Church, 161.
Lickbarrow, Reg. (Barras Green), 175, 176.
Lightfoot, H. (Keswick), 273.
Limestone, forms of weathering, 76, 77, 202.
Little Giddings binding, 339.
LITTLE, Mr. W., 213, 268.
LOCKHART, Mr. J., 325.
LOFTIE, Rev. A. G., 334.
Lonsdale, Earl of, 93, 95, 96: monuments, 138, 139.
Lord's Island, 257-272, 294.
Losh monuments, 143.
Louthre, T. de, 292.
Lowess, W. (Askham), 94.
Lowther, Agnes (Keswick), 284.
Lowther Church, monuments, 136-139.
LOWTHER, Hon. W., 181.
Lowther, Mr. (Orton), 171.
Lowther monuments, Westminster, 110; Cartmel, 128.
Lowther, Rob. and Marg. de, 297.
——— Sir Hugh de, 97, 298; Sir John, 92.

Mac Cristin, Christian (I. o. M.), 217-220.
Mackreths or Makrells (Hawkshead), 147.
Manx Christians, 217-224.
Marble quarry, Askham, 95.
Market charters, Beetham, 226; Keswick, 289-291.
Marshall, H. C., 276.
MARSHALL, Mr. R. D., 80, 84, 258 262, 264, 270-289, 315, 322.
MARTINDALE, Mr. J. H., 185.
Maryport Camps, 250, 343, 349.
Martons of Capernwray, 114.
MASON, Mr. J., 207, 210.
Masonry of eleventh and twelfth centuries, 185.
Matson, W. de (Askham), 97.
MAYSON, Mr. H., photograph by, 254.
Methodism, 176.
MICKLETHWAITE, Mr., F.S.A., 269, 270.
Middletons of Askham, 100, 101; of Leighton, 227.
MILLARD, Rev. F. L. H., 344.
Milner, R. (Orton), 156, 182; W. (Askham), 94, 96.
Monuments, at Askham, 92; at Orton, 155, 156,; modern busts, etc., 118-145.

Moore medallions, at Allhallows, 120; at Carlisle, 123.
Morland, Ric. de, 295.
Morvilles, castle of the, 248.
Moses the smuggler, 352.
Mounds natural and artificial, 72-76.
Monkhouse, W. (Keswick), 271.
Mounsey, R. (Orton), 179; T. (Askham), 95.
Mulcastre, Rob. de, 291.
Mungo Castle, 347, 348.
Mural paintings, Cleator, 189.
Musgrave, C., buried at Westminster Abbey, 111.
Musgrave of Fairbank, 305; of Hartley, 226.

Naddale, Naddall, Naddell, 292, 303, 310.
Nelsons of Orton, 162, 163, 174-176, 181.
Neolithic interment, 204.
Nether Levens Hall, 235-237.
Nevill, John de, 290.
Newcastle, Marquis of, 171.
Newtown of Irthington, Vallum at, 246.
NICHOLSON, Mr. F., 215.
Nicholsons of Hawkshead, 148, 152.
Nicholson, Bp. Diaries, 1-70; *see* separate Index, and 93, 155, 161, 162, 172, 358.
NOBLE, Miss, 92.
Norse names in Scotland, etc., 218, 219.
Nowell, Dr. Alex., invents bottled beer, 215, 216.

Oakleaf from Roman Vallum, 247.
Oak, old, at Beetham, 231; Castlerigg, 282; Orton, 157.
Ogden, R. (Orton), 175.
Oley, Bp., gift, 94.
Oratory at Levens, 235.
Ormside, Ormsheved, 295, 297, 298; Ormeshead Vescy, 300.
Orton church and documents, 154-182.
Osbaldiston, Bp., 176.
Osmunderlaw, Ranulph de, 291.
Otley, Jonathan, 271.
Overend, J. (Orton), 175.

Packhorse tracks, Ambleside-Keswick, 278, 279; Gilpin Valley, 209.
Palisade near Bowness-on-Solway, 211.
Papcastre, 311.
Papists, 314, 319.
PARKER, Dr., F.S.A. Scot., 195, 334.
Parker of Bradkirk, 221.
Parr of Kendal, 300.
Pattinson of Keswick, 286.
Peachey, Peché, Gen., 276.
Pedigrees; Beetham, 232; Christian, 217; Ridge or Rigg, 153.
Peles, 85-91, 217, 227, 236, 341, 342, 349.
Pendragon castle, 90.
PENFOLD, Mr. H., 351.
Penningtons of Muncaster, 300.
Penny, J. (Keswick), 274.
PHILLIPS, Rev. C. T., 335.
PICKTHALL, Mr. T., 325.
Pictures; Chanc. Burn by Romney, 181; J. C. Curwen by Romney, 224; Illiam Dhone, 223; Orton ch., 154.
Piscinæ, Askham Hall, 97; Cleator, 189, 190; Orton, 157.
Pitching-stone, 351.
Plumbago at Castlerigg, 279, 280.
Plumland, Walter de, 291.
Pocklington, Joseph, 258, 260-263, 267, 268, 276.
Ponsonbys of Hale, 276.
Porteous, Rev. Beilby, 281.
POTTER, Mr. W., 351.
Pottery at Castlerigg, 279-281; Danish Camp, 197; Lord's Island, 268-270.
Powley of Kellett, 167.
Prehistoric implements in Furness, 325-329.
Prestons of Nether Levens, 235, 236.
Pulpit, three-decker, at Orton, 158.
Push of bottle, 268 *and see* 214.

Querns, 255, 325, 352, 353.

Radcliffes of Aikton, 298.
Radcliffes or Ratcliffes of Derwentwater, 257, 258, 264, 266, 270-277, 282-287, 295, 298-322. (On pp. 266, 270, for "Sir T. R." read "Squire T. R.")
Raines Hall mound, 75.
Rakefoot, Keswick, remains, 277-279.
Rampsholme, Derwentwater, 276, 277.
Ramshay bust, Brampton, 120.
Rawe (Keswick), 311.
RAWNSLEY, Rev. Canon, 254, 278.
Redeman, Matt. de, 359; Norman, 235; Thomas, 291.
Redman, J. (Orton), 182.
Rials, English and French, 151.
Ridge, E. (Cambridge), 146-153.
RIGGE, Mr. H., 153.
Rigg or Ridge of Hawkshead, 146-153.
Roads, *see* Corduroy, Packhorse, Roman.
Robber's hold, 83, 84, *and see* Smuggler's.
Robinson, J. (Orton), 174.
ROBINSON, Mr. J. W., 287, 352.

Roman, Aureus from Brampton, 353.
Boot from Chesters, 242.
Bridge, 251.
Coin of Gordian, Chesters, 243.
Coal at Chesters, 244.
Finds at Carlisle, 335.
Fort at Chesters, 243, 244.
Inaccuracy of some Roman plans, 243.
Remains at Castlerigg, 278.
Road from Maryport to Crosscanonby, 250-253.
—— Corduroy, 357.
Samian and other pottery, Chesters, 242, 243, 249.
Station at Burgh-by-Sands, 247-249.
Vallum, 240-242, 245-247, 357.
Wall; Dr. Krüger's views, 249, 357.
Roofing slabs, ancient, 197, 263, 280.
ROONEY, Mr. J., 327.
Rough Crag, Thirlmere, 80-84.
Rose, Stephen de la, 292.
Rowell *alias* Radcliffe, John, 304, 309.
Rud at Castlerigg, 279, 280.
Rumeli, Alice de, 288.
Ruskin, John, 116.

St. Bees, bust, 140; school, 318.
St. Brig, 256.
St. Herbert's Island, 257, 275.
St. Thomas of Hereford, 290.
Salt-works in Beetham, 225.
Sandfords of Askham, 92-94, 97, 100, 102.
SANDWITH, Major R. L., 317.
Sandys effigy, 141.
Santone, W. de, tomb, 92.
Sapi, Rob. de, 295.
Sarking, 175.
Satterthwaite or Satterforth of Hawkshead, 148.
Saul medallion, Holm Cultram, 134.
Sawrey or Sowrey of Hawkshead, 147, 148, 152, 153.
Scaife, R. (Orton), 175.
School, Orton, 157; Ravenstonedale, 172.
Scott, W. (Keswick), 284.
Scrope, Margt. Lady, 100; of Bolton, Lord, 301, 302.
Sedilia, Orton, 155.
Seed, J. (Askham), 94.
Senhouse, late H. P., 361.
Senhouse of Netherhall, 223, 224.
Setree, W. (Askham), 94.
Setrington, R. de, (Askham), 97.
SHADWELL, Dr., Oriel Coll., Oxford, 306, 307.
Sheffield medallions at Carlisle and Dalston, 123, 131.
SHEPHERD, Mr. E. M., 326.
SHERWEN, Archd., 114.
SIBREE, Prof., 256.
Silver coins found, 273, 274.
SIMPSON, Mrs., of Romanway, 160.
Simpson, R. (Keswick), 284.
Sisson, J. S. (Orton), 156.
Sizergh Fell, tumuli, 71-79, 201, 204.
Skeletons in tumuli, 202, 203.
Skilbeck, W. (Askham), 94.
Skillicorne of I. o. M., 219.
SLACK, Rev. A., 340.
Slates for roofing, ancient, 197, 263, 280.
Smaythwayte, Smethwaite, 303, 310.
Smith, R. (Keswick), 284.
SMITH, Rev. G. H. H., 344.
Smuggler's holds, 351, 352.
Snail shells in tumulus, 202, 203,
Snow, 101.
Southey effigy, Crosthwaite, 130.
Sparrowhawk, tenure by, 285.
Spedding medallion, Whitehaven, 142.
STABLER, Mr., photograph by, 208.
Stakes Moss, corduroy roads, 207.
Stanethwayt, Stonethwaite, 275.
Stanlaw, J. de, 291.
Stang, footbridge, 148.
Steel, late W., 361.
Stephenson, E. (Keswick), 284.
Stones in cairns and clearings 75, 76, 201.
Stone implements, 254-256, 325-329, 334, 351-353.
Stowe in place-names, 256.
Strickland, Bp., 298.
STRICKLAND, Sir Gerald, 79, 338, 339.
SUGDEN, Rev. E. H., 344,
Sunkenkirk, lost circle, 354.
Swainsons of Furness, 149.
Sword from Workington, 335.
Swynsnesse, Windermere Ferry, 149, 150.

Talantyre, Talentire, etc., 289, 292, 294, 309-311.
Tarquin, Sir, 90.
Tatham of Askham Hall, 100, 101; *and see* p. 58.
Taxation of Shap and Kendal in fourteenth century, 355.
TAYLOR, Rev. R., 348.
Tebey, J. (Orton), 173.
Tempest, Sir T., 301.
Thirlmere Armlets, 80.
Thomas, John, Bp. of Rochester, 115.
THOMPSON, Mr. W. N., 288.
Thompson of Coatflat, 169.
THORNLEY, Rev. Canon, 351.
Thornthwaite, 318.
Threlkeld, 295, 299; Lancelot, 301, 305; W. de, 293.
Threlkelds of Askham, 95, 100.
Thurnam medallion, Carlisle, 124.

Thwaites, Bp., 217; of Ulnerigg, 217.
Tobacco pipes, ancient, 258, 279, 280.
Todhunter, Josiah (Keswick), 284.
Townson, M. (Orton), 161.
Treasure of the Lady's Rake, 272-275.
Troheare of Whitehaven, 114.
Troutbeck, Dr., 115.
Tuftons buried in Westminster Abbey, 110, 111.
Tullie, Chans., 96, 174.
Tymparen, Rd. de, 292.
TYSON, Mr. J., 196.

Udall, W. (Keswick), 284.
Ullaclose, 311.
Ulverston, Sandys effigy, 141.
Underground-passage legend, 259.
Unerigg, Ulnerigg, 217,
Unthank, J. (Orton), 157.
Urns, Bronze Age, 77-79, 334.
Usher, Bp., 109, 170.

Valence, W. de, 290.
Vallum, *see* Roman.
Valuation of Orton ch., 166.
Vicar's island, 257, 275, 276.
Vllackes, Ullock, 292.
Vlnesby, Adam de, 291.

Waldegrave, Bp. effigy, 125.
Wall, *see* Roman.
Walney island, remains, 325.
Wanthwait, Wanthuatt, 292, 310, 311.
Warcop of Lambertseat, 91.
Ward, J. T. (Askham), 95.
Wartre Priory and Askham ch., 93.
Waterhouses, le, 292.
Watson, Jos. (Keswick), 284.
Watson, medallion, Carlisle, 124.
Wattendland, Watendlath, 275.
Waugh, Bp., 96, 101.
WAUGH, Mr. E. L., 281, 287.
Wedrington, Sir R., 301.
Were, Lurren de, 296.
Werslers, slates for riggin, 263.
Westminster Abbey, burials, 104-117.
Wetheral monuments, 141, 142.
Wharton Hall, 90, 91,
Wharton, Henry, 102; Sir T., Lord, 115.
Wharton of Sunbegin, 155.
Wheatley, late J. A., 360.
Whetstone, Gilpin Bridge, 210.
Whinfield of Raisbeck, 158.
Whipping "poor travellers," 102.
Whitehaven, collieries, 268; medallion at Holy Trinity, 142.
Whitehead of Orton, 155, 169.
Whiteside charity, Orton, 160.
WHITESIDE, Rev. J., 154.
WHITWELL, Mr. R. J., 305, 307, 355.
Wilkinson, H. (Scale), 99; T., bust, Crosby Ravensworth, 129.
Williamson, Sir Jos. and family, 104, 106-108.
———— John (Keswick), 275.
Wilson, J. N. (Askham), 95.
WILSON, Mr. (Castlerigg), 281.
WILSON, Mr. T., 330.
WILSON, Rev. James, 198, 346-348.
Wilson of Crokinge, Kendal, 308.
Wilsons of Dallam Tower, 223, 227, 236; of Orton, 162, 174.
Windermere Ferry, 149; Silverholme 273.
Windermere-steel, 195.
Witherington, Widdrington (Askham), 100, 101.
Wllaik (Ullock), 292.
Wooden nails, 282.
Woods, late Sir A. W., 361.
Wordsworth, W., medallion, Grasmere, 132.
Wreay, monuments, 143.
Wrens of Keswick, 282, 284.
WRIGLEY, late J., 360.
Wythebotten, Withbone, Wythburn, 293, 309.
Wytholme, Derwentwater, 294.

Younghusband, L. (Keswick), 284.

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1902-3.

## RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from last Statement .. .. .. | 26 | 18 | 9 |
| Subscriptions received 1902-3 .. .. .. | 221 | 12 | 6 |
| Sales of Back parts .. .. .. .. | 12 | 17 | 11 |
| Subscription for Excavation on Castlerigg Fell.— | | | |
| Mr. Waugh .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bank Interest .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| | £263 | 16 | 0 |

## EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenses of Penrith Meeting .. .. .. | 3 | 15 | 1 |
| Postages of Circulars for Penrith Meeting .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Excavations on Roman Wall .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Engraving and making Process Blocks .. .. | 27 | 10 | 10 |
| Setting up and Stereotyping Doomsday matter .. | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Printing, Lithographing and Binding *Transactions*, Vol. III., N.S. .. .. .. .. | 158 | 9 | 0 |
| Postages of *Transactions* to Members .. .. | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Stationery and Printing .. .. .. .. | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| Editorial Expenses .. .. .. .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Secretaries' Postages and Expenses .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Cumberland Excavation Committee .. .. | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Balance .. .. .. .. .. .. | 33 | 2 | 11 |
| | £263 | 16 | 0 |

Examined and found correct, but only subscriptions received up to date taken into account.

JAMES GANDY,
R. H. GREENWOOD, } Auditors.